96

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01188 3169

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/menofvermontillu00ulle_0

# MEN OF VERMONT:

AN ILLUSTRATED

## BIOGRAPHICAL

# History of Vermonters

AND

## SONS OF VERMONT.

COMPILED BY

JACOB G. ULLERY,

Under the Editorial Supervision of HIRAM A. HUSE.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.:

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1894.

Copyright 1894 by JACOB G. ULLERY.

Printed by the TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Engravings by the PROCESS ETCHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

Bindery 2/14/62

1180296

TO

ALL BORN UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE

GREEN MOUNTAINS,

THIS BOOK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Good speed - #7.00

# PREFACE.

My first idea as to this work was that it should be made up of biographical sketches and portraits of living Vermonters and Sons of Vermont who had attained prominence in the political, professional and industrial affairs of their communities; and thus, through her most striking personalities, bring out the record of that sturdy and aggressive Vermont character (for, be it remembered, the Green Hills of Vermont have developed a distinct character) which has made the state famous as the birthplace and home of a nation's great men. No native of any other state has reason to be prouder of his state than a Vermonter.

Such a work had never been attempted; the only previous effort in these lines confined itself to a few only of the leaders, thus leaving, practically, an unexplored field, and one rich in material and valuable historically.

As the work progressed and possibilities unfolded, the suggestion was adopted that it should not be limited to men now living, but that it might be made of historic value and interest, in certain lines, by including those who were leaders in the founding of the state, and those who had been its Governors, its Senators and its Representatives in Congress, and its Judges, since its first struggles for admission to the Union, when it was a "little independent republic." In the preparation of this portion of the work I have endeavored to secure the assistance of the men best adapted to treat the subjects under consideration, and how well this judgment was founded my readers shall decide.

That it could not have been made to include all who have, in past generations, made a record honorable to themselves and the state, is to me a matter of regret, but also of necessity, as to cover the whole field would require a life's work.

As illustration is a demand of the times and contributes so much to the understanding of biography, it has been made a prominent feature in all departments of this work, and wherever possible I have embellished each sketch with an engraving of the subject.

In Parts II and III of the work I have carried out the original intention, except that there have been added to the Sons of Vermont sketches of all Vermonters who have represented other states in the National Congress.

I have labored faithfully and earnestly to have the work include all who properly come within its scope. That the work contains mistakes of commission and omission within the lines of its intended performance, goes without saying; but I trust that as it stands it will be of interest to the readers of this day, and that it will preserve something of historic value for the future.

J. G. U.

Brattleboro, April 10, 1894.

# CONTENTS.

## PART I.


PAGE

Introduction, by Redfield Proctor, . . . . . 11

Introduction to Historical Biographies, by C. H. Davenport, . . 17

The Fathers, . . . . . 20

The Governors, . . . . . 71

Senators in Congress, . . . . . 104

Representatives in Congress, . . . . . 127

Introduction to Judges of the Supreme Court, by Hiram A. Huse, . . 160

Biographies of Judges of the Supreme Court, . . . . . 169

Vermont Inventors, by Levi K. Fuller, . . . . . 191

Queer Characters, by Hiram A. Huse, . . . . . 198


## PART II.


Biographies of Vermonters, A. D. 1892-'94, . . . . . 1-442


## PART III.


Biographies of Sons of Vermont, . . . . . 1-175

# Introduction

"Show a character and you have a destiny"

Can better proof be found of the truth of this adage than is furnished by the biographies of the early men of Vermont? Whence did they come? Of what blood & race & creed were they? What had been their training & experience? To what clime & soil & conditions did they come? What duties & responsibilities did they assume and how did they discharge them? Of these points the biographer will treat as he thinks each individual case requires.

In general it may be said that Vermont was settled by sturdy men of that Anglo Saxon stock which within two hundred years has done more than all others combined to subdue and develope the wild regions & peoples of the earth; which carries wherever it goes the love of liberty & law &

the indomitable will to establish and
maintain free institutions.
The pioneer builders of our State
came by immediate descent from the
Pilgrim & Puritan of Massachusetts Bay
& Connecticut and through them from
that Round-head Army of Cromwell
which fought at Marston Moor & Naseby.
Many of them had served with Wolfe
and Amherst, and as Rangers under
Putnam & Rogers had marched
from the Connecticut to the Champlain
Valley. In these marches they had
noted with the New England eye of
thrift that the soil was more fertile
than that near the Seaboard and
was ready with rifle, axe & plough
to yield a home in the wilderness
and meet the demands of subsistence
incident thereto.

What is now Vermont
was to early New England what the Great

Nut has since been to the whole country.

These pioneers brought with them the common school, the town meeting and a firm belief in the right of the people both in church & state affairs. Their two thirds isolated situation, their fourteen years of independence and their contests over the land grants & for recognition as a State developed their self reliance intensified their faith in & love for self government.

From such a beginning, from such elements naturally formative of strong character, to "reap a destiny" of a strong & true progeny is the inevitable result. This will appear from the comparatively few records herein given But it will appear in a far stronger light if we consider

the unwritten record of the many thousands who have made the Name of Vermont honored and respected always everywhere.

~~And~~ Wherever they go Mountain Climbers a premium of far more than the ordinary measure of attachment for the old Home.

And with no less fondness do we who stay within the limits of the State watch the career of those native born Sons of Vermont who have emigrated her borders. We rejoice in their success & take pride in the honor they reflect upon our common Mother

Rudyard Kipling

# PART I.

# HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES.

BY CHARLES H. DAVENPORT.

## INTRODUCTION.

Vermont has always been a nursery of remarkable men. Henry Cabot Lodge had an article in the Century Magazine of September, 1891, giving analytic tables of the birth-places and race descent of men whose names appear in the biographical dictionaries, that might at first view seem to discredit this statement, for it shows no more—hardly as many—from Vermont, than her proportion according to population. But this calculation necessarily credited to other states, chiefly Connecticut, where they were born, the fathers of Vermont; the men who made one of the most romantic and inspiring chapters of modern history, and whose pioneer achievements, along some most important lines in humanity's upward progress, were made as Vermonters and in connection with Vermont—a natural evolution out of Vermont conditions. It is also to be remembered that Vermont is one of the young states. It is but little over a century since her career began. As we measure generations, there have been only three, native born to her soil, from which men of distinction could come in season to be counted in Mr. Lodge's computation. Making due allowance for these facts, and for the smallness of her population, the Vermont crop of big men, doing their work at home or contributed to other states, other countries and fields, is proportionately larger than that of any other state in the Union.

The physiologist and the psychologist alike have in this field an interesting line of thought. There are, in the rich soil and verdure, that wrung the words "*Verd Mont*" from Champlain, as he first viewed it, in the pure water and bracing air, elements and influences that have given a superiority to Vermont products as recognized in all the markets, and have made her an exceptional breeding ground for fine horses and cattle and sheep, of qualities of genuine and stable usefulness rather than fancy value. These elements and influences have had a like effect in the rearing of the human animal. On the moral and intellectual side, the effect of environment, especially of a mountainous scenery, is seen even greater than with the people of Switzerland, because of a more variegated picturesqueness; producing a race of sturdy, robust, original, clear-thinking and right-reasoning about man's relation to man, all along up the rugged heights that reach towards the eternal problems.

## THE FATHERS.

It was said by Dr. Dwight, during the early contests, that the Vermont settlers were made up of Universalists and infidels. This was an extreme and intolerant way of stating the fact that it was men of independent mould and bold thought, that were attracted to Vermont, and that the surroundings here were such as developed these characteristics. But it also included a statement that is full of meaning and that could hardly be made of any other pioneer settlements or of any immigration not purely religious in its motives, that the

men who came to Vermont were men interested in the subjects that engage the highest thought of man. We find their philosophy compressed into a sentence in the instructions of the committee of twenty towns at Westminster in June, 1775: "All civil power under God is in the people." While their ideas stood to a certain extent for emancipation from the narrowness and dogmatism of that time, no people ever made a more generous and cheerful provision for religion than they, as the events of the next few years showed. There was in the good doctor's bigoted exaggeration, after all, the key to much of the Vermont character and development.

Human motives, of course, played their part in the story of Vermont, as they do everywhere. There was land speculation mixed with patriotism. There was lawlessness growing out of some of the reasoning about a "state of nature," in which Ethan Allen and his compeers were fond of finding the roots of our institutions. There was overreaching in some of the contests with "Yorkers." There was some manipulation of men on their baser side to strengthen the cause of the new state. There was perhaps a little too much of the Napoleonic ideal of statesmanship in the Haldimand negotiations.* But in the aggregate, in the large survey that gives the little hillocks of imperfection only their right proportion, the early history of Vermont is one the student can leave only with admiration that approaches reverence, for the courage that braved the most tremendous odds, the shrewdness that mastered the most complicated difficulties, the large comprehension of basic principles that made the work of the fathers of the state broadest and most enduring, as well as of the most progressive character.

Consider the situation. With a population of only about three hundred families in the beginning, and not over one-tenth of that of New York at the end, the Vermonters were defying the whole power of that state, fighting for their very homes, on what their greatest jurist, Nathaniel Chipman, always feared would never stand the legal test as titles, but which were indisputable morally. Then as the Revolution approached, they took the lead in braving the powers of the Crown. They shed the first blood for America at Westminster, for the issues back of that massacre were substantially those of the Revolution They won the first decisive victory and achieved the first lowering of the British flag at Ticonderoga. They entered enthusiastically and probably with a greater unanimity than any other people in the country, into the cause of the colonies, and they wrung from Burgoyne the tribute that described them as the "most active and rebellious race on the continent, that hangs like a gathering storm upon my left." They, or their leaders, did some important and never fully appreciated work in negotiation with Indians and in securing alliances, or at least neutrality, from tribes at the north and the west. They took the lead of all the states in strengthening the resources of the Revolution—Ira Allen's bold conception—by confiscating the estates of the Tories. They organized and largely fought the turning point battle of the war at Bennington. While Burgoyne's army was marching down upon their borders they adopted at Windsor the constitution of the state, the purest conception of democracy, the best formulation of man's rights, that the world had seen up to that time. The Pennsylvania constitution was the model to a considerable extent; but this document, the work of an assemblage of unlettered farmers, with probably not a lawyer nor a college graduate among them, of men who had thought out the principles of government while at work in their fields or in felling forests, went far beyond the Pennsylvania constitution in its reach for great truth, engrafted upon the model a large number of what seemed to be the most radical ideas at that time, caught from across the waters the light of the mighty philosophic thought that was beginning to stir Europe, and produced a constitution that for its practical sagacity as well as its enlightened scope must command the admiration of the ages—a constitution that was the first in modern times to put the ban on slavery—a constitution that advanced beyond the thought of Penn and of the great Franklin in securing compensation for private property taken for public uses, in guarding the right of hunting and fishing against

*Bonaparte said about one of his ablest antagonists: "Metternich approaches being a statesman. He lies very well." Though a caustic reference, there was a Napoleonic conception back of it.

exclusive privilege, in placing the right of governing internal police as inherent in the people, and in provision against hasty enactment of laws—a constitution under which the little state grew and prospered as an independent little republic for fourteen years.

And it was all done under constantly multiplying difficulties. Not only were the Vermonters at war with New York and the mother country, but they soon found New Hampshire and Massachusetts laying claim to their territory, and not only that, but plans forming while Congress refused to recognize them as a state, to divide them up on the line of the mountains between New York and New Hampshire, and secession schemes fomenting for the formation of a new state out of parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, while at the same time a large section of the people of the southeastern part of the state were in revolt against their authority. All the conditions of disintegration into anarchy seemed to be present, and it was while these were at their height that Congress, very likely with the idea of forcing the plucky mountaineers to submission—even while they had a regiment fighting for the common cause in the Continental army and were advancing the money to pay the troops because Congress could not, *vide* resolve of June 9, 1780—withdrew all protection, even to the last piece of ordnance and the last camp kettle from the Vermont borders, and left the state defenceless before the invasion organizing in Canada. The shrewd and masterful tactics of the Allens, Chittenden and the rest were equal to the emergency on every side. They paralyzed the schemes of New York and New Hampshire by coolly incorporating into Vermont portions of those states, under the names of the East and West unions. They kept an army of 10,000 men idle and useless in Canada through three campaigns by pretending to negotiate for a return to allegiance to England—about the most skillfully prolonged deception that history records, and they used the fact of this negotiation as a club to deter Congress from taking action to crush them. They steadily fortified themselves against such an attempt by judicious land grants to officers of the Continental army, until, when an invasion of the state under authority of Congress was discussed, Washington had to confess that he couldn't depend on his army for such work. From a beginning with the famous "beech seal" discipline of intruders on their land under color of New York titles, they organized well and permanently the machinery of justice; even in their outlawry, while defying all outside authority, they respected and observed the principles of law and of the jury system, as in the Redding case. They gave an administration whose taxes were so low as to make the people of adjoining territories anxious to join them; this was the secret of the East and West unions. They developed from their healthful sense of right, many ideas in legislation that are well worth the attention of history. The "quieting act" to finally settle land titles, which Governor Chittenden finally pushed to enactment over the opposition of nearly all the lawyers, led the state by the path of equity out of difficulties and confusion that were simply inextricable and insoluble through the precedents and procedure of law, and did it all by applying the simple rule of justice. Much attention is being given by publicists of late years to the Swiss system of "Referendum," as a guard against some of the worst evils and dangers of representative government. Early Vermont history contains some striking examples of the benefits of it. The most notable was that which disposed of the paper money question. The delusion was having a great run; people everywhere were harassed with debt; executions were thick and multiplying; cheap money seemed to be an easy way out of the trouble; legislators, taking it for granted, as they always do, that what appealed to the selfish interests of their constituents would be popular, were eager to pass a paper money bill. Nathaniel Chipman, simply because he saw it could not be defeated in the Legislature, proposed a submission to popular vote. The result was that the cheap money scheme, supposed to be so popular because people were about all debtors, was overwhelmingly defeated. Vermont escaped the evil which wrought such disaster in nearly all the other states, and in this action largely lay the secret of her marvelous development of prosperity in the next two or three decades. It was a fine demonstration of the great principle that the truth lies more safely with majorities than anywhere else in human affairs.

ALLEN, ETHAN.—Typical of the times, the people, and the conditions, were the character and career of the man whose statue, by common consent, stands with that of Collamer in Statuary Hall at Washington as the representative Vermonter—Ethan Allen, "The Robin Hood of Vermont," Mr. Henry Hall calls him, and the figure, because of its own proportions and of its historic settings, is necessarily a romantic one—Ethan Allen, a born leader of men, with power to inspire and enthuse, to sway and guide, such as the great leaders of history have had. Whereever he was placed he impressed with his potent personality. Washington wrote of him, after their first interview: "There is an original something in him that commands admiration." It was a something whose presence that great commander felt, besides the "fortitude and firmness and patriotic zeal" and the other qualities that he could see and analyze—a something that left deep and indelible lines on our institutions, though Ethan Allen had so little part in the formal framing of them. Gov. Hiland Hall truly said: "It is impossible to tell what the result of the dispute with New York would have been without Allen's aid." Bold, enterprising, ready and resourceful, fertile in daring exploits, full of confidence in his own powers of mind and body, ready of wit, with a singular faculty of forceful epigrammatic expression, chivalric in bearing and impulse, handsome of face and form, remarkable for his physical strength and endurance, a good judge of men, a natural orator who could address a court or a multitude with equal skill and effect, patriotic always in purpose and thoroughly grounded in democratic faith, Ethan Allen was remarkably well fitted for the part he played in life.

Ethan Allen was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737, though three other towns, Woodbury, Cornwall and Salisbury, have been claimed as his birthplace. The blood was Anglo-Saxon, blending with a strain of the Norse, and Samuel Allen, one of two brothers who came to Chelmsford in 1632, was the American progenitor. Ethan Allen's father was Joseph Allen, a farmer in moderate circumstances but of good character, and his mother, Mary Baker, and his three brothers, Heman, Hebar and Ira, filled leading parts in the formation of Vermont, as did also another for a time, Levi, who finally turned Tory. Remember Baker was their cousin, and also a cousin by marriage of Seth Warner.

Ethan married for his first wife, Mary Brownson, so that there was quite an extensive relationship among the leaders of our early settlement. It is said that Ethan started to fit for college under the tutorship of Rev. Mr. Lee, of Salisbury, but the death of his father left the family so poor that he had to give it up. It is evident from his earlier writings in the Vermont controversy that his education had been very defective, but his productions show the effects of constant effort at self-improvement all through his maturer years. But these very lacks probably contributed to his peculiar greatness; for they compelled a concentration of reading and thought, so that his naturally vigorous mind thoroughly assimilated what it got hold of; especially his knowledge of the scripture embellished and strengthened his rude eloquence. His career could never have been a commonplace one.

He was early a man of enterprise in Connecticut. In 1762, when he was only twenty-five, he entered with three others into the iron business at Salisbury. He afterwards lived at Sheffield, the southwest corner town of Massachusetts. In 1764 he bought a part of a tract of land on Mine Hill, in Roxbury, which contained a remarkable deposit of spathic iron ore, and large sums were spent in trying to develop it as a silver mine. Except for these glimpses of his business undertakings, in farming, mining and casting ironware, little is known of him until he came to the New Hampshire grants about 1769. He had, in the three or four years previous, spent much time in exploring the grants for the purpose of locating lands. He first settled at Bennington, but afterwards lived at four other places, Arlington, Sunderland, and Tinmouth until he settled at Burlington, where he died. He immediately became a leader among the settlers in their land controversy with New York. The grounds of that controversy in their historical and legal bearings need not here be discussed. Suffice it to say that the practical moralities were with the settlers under the New Hampshire grants. They had taken the lands and improved them under what they had a fair right to regard as good titles and grants, under the authority of the Crown. When the jurisdiction was decided to belong to New York it ought not to have carried with it any change in the titles of *bona fide* settlers and purchasers, and if it had not, as was at first supposed would be the case, there would have been no trouble. Such a sense of equity as that of Chittenden and Chipman a few years later, in the "quieting act" to settle titles under Vermont authority, would have ended the controversy in a twinkling. But the fact of their settlement and improvement of these lands had increased values to tempt cupidity

and the heavy fees which each grant yielded to the colonial officials of New York, made it an object to feed this cupidity. The New York grants were chiefly in large tracts, and it was in fact, as the Vermonters claimed, mainly a struggle between land jobbers and genuine husbandmen. Allen reached the marrow of the controversey when he wrote in one of his pamphlets: "The transferring and alienation of property is a sacred prerogative of the owner—Kings and Governors cannot inter-meddle therewith; common sense teaches common law." He studied the subject exhaustively, knew it in all its relations, collected a great mass of historical and documentary evidence and before the end was reached he had written a series of pamphlets whose vigorous sledge hammer arguments had convinced the world of the justice of the Vermont cause, and in this way gave it the vitality that enabled it to prevail through difficulties almost unexampled. He was not alone in defending the claim of the settlers with the pen, but there will be no disagreement in according to him the chief distinction among them all. Most of his articles were published in the Hartford Courant, then the official organ of the state, as Vermont at that time had no printing press; but some appeared in the New Hampshire Gazette, and a few in handbills.

At the very inception of the controversy, when he had been upon the grants but a few months, he was selected for an agent to defend the New York suits against the settlers, and went to New Hampshire and got copies of Governor Wentworth's commissions and instructions from the King. Then he engaged Jared Ingersoll of Connecticut as counsel, and in June, 1770, appeared at Albany to answer in a suit of ejectment by a New York claimant against a settler. The judge, Livingston, was a patentee under New York grants, interested directly or indirectly in 30,000 acres. So were the attorneys and court officers, nearly all, and a fair consideration of the case was the last thing they proposed to permit. All of Allen's documents and deeds under New Hampshire authority were simply excluded as evidence, and the verdict was against him as arranged. Afterwards some gentlemen called on him at his hotel, and representing how desperate the case was, urged him to go home and advise his friends to make the best terms they could. He coolly replied, "The gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills." Asked his meaning, he told them that if they would come to Bennington it should be made clear. There is a New York yarn that he promised to do as advised; but the facts of history all go to contradict it, and the evidence is that he was offered land grants for himself and appointments to office under New York authority if he would use his influence, which was already recognized to be considerable, to support the New York side. He spurned the offer, as he always did all through his life, every attempt to induce him to betray a cause in which he was engaged.

Then began the long struggle between the two jurisdictions, not to be finally settled for eighteen years, during the first few of which, after New Hampshire had abandoned them, the settlers were practically without government, except such as they improvised for their towns, acknowledging no other authority and no other allegiance except such as they agreed to among themselves, for mutual protection. The sheriff of Albany county repeatedly came with posses of from 300 to 700 men to dispossess the farmers, but always without success, doubtless because the bordering people of New York, from whom the posses had to be recruited, had no heart in the work and no sympathy except for their fellow-farmers whom greedy aristocrats in the cities were using the law to drive out of their homes. The story has often been told of the raid on the farm of James Breakenridge, at Bennington, and its successful repulse without the firing of a gun. Here, Mr. Hall says, was really born the future state of Vermont. Allen was the leader of this resistance before and after it took organized form. When the military organization was formed, towards the close of 1771, and Allen was elected colonel, with Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochrane and Gideon Olin captains, this regiment took the name of "Green Mountain Boys," in derision and defiance of Governor Tryon of New York, afterwards the Tory leader, who had threatened to "drive the settlers from their farms into the Green Mountains." They repeatedly drove off the New York authorities. They protected one another from arrest. They took in hand and disciplined anybody that ventured to survey or occupy lands under New York titles. Their method was generally that of the "beech seal," or, as Allen humorously described it, a "chastisement with the twigs of the wilderness, the growth of the land they coveted."

The New York government, met and beaten at every point, in the winter of 1771-'72 offered a reward of £150 for the capture of Allen and £50 for Baker and the others. Allen, Baker and Cochrane promptly met this with a counter proclamation, dated at Poultney, Feb. 5, 1772, reciting that "whereas James Duane and John Kempe of New York (prominent lawyers and advocates of New York's claims) have by their menaces and threats greatly disturbed the public peace and repose of the honest peasants of Bennington and the settlements to the northward, * * * any person that will apprehend

these common disturbers shall have £15 reward for Duane and £10 for Kempe."

Allen's personal comment on the act of outlawry was this: "They may sentence us to be hung for refusing to voluntarily place our necks in the halter, but how will the fools manage to hang a Green Mountain Boy before they catch him?" An anecdote is told in this connection that illustrates his extraordinary daring and his power to awe men. Fears were expressed for his safety after this act of outlawry. He offered a bet that he would go to Albany and to the most prominent hotel, drink a bowl of punch and come back unharmed. And he did it. When he reached the city and the hotel, he alighted deliberately from his horse, called for his punch and drank it, while the word flew round, "Ethan Allen is in the city," bringing a large concourse of people, among them the sheriff of Albany county himself. It was worth $750, in those days of scarcity of money, to anybody that would take him, but they all stood gaping and wondering, while Allen leisurely enjoyed his punch, walked out, mounted his horse, and giving a "huzza for the Green Mountains," rode off. On another occasion, which Thompson describes interestingly in his tale of the "Green Mountain Boys," Allen, while hunting on the shores of Lake Champlain, stopped over night at the house of Mr. Richards. A party of six soldiers from Crown Point opposite, fully armed, determined to arrest him for the sake of the reward. Allen drank with them boisterously and got them well soaked, while he simulated worse intoxication himself, and he and his companions, having been warned by Mrs. Richards, silently raised a window and escaped.

These years were full of adventures like these, the expeditions against Clarendon, to break up its "hornets nest" of Yorkers, the raid on Colonel Reed's Scotchmen along the Otter Creek, the trials of Benjamin Spencer, Benjamin Hough, and Jacob Marsh for accepting commissions as judge and justices in disregard of the order in council that no citizen should do any official act under New York authority, the offering of the Bennington county Yorkers' house as "a burnt sacrifice to the gods of the woods in burning the logs of his house," as Allen quaintly told him—these are only a few of the incidents that have come down to us. The size and the intensity of the struggle are illustrated by Allen's declaration, perhaps exaggerated, in a letter to Governor Tryon in 1772, that over 1,500 families had been ejected from their homes and the "writs come thicker and faster." "Nobody," he adds, with a recurrence to first principles, "can be supposed under law if law does not protect."

Out of all this struggle was evolved, in 1774, an interesting scheme of which Allen was a leading advocate, for the formation of a new colony to include the grants and stretch west and north of the Mohawk river to Lake Ontario. The capitol was to be Skeensborough, now Whitehall, and Col. Phillip Skeene was to be the Governor. He had gone to England to urge the project upon the ministry when the outbreak of the Revolution upset all plans.

After the Westminster massacre a meeting of committees was held at that place which passed resolutions to renounce and resist the authority of New York "until such times as life and property might be secured by it, or until the matter could be laid before the Crown and the people taken out of so oppressive a jurisdiction and annexed to some other government or erected into a new one." Allen and Col. John Hazeltine of Townshend and Charles Phelps of Marlboro were appointed a committee to prepare a remonstrance and petition to King George in accordance with these resolutions, but the rapid march of events left no taste or opportunity for such work. The petition was never prepared, and the resolutions were the last public expression of loyalty to the Crown that ever came from Vermont.

The Westminster massacre occurred March 13, 1775, the battles of Lexington and Concord April 19, and Ticonderoga was captured May 10. In these opening days of the Revolutionary struggle Allen was among the most active of the patriots. Ever the unyielding advocate of the rights of man and a foe of oppression of all kinds, the issues of the Revolution were in close line with those upon which he had been thinking and writing for the past five years, and they were a kind to enlist all the sympathy and arouse all the ambition of a nature like his, while the Westminster affair had given the subject a practical personal interest to him and to all Vermonters. He plunged into the patriotic work with a promptness, a resolution and farsightedness of plans that ought to have made him one of the foremost men of the struggle and probably would but for the misadventure at Montreal. He early dispatched messengers with characteristic letters, to win over the Indians to the side of the colonies, or at least to neutrality, and thereby he did an important service to the cause which did not cease entirely to be felt until the end of the war. Many of the red men were induced to come to Newbury, some to settle and some to enter the service as scouts and spies. Some were sent to Washington's camp and some went to Canada, where they procured information that was highly valued by Washington and Schuyler. But while he was doing this work, and even before he had fairly gotten into it,

Allen had entered with all his zest into the project for the capture of Ticonderoga. Even before the spring opened, perhaps before the Westminster massacre, the plan had been formed. In the middle of February he wrote a letter, which is still extant in Massachusetts, to Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut that "the regiment of Green Mountain Boys would assist their American brethren," in case of war. John Brown, a Massachusetts lawyer who had been through the grants to Canada in the interest of the Massachusetts committee of safety, wrote on March 29, from Montreal to Boston: "The people on the New Hampshire grants have engaged to seize the fort at Ticonderoga as soon as possible, should hostilities be committed by the King's troops."

There were simultaneously in the latter days of April and early in May movements started for the capture from both Connecticut and Massachusetts. That from the former state was in charge of Edward Mott, afterwards a major in Colonel Gray's regiment, and it started out April 28 and 29, enlisting sixteen men before it arrived at Pittsfield, Mass., where John Brown was met on his way back from Canada and joined them. Thirty-nine more men were enlisted at Jericho and Williamstown, and the party proceeded to Bennington, where a party of future Vermonters were gathered. No one dreamed of any one but Allen for commander, and he, full of energy and resolution, goes ahead of the party to raise more men and make sure, by throwing trusted scouts still farther ahead, that no tidings of the approach reach the fort. But when the expedition reaches Castleton, May 8, it is overtaken by Benedict Arnold, on horseback and with one attendant, to arrogantly claim the command, and show a commission from the committee of safety at Cambridge, Mass. The dispute for a time threatened to wreck the project. Arnold persisted until the men declared that they would serve under no officers other than those with whom they had engaged. Finally, when Allen was overtaken, he good-naturedly averted the difficulty by agreeing that, while he should command, Arnold might accompany him at the head of the attacking party.

There was great difficulty, and partial miscarriage of plans to procure boats to cross the lake, and as morning began to dawn, May 10, only eighty-three men had been got across, while Seth Warner, with the remainder of the two hundred and thirty men of the expedition was impatienty waiting on the Vermont side. Allen saw that no time was to be lost, so he drew his men up in line, told them it was a desperate attempt that was about to be made and gave all who wished the privilege of backing out, but asked those who were willing to follow him into the fort to poise their fire-locks. Instantly every fire-lock was poised. "Face to the right," he cried, and he marched the men in three files, himself at the head of the center file, to the gate. A sentry at the wicker gate snapped his fuse at Allen, who pursued him with up-raised sword into the parade ground of the garrison. Allen then formed his men so as to face the two barracks, and ordered three huzzas. Another sentry, who had slightly wounded an officer with a bayonet thrust, and been struck in the head by Allen's sword, begged for quarter, which was granted on condition that he show the way to the quarters of the commanding officer, Captain De La Place, which were in the second story of a barrack. Allen strode up the stairway and summoned Captain De La Place to come out instantly or the whole garrison would be sacrificed. De La Place appeared at the door, trousers in hand, and asked by what authority the demand was made, eliciting the reply, which has gone thundering down the generations: "*In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.*" The dazed commandant wanted more information and began further parley, but Allen, with drawn sword, and voice and manner that admitted no trifling, repeated his demand for an immediate surrender. De La Place had to comply and ordered his men to parade without arms. All were treated by Allen with characteristic generosity but as prisoners of war. After the capture, Arnold again demanded the command, greatly to the wrath of officers and men, and to end the assumption the committee of war gave Allen a certificate signed by Edward Mott, chairman, requiring him to keep command until further orders from Connecticut or Congress.

The capture was made on the very day of the first assembling of the Revolutionary Congress. It was the first surrender of the British flag, and had a great effect on the spirits of the country. Lieutenant-Governor Colden, in reporting it with other misfortunes to Governor Dartmouth, found his consolation in the fact that "the only people of any prominence that had any hand in this expedition were that lawless people whom your lordship has heard so much of under the name of the Bennington mob."

The capture was followed by a rapid succession of brilliant strokes. Capt. Sam Herrick and his detachment had simultaneously captured Skeenesboro and Major Skeene, and seized a schooner and several bateaux there. Warner with a detachment of one hundred men was dispatched to Crown Point, which he captured the same day, with thirteen men and sixty-one pieces of cannon. Allen and Arnold with their sloop and a lot of bateaux proceeded to St. Johns on the 18th, where

they or rather Arnold who went ahead of the bateaux, captured the King's armed sloop that was cruising the lake, and Allen attempted a land attack though unsuccessful, being attacked by a superior force, and compelled to retire with a loss of three men.

The whole of Lake Champlain within a little over a week had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists. With Ticonderoga were taken without a blow, not only a fortress that had cost Britain years of struggle and vast expenditures of blood and treasure, but stores of incalculable benefit to the army near Boston, including one hundred and twenty iron cannon, fifty swivels, ten tons of musket balls, three cart-loads of flints, a warehouse full of material for boat building and a large quantity of other supplies and material.

Allen's conceptions were Napoleonic. He proposed at once to follow up his success with the capture of Canada, which was almost depleted of British forces, there only being about seven hundred regulars in the province, and where a large part if not an actual majority of the people were ready to rise in sympathy. It was a great opportunity lost. If there had been in Congress energy and foresight equal to Allen's the whole course of the war would have been changed and the geography of America made a century ago what it may take a century yet to make it. And Ethan Allen would in all likelihood have ranked next to Washington among the Revolutionary commanders. Allen wrote to Congress May 29: "The Canadians (all except the *noblesse*) and also the Indians appear at present to be very friendly to us; and it is my humble opinion that the more vigorous the colonies push the war against the King's troops in Canada, the more friends we shall find in that country."

He offered to "lay his life on it" that "with fifteen hundred men and a proper train of artillery," he would take Montreal. Then "there would be no insuperable difficulty to take Quebec, and set up the standard of liberty in the extensive province whose limit was enlarged purely to subvert the liberties of America." He pointed out that the only possible defense for the British against such a diversion would be to draw troops from General Gage in front of Washington at Boston, and the result would surely be to "weaken General Gage or insure us of Canada." Lake Champlain, he shrewdly argued, was "the key of either Canada or our country, according as which party holds the same in possession and makes a proper improvement of it. The key is ours as yet, and provided the colonies would suddenly push an army of two or three thousand men into Canada, they might make a conquest of all that would oppose them. * * Our friends in Canada can never help us until we help them."

The imagination cannot help but draw pictures of the results of such a masterstroke. The enthusiasm following the capture of Ticonderoga, and the successful dashes about the Lake, gave the Americans every advantage in pushing their victory. The success of Allen's "political preaching" a few months later showed how receptive the Canadians were. (Even in September James Livingston reported "them all friends, and a spirit of freedom seems to reign among them.") And the dissatisfaction with British rule that has continued ever since, with the repeated though ill-fated uprisings to win the independence the people of the States had secured, indicate something of the tremendous advantage it would have been to have these people as allies rather than enemies—a part of the new republic instead of a base for British operations all through the war. Burgoyne's expedition would never have been thought of. The Indian alliances with all their bloody work, which the officers of the Crown negotiated, would have been beyond their reach, and all the fighting that was done by Indians would have been, under the plans launched by Allen, on the side of the colonists. How much this one fact alone would have meant for American history in the last one hundred years! Allen's project, with proper support, could hardly have failed of success, because it would have been undertaken with advantages that were largely gone when the expeditions of the fall were undertaken. If it had failed, its defeat would have been accomplished by so weakening Gage as to make it more than probable that he would have been crushed by Washington. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that success would have meant the incorporation of Canada, with problems of church and state, of race and education, with which, as we can now see, our American system could not safely have loaded itself, besides all the other problems it has had to solve. And it would probably have made impossible the independence of Vermont with its valuable additions to the democratic thought of the age. So we can see how the most disappointing things of history do their part in working out mighty results of righteousness.

Allen flooded the Continental Congress and the provincial congresses of New York and Massachusetts with letters and petitions and arguments in favor of his project and in remonstrance against a plan advanced in the Continental Congress to remove the stores and cannon of Ticonderoga to the south end of Lake George, which he declared truly, "meant ruin to the frontier settlements which are extended at least 100 miles to the northward of that place." Backed by the protests of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New

York, he secured the abandonment of that plan. In the meantime he went ahead with letters, proclamations and embassies to the Indians and Canadians to prepare the way for an invasion, exhibiting a vigor and adroitness that evidenced his high quality of leadership. May 18 he wrote the merchants of Montreal, calling for provisions, ammunition and liquors, assuring them that it should all be paid for and that his orders were not to "contend with or in any way injure or molest" them, "but, on the other hand, to treat them with the greatest friendship and kindness." May 24 he addressed a letter to the Indians, calling them "brothers and friends," telling them how King George's troops had killed some of their "good friends and brothers at Boston,' how Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been taken with all their artillery and two great armies raised, one of which was coming to fight the King's troops in Canada, and how he hoped the Indians, as "good and honest men, would not fight for King George against your friends in America, as they have done you no wrong, and desire to live with you as brothers;" how he had always been a friend to Indians and hunted with them many times; how his warriors fought like the Indians in ambush, while the British regulars stood all along close together, rank and file; how he would give them blankets, tomahawks, knives, paint and anything, and "my men and your men will sleep together and eat and drink together and fight regulars because they first killed our brothers." The letter was most shrewdly calculated to impress the Indian mind, and its arguments were reinforced by sending "our trusty and well-beloved friend and brother," Capt. Ninham of Stockbridge and Winthrop Hoit of Bennington, who had long lived among the Indians and was an adopted son of one of the tribes, as embassadors to them to further explain the good intentions of the Americans.

There is no doubt that if Allen's policy had been promptly and systematically followed the trouble from the Indians in the later years of the war might have been greatly avoided. June 4 he issued a proclamation to the French people of Canada, appealing to their sense of "justice and equitableness" not to "take part with the King's troops in the present civil war against the colonies," for they were fighting in a common cause to "maintain natural and constitutional rights," and assuring the people that his special orders were "to befriend and protect you if need be; so that if you desire our friendship you are invited to embrace it, for nothing can be more undesirable to your friends in the colonies than a war with their fellow-subjects the Canadians, or with the Indians" "Pray," he added, "is it necessary that the Canadians and the inhabitants of the English colonies should battle with one another? God forbid! There is no controversy subsisting between you and them. Pray, let Old England and the colonies fight it out, and you, Canadians, stand by and see what an arm of flesh can do." But his vigorous scheme of invasion was too much for the nerveless control of that time. There was indeed at first some disposition to apologize for the seizure of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and it was not until autumn that an invading army was put in motion. Allen wrote, August 3, "I fear the colonies have been too slow in their resolution and preparation."

Allen and Warner went to Philadelphia and Albany to urge the scheme on the continental and provincial congresses. They were received with considerable honor at both places, though they were still placarded as outlaws by the New York government. The result, after long urging, was that the New York Congress, on the recommendation of the continental body, authorized the raising of a regiment of Green Mountain Boys, to be commanded by officers chosen by themselves. Another mortification followed for Allen, for when a committee of towns met at Dorset, July 27, to choose a lieutenant-colonel to command the regiment, Seth Warner was elected by a vote of 41 to 5. Notwithstanding the high merit as an officer always displayed by Warner, it is difficult to account for this action, in view of Allen's recent achievements, the large capacity he had shown and the unanimity with which he had been regarded as the leader only a few weeks before. Allen himself, in a letter to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, attributed it to "the old farmers who do not incline to go to war," saying he was in the favor of the officers of the army and the young Green Mountain Boys. He hoped, however, to get a commission from the Continental Congress, and when, in the fall, General Schuyler invited him to accompany the expedition to Canada, with the understanding that he should be regarded as an officer, and have command of detachments as occasion required, he accepted. But this service had continued only about three weeks when it was ended by his capture before Montreal. Schuyler sent him on several expeditions "preaching politics" and extending the work he had so hopefully began to arouse and organize the people of Canada into support of the Revolution. He met with sweeping success; the Canadians guided and guarded him through the woods; enthusiastic crowds greeted him in the villages; the Caughnawaga Indians, some of whom had been among the British skirmishers, sent him assurances that they would not take up arms on either

side. September 20 he wrote to General Montgomery that he had 250 Canadians under arms, and that he could raise one or two thousand in a week's time, but would first visit the army with a less number and if necessary go again recruiting, and he added: "I swear by the Lord I can raise three times the number of our army in Canada, provided you continue the siege."

All these hopes were dissipated by the misadventure at Montreal, Sept. 24. While returning to camp, as he had written to Montgomery, Allen met Maj. John Brown, the Pittsfield lawyer, who had in the spring made the reconnoitering expedition into Canada, and had now entered the service, and who was at the head of a force of about two hundred Americans and Canadians, and a plan was concocted between them and their officers to surprise and capture Montreal. Brown was that night to cross the St. Lawrence above the city and Allen below, and at a signal of three huzzas, they were to attack simultaneously. Brown, for some reason never explained, failed to fulfill his part. Doubtless some unforeseen obstacle prevented, for he was a brave and capable officer; but he was killed at Stone Arabia, in the Mohawk valley, in a battle with the Tories and Indians, Oct. 19, 1780, and his story about the Montreal attack was never told. Allen crossed over his force of 110 men, according to agreement, taking nearly the whole night for the task, as he had but few canoes. When he failed to get the signal from Brown, he saw he was in a scrape, but concluded to stand his ground as he could not get off over a third of his force at a time, and the enemy would surely discover the attempt. So he dispatched a messenger to Brown and to L'Assumption, a French settlement where lived a Mr. Walker, who was on the side of the patriots, to hurry on assistance. Allen's hope was to hold his ground until aid could arrive, and Walker had raised a considerable force to march to him, when he learned of his surrender. Allen placed guards between his position and the town, with orders to let nobody pass or repass. A good many prisoners were detained in this way early in the day, but one of them managed to escape and went to General Carlton in the city, who had made every preparation to take refuge in his ships, exposed the weakness of Allen's force, and so brought on an attack in the middle of the afternoon, before assistance could arrive. Carlton marched out with a force of about five hundred men, chiefly Canadians and residents of the city, and including only forty regulars. Allen's force was made up of only thirty Americans and eighty Canadians, but he was in a well-selected position, and he defended it bravely and skillfully for an hour and three-quarters, until nearly all his Canadians had deserted him, when he finally surrendered with a force of thirty one effective men and seven wounded, on being assured good quarters for himself and men.

Schuyler and Montgomery both commented severely in letters and reports on Allen's rashness in making the attack single-handed, and this view was excusable with the information they had at the time. They knew nothing apparently of the plan of concert with Brown, or how surely it would have succeeded if Allen had had the co-operation he had a right to depend on. They only knew the consequences of defeat, which were so disastrous, putting "the French people into great consternation," as Warner wrote, and "changing the face of things," as a Tory wrote to Governor Franklin of New Jersey (the son of the great Benjamin Franklin). "The Canadians," he added, "were before, nine-tenths for the Bostonians; they are now returned to their duty."

But no such excuse can be urged for the historian, Bancroft, who, writing with all the knowledge of later years, charges that Allen's officers opposed the project, but that he "with boundless rashness indulged himself a vision of surprising Montreal as he had surprised Ticonderoga." Even Gov. Hiland Hall was not fair and full when he said the attempt was due to Allen's "ambition to distinguish himself, and add to the laurels won at Ticonderoga." The truth is that the attack instead of being a reckless exhibition of Allen's vanity was planned after a full consultation, on the united judgment of all the officers in both commands, and it only failed by one of those military accidents which can never be provided against, in Brown's failure to co-operate. Carlton practically admits this in his report when he shows how poorly prepared Montreal was for attack, and how he was on the point of abandoning the city when he learned from the escaped prisoner of Allen's weakness. The effect of the failure on the Canadians only shows correspondingly how beneficial the effect of success would have been. The people were wavering, chiefly to be on the winning side, inclined to the American side, perhaps, but fearful of the consequences if the British prevailed. What was needed above all else was to impress them with confidence of American success. Delay had dimmed the *eclat* of Allen's victories on Lake Champlain, but another brilliant stroke, like the capture of Montreal, would revive it, powerfully impress an imaginative people, and draw them in great masses to the American standard. Allen and Brown had, in their intercourse with the people, learned the importance of such a stroke, and hence the enterprise.

Allen's "narrative" of his captivity gives us all the information we have of it and it

was full of exciting and characteristic incidents. He had just handed over his sword when an Indian rushed up and attempted to shoot him. Allen instantly twitched the officer to whom he had handed his sword between him and the savage. Then another "imp of hell," as Allen described him, attacked and Allen only saved himself from being murdered by twitching the officer around him with such swiftness that neither of the Indians could reach him or get aim at him without endangering the officer. He keep this up several seconds until another officer and an Irishman interfered and drove the Indians away. Allen then walked with the officers to Montreal, meeting in the barrack yard General Prescott, who, when he learned that it was the Colonel Allen of Ticonderoga fame, broke into a torrent of abuse, shook his cane over Allen's head until the latter shook his fist and assured the general that it would be "the beetle of mortality" for him if he struck. It would have been interesting to see this affair to its conclusion, but other officers stayed its progress by reminding the enraged general that it would be inconsistent with his honor to strike a prisoner. Then Prescott, according to Allen's narrative, ordered forward a sergeant's command to kill the thirteen Canadians who were included in the surrender. Allen's magnetic boldness, as so often in his career, here served a useful purpose. He stepped between the executioner and the prisoners, opened his clothes and told Prescott to thrust the bayonets into his breast, for he was the sole cause of the Canadians taking up arms. Prescott was of course thrown into a quandary; he dared not execute a man of Allen's prominence, in violation of the capitulation, and dared not carry out his brutal purpose against the prisoners in the face of such a man's protest. Allen had evidently calculated on all this; his "recklessness" usually had calculation behind it. As he says: "My design was not to die, but to save the Canadians by a finesse." Prescott, after a little hesitation, replied with an oath: "I will not execute you now, but you shall grace a halter at Tyburn."

Then began Allen's two years and eight months of captivity, most of it filled with the most brutal abuse, but relieved with a few gleams of soldierly magnanimity. He was first put on board the ship of war Gaspee in the harbor and kept in irons six weeks. The leg irons he describes as weighing thirty or forty pounds with a bar eight leet long, and so heavy that he could only lie on his back. He wrote to Prescott and Carleton protesting against such usage and contrasting it with that he had accorded to the prisoners he took at Ticonderoga; but without eliciting a reply, though he was finally transferred to another ship where he was very generously treated. The impression that he always made on manly men was illustrated by the conduct of Captain Littlejohn, the commander of the latter ship. The captain swore that a brave man should not be treated like a rascal on board his ship; he refused to keep Allen in irons, and gave him cabin fare with the officers. So far did this friendship go that when Littlejohn was challenged to a duel he accepted Allen's offer to act as his second, going to the field in disguise, on Allen's pledge of honor that whatever the result of the duel he would return to the ship. But this mark of confidence was prevented by the interference of other British officers who at the last moment settled the controversy without fighting. But this polite treatment lasted less than a fortnight when, on the appearance of Arnold before Quebec, Allen and the other prisoners were placed on board a merchantman, the Adamant, and shipped to England. Their treatment under the inspiration of a junto of Tories aboard was most villainous. Thirty-four of them were confined, hand-cuffed, in a little room 20x22, so dark that they could not see one another, filled with vermin and an intolerable stench, denied an adequate supply of water, where suffering from diarrhœa and fever they were compelled to eat, sleep and perform all the offices of life. Allen had a fight before he would go into the filthy inclosure. He first protested against it as a disgrace to honor and humanity, but was told that it was good enough for a rebel, that anything short of a halter was too good for him, and that a halter would be his portion as soon as he reached England. In the course of the dispute a lieutenant among the Tories spit in his face. Allen, hand-cuffed as he was, sprang upon him, knocked him partly down, pursued him in fury to the cabin where the lieutenant, thoroughly frightened, got under the protection of a file of men with fixed bayonets. Allen challenged the man out to meet him in handcuffs as he was, which the cowering fellow would not do. But the soldiers finally forced Allen at the point of the bayonet into the hole.

Arriving at Falmouth, in England, he and his men were shut up for a few weeks while the ministry decided what to do with him. He was a subject of general interest. Bets were laid in London that he would be hanged. Parliament debated the question. Crowds of people came to see what, up to that time, was the most romantic, and, because of what he had done, the most feared, figure of the Revolution. He often, while walking in the spacious parade of the castle, would stop and harangue the crowds assem-

bled to see him, telling of the impracticability of Britain's conquering the colonies, expatiating on American freedom, and impressing all with his boldness in such talk while the question of his execution was still under consideration. It was a part of a shrewd game of bluff. Another part he humorously details in telling how he "came Yankee" over the prison authorities. He asked for the privilege of writing a letter to Congress, which the commander of the castle granted after consultation with a superior officer. Allen wrote in this letter of his ill-treatment, how he and his companions were kept in irons by General Carleton's order, but urged Congress to desist from retaliation until the results of the treatment of himself and companions were known, and then that the retaliation should be, "not according to the smallness of my character in America, but in proportion to the importance of the cause for which I suffered." The letter, of course, went, as expected, straight to Lord North instead of Congress, and its design, as Allen says, was "to intimidate the haughty English government and screen my neck from the halter." Another thing that helped him is that there was an attempt to win him back to the British cause. This fact has been found by B. F. Stevens in official correspondence in the British archives at London. An "officer of high rank," whose name does not appear, was sent to him to represent that the injuries he had suffered from New York arose from an abuse of an order in council, and if he would return to allegiance to the King he should have a full pardon, his lands be restored to him, he and his men sent back to Boston, and he placed in command of a company of rangers; but if he refused, they must all be disposed of as the law directs—a delicate way of intimating that he would grace a gallows. Allen only makes a brief allusion to this incident.

But the event shows that he spurned the bribe and dared the government to do its worst. His bold demeanor won the sympathy of liberal-minded people. He learned afterwards, he says, that there was a move for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain for him his liberty. In consequence of all this, it was determined in cabinet meeting, Dec. 27, to get rid of the problem by ordering Allen and his associates to be returned to America as prisoners of war, and he was, Jan. 8, 1776, placed in irons on board the man-of-war Solebay, Captain Symonds, where he again had to undergo harsh and brutal treatment. When the fleet rendezvoused at Cork some benevolent gentlemen in that city undertook to supply the prisoners with the necessaries which the ship's officers denied, and sent aboard complete outfits of clothing, with sea stores, meats, wines and liquors, most of which Captain Symonds promptly appropriated, swearing that the "damned American rebels" should not be feasted by the "damned rebels of Ireland." A few guineas of money from his generous friends, however, did remain with Allen, and his conclusion from this affair and his other experience was that as a people the Irish "excel in liberality and generosity." He tells of a characteristic encounter he had with the captain sometime after they left Cork. The purser was ordered not to sell to Allen some medical supplies of which he was in need, and when Allen remonstrated, saying he was sick, the captain replied that it did not matter how soon he was dead; he was not anxious to preserve the lives of rebels. Allen again contrasted, as he was fond of doing, the treatment of their prisoners by the Americans, and argued that as the English government had not proceeded against him as a capital offender, English officers had no right to, but as he had been acquitted by being sent back as a prisoner of war he was entitled to be treated as such. Furthermore, it was not policy for them by harsh usage to destroy his life, for if living he might redeem one of their officers. The captain retorted in a rage that the British would surely conquer the rebels, hang Congress and the leaders, Allen in particular, and retake their own prisoners, so that his life was of no consequence in their policy; besides it was not owing to the humanity of the Yankees, but their timidity, that they treated prisoners so well. This was really the prevalent idea up to Burgoyne's surrender. Allen's reply was that if they waited until they conquered America before they hung him he should die of old age, and in the meantime he would like to purchase of the purser with his own money such articles as he really needed. Allen came off first best in the argument as he usually did; but he did not get the permission. The fleet proceeded by way of Madiera to Cape Fear in North Carolina, where the prisoners were all collected and put on board the frigate Mercury, Capt. James Montague, who was even more bigotedly brutal in his treatment. He even forbade his surgeon to administer help to any sick prisoner, many of whom were suffering with scurvy, and cut their food down to barely a third of the usual allowance. Allen shared equally with the rest, though the men offered him more. From Cape Fear they went to Halifax, arriving about the middle of June, where Allen managed to secure some alteration of their treatment by sending a letter of complaint through a sympathetic guard to Governor Arbuthnot, who ordered them transferred to the Halifax jail. Allen, however, there suffered severely from jail distemper, for which

he found a remedy in raw onions, which the other prisoners used to advantage. In October they were sent on board the Lark frigate, bound for New York, Captain Smith, who drew the first tears of his captivity from Allen by his kindly and cordial treatment, inviting him to dinner and assuring him that he should be treated with respect by the whole crew. Smith, it appears, had before got himself into trouble with some of his superiors by his vigorous protests against their inhuman conduct towards the prisoners. Allen expressed, as best he could, his gratitude at this unexpected kindness, and his fear that it would never be in his power to return the favor.

Smith replied, like the hearty tar, the true soldier he was, that he had no reward in view; he only aimed to treat his prisoner as a gentleman should be treated; but this, he said, is a mutable world, and one gentleman never knows how soon it may be in his power to help another. This came true sooner than he ever knew, for while the ship was skirting along the coast, one of the prisoners, Captain Burk, formed a conspiracy with an under officer and some of the crew of the ship to kill the captain and the principal officers and take the ship with £35,000 sterling in the hold, into one of the American ports. They laid the plan before Allen and urged him to enlist the other prisoners in the design. Allen refused absolutely and showed what a sorry return it was for the chivalric kindness they had received. Asked to remain neutral, he gave emphatic notice that he would fight by Captain Smith's side if the attempt was made, but he assured them that if they would give up the project he would respect their confidence and keep the secret, guarding their lives with the same honor as he would Captain Smith's, and such was his power over men and their faith in him that the matter rested right there.

In November the prisoners were landed in New York, where he was placed on parole and remained for eighteen months in comparative comfort himself, though he tells a harrowing story of the way the private soldiers were treated. He exerted himself a good deal to alleviate their condition, but with little success. He held Sir William Howe personally responsible for these cruelties and in his "narrative" in his extravagant style denounces him and James Loring, a Tory, and the commissary of prisoners, especially, as "the most mean-spirited, cowardly, deceitful and detestable animals in God's creation below, and legions of infernal devils, with all their tremendous horrors, are impatiently ready to receive Howe and him with all their detestable accomplices into the most exquisite agonies of the hottest regions of hell fire."

Of the thirty-one men captured with him two died in imprisonment, three were exchanged and all the rest made their escape at one time or another. It was while at New York that the second attempt was made to seduce his allegiance, by an officer who came to his lodgings, told him that his fidelity, though in a wrong cause, had recommended him to General Howe, who wished to make him colonel of a regiment of Tories; proposed to send him back to England to be introduced to Lord George Germaine, and probably to the King, and return with Burgoyne; he should be paid richly in gold, instead of rag money, and receive for his services in reducing the country a large tract of land in Connecticut or Vermont, as he preferred. Allen replied that if by fidelity he had recommended himself to General Howe, he "should be loth by unfaithfulness to lose the general's good opinion; besides, I view his offer of land to be similar to that which the devil offered our Saviour, to give him all the kingdoms of the world to fall down and worship him, when the poor devil had not one foot of land on earth."

Allen was exchanged May 3, 1778, for Colonel Alexander Campbell, and after two days of courteous entertainment at General Campbell's headquarters he crossed New Jersey to Valley Forge, where he was entertained by Washington for several days and received marked honors from Putnam, Gates, Lafayette, Steuben and all the officers and men who were heroically maintaining the country's cause in its very darkest hour. He wrote a letter to Congress offering his services to the cause in any capacity where he could be useful, and then proceeded to Bennington, going most of the way in company with Gates, who treated him royally, and everywhere being received with acclamations by the people, and reaching home Sunday evening, May 31, where the expressions of love and enthusiasm could not be restrained, even in that orthodox populace, and cannon boomed welcome from the people, who had long supposed him dead. Fourteen guns were fired, one for each state and one for Vermont. His brother Heman had just died at Salisbury, Conn., while he was on his journey home. His only son had died during his captivity. His wife, in feeble health, and four daughters were in Sunderland.

He at once asserted his old powers of leadership. Another characteristic incident introduced him to it. David Redding had been convicted of treason and sentenced to be hanged. A rehearing was petitioned for on the ground that his conviction was a violation of the common law, being by a jury of six instead of twelve. Governor Chittenden had granted a reprieve to June 11. The populace, very bitter against Redding, was

disappointed, angry, and threatening to take the law into its own hands, when Allen appeared and cried: "Attention, the whole!" and he proceeded to explain the illegality of the trial, and told the people to go home and return in a week, and they should "see a man hung: if not Redding, I will be." The crowd obeyed. Allen was appointed attorney for the state at the next trial, and he secured Redding's conviction.

He was selected to write a reply to a proclamation of clemency issued by Governor Clinton the February previous, in which the New York Governor charged Vermont's wrongs to the British government while New York was a colony, and offered to recall the outlawry act, to revoke all unjust preference in grants, reduce the quit rents to the New Hampshire basis, make the fees of patents reasonable, and confirm all grants made by New Hampshire. Allen's reply, in a pamphlet, was skillful, and made clear the impracticability of what seemed and doubtless was intended to be a fair proposition. He showed that as a matter of fact most of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts grants had been covered by New York patents and that as a matter of law it was impossible for New York to cancel her former grants, and cited the opinion of the lords of trade to that effect. Many people had been eager to accede to Governor Clinton's terms, but Allen's argument was so strong, the rights of self-government so well stated, that the tide of public opinion was completely turned. Probably it prevented a dissolution of the state government. Here again, as well as in the initial stages of the controversy, was it true, as his best biographer, Henry Hall, says: "But for him the state of Vermont would probably never have existed."

He was three times sent on embassies to Congress, first in August, 1778, with reference to the trouble with New Hampshire over the "Eastern union." He performed the delicate duties with great tact and reported strongly advising the dissolution of that union and saying that unless it was done "the nation will annihilate Vermont." He was again sent in 1779 with Jonas Fay, to defend the new state's action, and to show Congress, as they wrote July 1, 1779, that they were "willing that every part of the conduct of the people we represent should at any convenient time be fully laid before the Grand Council of America" but considering all the embarrassments of the country "would be far from urging a decision * * until you can have leisure to take it up deliberately." The third mission was with Fay, Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson and Paul Spooner in 1780 to defend Vermont's case against the claims of all three of the adjoining states, and the duties were performed with skill and address.

He was also, Oct. 19, 1799, appointed agent to wait on the Council and General Court of Massachusetts to negotiate for an abandonment of the pretensions which the latter state had raised to jurisdiction over Vermont, and to secure her acknowledgment of Vermont's independence. He was, in October, 1779, though not a member of the Assembly, appointed chairman of a committee, consisting of himself, Reuben Jones, Nathan Clark, and John Fassett, "to form the outlines of a plan to be pursued for defense before Congress against the neighboring states in consequence of a late act of that body." He was repeatedly appointed on legislative committees when not a member.

He was elected to the Legislature from Arlington, though his "usual home" was in Bennington and his family lived in Sunderland, and he was allowed to act, though he refused to take the oath expressing belief in the divine inspiration of the Bible and profession of the Protestant religion.

His military service after his release from captivity was confined entirely to his own state. Congress gave him the commission of brevet brigadier-general, but did not call him into the field. Perhaps the reason was the suspicion of his loyalty that soon became rife. The third effort to seduce him was publicly known before he knew it. The Legislature made him major-general and commander-in-chief of the Vermont militia, and he held the position for two years, but no active service was required except to guard the frontiers. In February, 1780, Col. Beverly Robinson, a Virginia Tory, wrote him a letter alluding to the Vermont feeling over its treatment by Congress and inviting a negotiation with the British. The letter was delivered to him on the streets of Arlington in July. Allen showed it to Governor Chittenden and the leading men of the state, and it was decided to pay no attention to it. The next March, however, while the Haldimand negotiation was in full progress, Allen sent the letter, with a duplicate which Robinson had impatiently forwarded, to Congress, with a long screed of his own, well calculated to impress Congress with the idea that it was running a great risk of driving Vermont to the other side by its unjust treatment. He said he was confident Congress would not dispute his sincere attachment to the cause of his country, though he did not hesitate to declare that he was fully "grounded in the opinion that Vermont had an indubitable right to agree on terms of cessation of hostilities with Great Britain, provided the United States persisted in rejecting her application for a union with them; for Vermont of all people would be the most miserable were she obliged to defend the independence of the United States and they at the same time claiming full liberty to over-

turn and ruin the independence of Vermont." He closed with the characteristic words:

"I am as resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont as Congress is that of the United States, and rather than fail, will retire with my hardy Green Mountain Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains and wage war with human nature at large."

The Haldimand negotiations are more fully discussed in the sketch of Ira Allen, whose consummate shrewdness conducted them to success. Ethan Allen was in the secret of them all, and at the time had to bear more of the suspicion and odium than any other man, but his part was chiefly that of counsellor, with very little of the active work. There is reason for believing that he told Washington all about them in the beginning, and that the policy of protecting Vermont by fooling the British had the tacit approval of the country's chieftain. There is no chance for reasonable belief that Allen ever for a moment contemplated treason to the American cause; he had twice spurned offers when far more alluring. He was constantly and carefully looking after the arms and equipments of the state, to keep her in the best condition for defense. In December, 1780, even while the charges of treason were getting loudest against him, he was negotiating with Governor Trumbull of Connecticut for two tons of powder, to resist an invasion from Canada. He offered, April 14, 1781, when there seemed to be a chance that the British could no longer be kept off by diplomacy, in a letter to Governor Clinton, his own services and those of two other Vermont officers to defend New York against their cruel invaders.

The only question is whether in his deceit of the British he went beyond the lines of honor. The worst piece of evidence is a letter written to Haldimand, June 16, 1782, and closing with these words: "I shall do everything in my power to render this a British province." The letter was unsigned, but it read very Allenish, and has generally been believed to have been written by him. Allen, as commander of the Vermont army in 1781, concluded a truce with the British forces while the negotiations were in progress, and he got the northern parts and frontier of New York included in it. He reported these doings to Colonel Webster and General Schuyler, and warned the latter of a project to capture his person, assuring him that the "surmises of my corresponding with the enemy to the prejudice of the United States are wholly without foundation." Captain Sherwood, who came to Allen's headquarters at Castleton as an envoy from Haldimand, reported Allen as bargaining hypothetically for himself and for the state, but the report of his terms concludes with this significant condition: "If, however, Congress should grant Vermont a seat in that assembly as a separate state, then these negotiations to be at an end and be kept secret on both sides."

But the wildest reports of his treachery flew about the country. Some of them even represented him at the head of British troops in Canada. The feeling grew at home and finally focussed in an arraignment before the Legislature in November, 1782, for miscon duct in the armistice. This is what appears in the "Governor and Council" minutes as the "Captain Hotchkiss Resolutions." The record is very meagre. Fay and Bradley, who were on his staff at Castleton, testified, and apparently convinced all that nothing improper had been done. Allen resigned his commission, evidently deeply hurt that after all he had done for the people he should be subject to such suspicion; that, as he said, "such false and ignominious aspersions" were entertained against him for a moment, and he indignantly left the house, declaring that he would "hear no more of it." The Legislature appointed a committee of two to express the state's thanks for Allen's services, and then accepted the resignation which Allen had offered "because there was uneasiness among some of the people on account of his command," but he patriotically said he would ever be ready "to serve the state according to his abilities," if ever necessary.

The next spring he was chosen general of the brigade of militia, but refused to accept, though with a repetition of his promise to serve the state in an unofficial capacity in case of need. In December, 1781, when New York attempted force to get control of the state, Allen was present with the force of Vermont militia that defeated the project, not nominally in command, but evidently at the request of Governor Chittenden, as his account against the state for that service was allowed.

The rest of his days were passed in private life, but with recognition on every side as the leader of the state. In 1782 he was called to the field, as he had been two years previously, to quiet the rebellious "Yorkers" in Windham county, and when his party was fired on by ambushed men in Guilford he walked into the town on foot and gave his famous warning that unless the inhabitants of the town peacefully submitted to the authority of the state of Vermont he would "lay it as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah."

When Shay's rebellion was started in Massachusetts, messengers were sent to him offering him the chief command, but he contemptuously refused it, ordered the messengers out of the state, notified the Massachu-

setts authorities, and also exerted himself vigorously to prevent the insurgents from making Vermont a place of refuge. Though so long posted as an outlaw, though a leader of revolutionists and a discourser on human rights through all his active career, and though seemingly so recklessly extravagant in his talk, he was always the friend of law and order. His revolutionism was only against what was so plainly wrong as to be in ethics and morals illegal.

In 1787 he moved to Burlington, where he devoted himself to farming. He died, Feb. 12, 1789, at the age of only fifty-one, while on his way home from South Hero, where he had been for a load of hay, and had spent the afternoon and evening previous, at the invitation of Col. Ebenezer Allen, with a party of old friends. On the journey his negro attendant spoke to him several times and received no reply, and on reaching home he was found to be unconscious with apoplexy. He died a few hours later. He was buried with military honors, and his remains rest in a beautiful valley near the Winooski. The Legislature in 1885 ordered a monument to be erected over his grave, a Tuscan column of granite 42 feet high, and 4 1-2 feet in diameter. A commanding statue of him designed by Mead, of Vermont marble, stands in the portico of the Capitol at Montpelier. Another by the same great sculptor, of Italian marble, is in the Capitol at Washington. The earliest statue of him was modeled by B. H. Kinney, a native of Sunderland, back in the early fifties. It was pronounced by aged people who had seen him, an excellent likeness, but it is still private property. A fourth statue of heroic size, designed by Peter Stevenson, was unveiled at Burlington, July 4, 1873, and surmounts the Allen monument.

Allen's first wife was Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Abigail (Jackson) Brownson, of Woodbury, Conn. The earlier historians used to say that she died in Connecticut during the war, but on the authority of a remembered statement of Dr. Ebenezer Hitchcock it is now believed that she died in Sunderland about 1783 from consumption, and was buried in Arlington. Some verses in her memory, the only attempt at poetry Allen ever made, were published in the Vermont Gazette of July 10, 1783, and are well worth preservation, for his recognition, however skeptical he may have been himself, of the sublime power of the Christian faith in his wife:

Farewell, my friends; the fleeting world, adieu,
My residence no longer is with you;
My children I commend to Heaven's care,
And humbly raise my hopes above despair;
And conscious of a virtuous, transient strife,
Anticipate the joys of the next life;
Yet such celestial and ecstatic bliss
Is but a part conferred on us in this.
Confiding in the power of God most high,
His wisdom, goodness, and infinity
Displayed, serenely I resign my breath
To the cold, unrelenting stroke of death,
Trusting that God, who gave me life before,
Will still preserve me in a state much more
Exalted, mentally beyond decay,
In the bliest regions of eternal day.

No stone was ever erected to her memory. She bore Allen one son and four daughters. The son died at the age of eleven. Two of the daughters died unmarried and one married Eleazer W. Keyes of Burlington and the other Samuel Hitchcock of Burlington, and was the mother of Gen. E. A. Hitchcock.

Allen was married a second time, Feb. 9, 1784, to Mrs. Frances Buchanan, the widowed daughter of Crean Brush, the Tory, the man who had led in the New York Legislature in passing the act of outlawry against him and procured the reward to be offered for his head. The story of this marriage is romantic and again illustrative of Allen's rough-and-ready audacity. Mrs. Buchanan, who was twenty-two years his junior, and a woman of grace, culture and fascination, was living with her mother in the house of Stephen R. Bradley at Westminster, where she frequently met Allen with other leading men of the state, and a sort of friendship, that was still half of antagonism, grew up between these two strong and original natures. Its character may be judged from a remark to John Nortin, the ex-Tory tavern keeper at Westminster, who one day said to her: "Fanny, if you marry General Allen you will be queen of a new state." "Yes," she retorted scornfully, "if I should marry the devil I would be queen of hell."

But early that February morning Allen drove up with a span of dashing black horses and a colored driver. It was during a session of the Supreme Court, and the judges were at breakfast. He declined an invitation to partake, saying he had breakfasted, and passed without ceremony into Mrs. Buchanan's part of the house, where he found her in a morning gown, standing on a chair, arranging some glass and china on the upper shelf of a closet. After a few moments' playful chat, Allen said: "Well, Fanny, if we are to be married, now is the time, for I am on my way to Arlington." "Very well," she replied, descending from the chair, "but give me time to put on my joseph." Allen led her into the room where the judges, having finished their breakfast, were smoking their long pipes, and accosting his old friend, Chief-Justice Robinson, asked him to tie the knot. "When?" said the judge in surprise. "Now," replied Allen. "For myself I have no great opinion of such formality, and from what I can discover she thinks as little of it as I do, but as a decent respect for the opinions of mankind seems to require it, you will proceed."

The ceremony reached the point where the judge asked Ethan if he promised to live with Frances, "agreeable to the law of God." "Stop! stop!" cried Allen, and pausing and looking out of the window he added: "The law of God as written in the great book of nature? Yes! Go on!" Without further interruption the service was completed, the bride's trunk and guitar case were placed in the sleigh and the pair driven across the mountain to the general's home. By this second wife there was one daughter and two sons. After his death the daughter entered a nunnery in Canada and died there. The sons were Hannibal and Ethan A., and became officers of the United States Navy. The latter had a son, since well known, Col. Ethan Allen of New York.

Little that Allen wrote has been preserved to the present day. Among his works, besides those mentioned on previous pages, was his "Vindication of Vermont and Her Right to Form an Independent State," a forceful argument of one hundred and seventy-two pages, written in 1779 and published under authority of the Governor and Council. In 1779 also appeared his "Narrative" from which his biographers have all got most of their material. In 1778 appeared his "Animadversary Address" in answer to Governor Clinton; in 1780, "Concise Reputation of the Claims of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York to the Territory of Vermont," which he and Jonas Fay had prepared with much care; and in 1782 a "Defense of the Eastern and Western Unions." In 1774 his most ambitious pamphlet on the New York controversy appeared, a document of over two hundred pages and an exhaustive discussion of the historical aspect of the case, showing that prior to the royal order of 1764 New York had no claim to extend easterly to the Connecticut river. In 1784 he brought out the work on which he expected his fame to rest, his "Oracles of Reason," printed at Bennington, which he called a "Compendious System of Natural Religion" and consisting as he described it in a letter to St. John de Crevecoeur of "the untutored logic and sallies of a mind nursed principally in the mountain wilds of America." It was a volume of four hundred and seventy-seven pages, an infidel work, denying the inspiration of the scriptures, but energetic in its expressions of veneration for the being and perfection of the Deity and its firm belief in the immortality of the soul. It was laid a good deal on the same lines as Paine's "Age of Reason," without Paine's caustic style of debate but with a larger and healthier view of things eternal. There was a presumptuous tone to it that greatly marred it, and yet much of high ideals, of humanitarian sentiment and of insight beyond things material to things spiritual. He had all his life been in the habit of jotting down his thoughts on these subjects, and indeed the work was planned in his youth, and there is reason to believe that some of it was the contribution of Dr. Thomas Young, one of the ablest men of his times, an influential friend of Vermont in later years and the intimate of Allen in his Connecticut days. Both delighted in battling against New England orthodoxy, then wrote in conjunction, and it was agreed that the one that outlived the other should publish their stuff. Allen left his manuscript with Young, on going to Vermont, and on his release from captivity after Young's death obtained it from the latter's family, and elaborating the material as he had leisure, finally published it. But it was a failure, and a great disappointment to him. The sale was limited, and a large portion of the fifteen hundred volumes burned in the printing office, and it brought on him an opprobrium much like that suffered by Paine.

There have been two theories about Allen, one that he was a hero, the other a humbug, and about them has centered a vast deal of discussion, but all of it fragmentary, without a view in its wholeness of his work or character. That there was a big streak of humbug in him is indubitable, and the anecdotes of himself that he tells with most relish are those where he made the humbug work. He was overfull of faith in himself, to the point of vanity and bombast at times. He was often a heavy drinker, and that fact may explain many of the things that showed worst in him. He was also, as Disraeli said of Gladstone, in the habit of getting "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own rhetoric"—and blasphemy. But after making every allowance, there is no denying his greatness—the greatness of his influence on his times, of the work wrought out by the force of his personality, of the results of what he achieved, as well as attempted, but missed, by the fault of others, and of the greatness that was the foundation of it all, the ideals above and beyond self that guided him. He was too big-minded to ever be mean.

Once when sued on a note he employed a lawyer to have execution stayed a short time. The lawyer, as the easiest way to do this, denied the signature. Allen arose in court in a rage and shouted: "Sir, I did not employ you to come here and lie. The note is a good one, the signature is mine. All I want is for the court to grant me sufficient time to pay it."

Another court anecdote, not so creditable and perhaps to be accounted for on the intoxication theory, Gladstonian or alcoholic, was at the trial at Westminster, in May, 1779, of the thirty-six Yorkers who had rescued two cows from an officer who had seized them because their owners had refused to do military duty on the frontier or

to pay for substitutes. Three had been discharged for want of evidence, and three more because minors. Allen, who was there by order of Governor Chittenden, with one hundred soldiers to support the court, heard of it and strode into court to warn it not to let the offenders slip through its hands. With hat on and sword swinging by his side he began to attack the lawyers. Chief-Justice Robinson said reprovingly that the court would gladly listen to him as a citizen, but not as a military man in military attire. Allen threw his hat on the table and unbuckled his sword, exclaiming, "For forms of government let fools contest; whate'er is best administered is best." Then, as the judges began whispering together, he added, "I said that fools might contest, not your honors, not your honors." Then he told how he had come fifty miles to support the prosecution of the "enemies of our noble state," and some of them are escaping "by the quirks of this artful lawyer, Bradley;" and "this little Noah Smith," the state's attorney, "is far from understanding his business, since he at one moment moves for a prosecution and in the next wishes to withdraw it. Let me warn your honors," and turning to Smith he said, "I would have the young gentleman know that with my logic and reasoning, from the eternal fitness of things, I can upset his Blackstones, his Whitestones, his gravestones and his brimstones."

The military quality of his theological views in the heat of dispute was shown in his retort to John Norton, the Westminster tavern keeper, who said regarding the then new theories of Universalism: "That religion will suit you, will it not, General?"

Allen, who knew Norton to be a Tory, replied scornfully: "No! No! for there must be a hell in the other world for the punishment of Tories."

In 1778 he complained of his own brother Levi as a Tory, charging that he had passed counterfeit continental money and under the pretense of helping him while a prisoner on Long Island, had been detected in supplying the British with provisions. He stated that Levi had real estate in Vermont and petitioned that it might be confiscated to the public treasury. For this Levi challenged him to a duel, but Ethan retorted that it would be disgraceful to fight a Tory.

The eccentricity of his vanity was illustrated while he was on his way to New York after the capture of Ticonderoga. He stopped at Bennington and went into the church where Rev. Mr. Dewey was fervently thanking the Lord in his prayer for that victory for our arms. Allen got impatient as these thanks to the Giver of all good were pouring up, and shouted: "Parson Dewey!" No attention was paid to him, but the thanksgiving still went on. "Parson Dewey!" again, and again no stop. "Parson Dewey!" Allen thundered the third time, springing to his feet as the minister opened his eyes in astonishment. "Parson Dewey, please make mention of my being there!"

Another anecdote, out of the many that have come down, gives a glimpse of his make-up on several of its sides. While he was on his way to England as a prisoner, and in irons, he discovered that the pin or wire that fastened one of the handcuffs was broken, and he extracted the pieces with his teeth, unloosed the bolt, and then freeing that hand soon had the other and his feet at liberty. He replaced the irons before his keeper came in, but was able afterwards to liberate himself at pleasure. One day the captain ordered him to be brought on deck in order to make sport of him, and as though to frighten a land lubber, said there was a probability of the ship's soon foundering, and asked: "If so, what will become of us, especially you, Mr. Allen, a rebel against the King?" "My!" replied Allen, "that would be very much like our dinner hour." "How so?" "I'd be on my way up just as you were going down." The joke was theological, but founded on the fact that Allen was allowed to come on deck only when the captain went down to his cabin to dine. But the captain was mad, began a regular tirade of abuse, and promised that "all the rebels will soon be in the same situation as yourself." Ethan's choler also arose, and in a twinkling, raising his hands to his teeth, he had the pins and bolts unlocked and the irons thrown overboard, and while the crowd stood paralyzed with astonishment, actually seized the captain and threw him headlong on the deck; then turning to the affrighted crew he declared in a voice of thunder: "If I am insulted again during the voyage I'll sink the ship and swim ashore."

He had the fondness of a superior mind for the companionship of able men. His early intimacy with Dr. Young was only the forerunner of many like it, and one of the pleasantest was that with the cultured St. John de Crevecoeur, French consul at New York, and after whom he procured St. Johnsbury to be named, as well as Danville and Vergennes after other eminent Frenchmen; and great men, both of his and latter times, have always admired him, even if they didn't like. John Jay, found his writings to be characterized by "wit, quaintness, and impertinence."

The Englishman, Col. John A. Graham, who wrote a series of letters from Vermont in the last century, found Allen to be an "extraordinary character," possessing "great talents, but is deficient in education; in all

his dealings he possesses the strictest sense of honor, integrity, and uprightness."

"A character strangely marked by both excellences and defects," is the verdict of Jared Sparks, whose biography finds him "brave, generous, consistent, true to his friends, true to his country, seeking at all times to promote the best interests of mankind."

Governor Hall, in his study of him, was impressed with the extent and accuracy of his political information, and with his style of writing, as one to "attract and fix attention, and inspire confidence in his sincerity and justice."

Judge D. P. Thompson's summary attributes to him, "wisdom, aptitude to command, ability to inspire respect and confidence, a high sense of honor, generosity, and kindness."

Zodack Thompson finds in him "unwavering patriotism, love of freedom, wisdom, boldness, courage, energy, perseverance," but too much "self-sufficiency and personal vanity."

WARNER, SETH,—The ablest soldier of Vermont's youth, was, like nearly all the leaders of the state's formative period, a native of Connecticut, being born at that part of Woodbury then Roxbury Parish, and now Roxbury, Conn., May 17, 1743, and he returned there to die, forty-one years later. He early joined the movement to the New Hampshire grants, which were beginning to be settled after the close of the French and Indian war, and were soon to become the Eldorado of New England agriculture. He came to Bennington in 1765, and being a skilled botanist, though he had had only a common school education, and an ardent huntsman, the life was just of the kind to delight him ; judging by his circumstances, these pursuits absorbed more of his energies than the more prosaic work of farming. He was once or twice a member of the conventions of settlers, though he had little ambition to play a political part. But his quasi-military operations were always useful and in demand in the controversy with New York. His residence in Bennington was less than a mile from the New York line, and outside of the settlement, and yet despite the indictments and heavy rewards offered, the Yorkers never succeeded in capturing him. Once a New York officer, armed to the teeth, found and attempted to arrest him. Warner attacked and wounded and disarmed the man, but with the spirit of a soldier spared his life. Warner was, in 1771, elected by a convention a captain of one of the companies in the regiment of Green Mountain Boys organized to resist New York authority, and the story of its wild, rollicking and romantic work is very much the same as to Warner's part as any of the other leaders. He was prompt and eager to go with his comrades into the revolution, and to join the expedition to Ticonderoga. He was left with the rear guard, the bulk of the party, on the east shore of the lake unable to get across, at the time of the capture of that fortress, but he was sent the next day with a detachment of men to take Crown Point, which he accomplished successfully, the fortress surrendering at the first summons, with two men and sixty-one good cannon, besides a lot unfit for service. He earnestly seconded Allen's efforts for an invasion of Canada, going with him to Philadelphia and Albany, to urge it on the Continental and provincial congresses. It looked for a time as if the controversy between New York and the people on the grants was to disappear in the enthusiasm over the capture of Ticonderoga, for not only were Allen and Warner cordially received when they appeared before the Provincial Congress, but they were both willing and eager to lead troops raised under New York authority, and the Congress passed a resolution authorizing the raising of a regiment among the lately rebellious people to be commanded by officers chosen by themselves. Allen in his impulsive generosity wrote to the Provincial Congress : "When I reflect on the unhappy controversy which has many years subsisted between the government of New York, and the settlements of New Hampshire grants, and also contemplate on the friendship and union that hath lately taken place between the government and these its former discontented subjects, in making a united resistance against ministerial vengeance and slavery, I cannot but indulge fond hopes of reconciliation. To promote this salutatory end, I shall contribute my influence, assuring your honors, that your respectful treatment, not only to Mr. Warner (Seth Warner) and myself, but to the Green Mountain Boys in general, in forming them into a battalion, are by them duly regarded, and I will be responsible that they will retaliate this favor by wholly hazardizing their lives, if need be, in the common cause of America. I hope no gentleman in Congress will retain any preconceived prejudice against me, as on my part I shall not against any of them ; but as soon as opportunity may permit, and the public cause not suffer thereby, shall hold myself in readiness to settle all former disputes and grievances on honorable terms." But the land jobbers evidently got in their work soon to check this flood of good feeling. For when the regiment had been raised and Warner elected its colonel—much to the mortification of Allen—the New York gov-

ernment neglected to give him his commission, for it appears by General Montgomery's note book that after the regiment had reached Canada and joined in the operations the General appointed him colonel, and requested him to be obeyed as such. The New York Congress had not only withheld commissions from the regiment, but had asked the Continental Congress to do the same, and the demand was several times afterward repeated. January 20, 1777, the New York Congress adopted a report declaring that "The said Seth Warner hath been principally concerned in riots, outrages and cruelties against the former government of this state, and is otherwise utterly unfit to command a regiment in the Continental service," and insisting that it is absolutely necessary to disband the regiment and "recall the commissions given to Colonel Warner and the officers under him; as nothing else will do justice to us and convince these deluded people that Congress have not been prevailed on to assist in dismembering a state." But no attention was paid to the demand, although New York was profuse in promises to raise extra troops enough beyond her quota to make up for the disbandment of this regiment, and yet it was but little more than a year after this that New York was relying on Warner and this regiment mainly for the protection of her own frontiers—an arduous and exhausting service which Warner cheerfully rendered, and in which really he lost his life.

When the invasion of Canada was finally begun in the fall of 1775, Warner and his Green Mountain Boys joined it within three days. Montgomery promptly sent him with a part of his men to the St. Lawrence and vicinity of Montreal to watch the motions of the enemy. With three hundred men he repulsed Carlton when the latter attempted with eight hundred men to join McLean and raise the siege. Warner watched the British as they embarked from Montreal, permitted them to approach very near the south shore and then poured a hot fire into them, throwing them into disorder and compelling a retreat. It was well and gallantly done.

After repulsing Carlton and maneuvering McLean back to Quebec, he erected a battery at the mouth of the Sorel to command the passage of the St. Lawrence and block up Carlton in Montreal. Carlton managed to escape down the river to Quebec, and Montgomery took possession of Montreal Nov. 13. But General Prescott attempting to escape with a number of armed vessels loaded with provisions and military stores, was captured at the mouth of the Sorel with one hundred and twenty men. Warner also commanded at an action at Longueil in which Montgomery commended his bravery and prudence.

November 20, as the regiment had served only as volunteers and was too miserably clad to endure a winter's campaign, Montgomery discharged it with peculiar marks of respect. But the gallant boys had hardly got home when General Wooster wrote Warner, telling of the desperate straits the invading army was in after the repulse at Quebec, and the sickness and desertions from which it was suffering and urging him to raise a body of men and hasten to their support until relief could come from the colonies. "Let them come," General Wooster wrote, "by tens, twenties, thirties, forties or fifties, as fast as they can be prepared to march." Eleven days afterward the valiant and energetic Warner was again marching a regiment northward. The men had become habituated to turn out at his call, they had unbounded confidence in his vigilance, prudence and courage, and they loved him as few officers are loved by their soldiers. He was affable and familiar with the humblest private without sacrificing any of the dignity necessary to command.

The campaign was an extremely distressing one. The troops, even the freshly-armed Green Mountain Boys, lacked comfortable clothing, barracks and provisions. When the retreat was made, Warner was placed in command of the rear guard and did good and skillful service in covering the retreat, picking up the wounded and distressed, and keeping generally only a few miles ahead of the British advance, who pursued closely from post to post. He brought off most of the invalids, and with this corps of diseased and infirm, arrived at Ticonderoga a few days after the main column.

July 5, 1776, shortly after the final abandonment of Canada, Congress resolved, on a report of the board of war, to organize a regiment of regular troops for permanent service, to be under command of officers who had served in Canada. Warner was appointed colonel of this regiment, which was raised chiefly in Vermont, and Samuel Safford lieutenant-colonel. Warner was at Ticonderoga with his regiment through the whole of the remainder of the campaign of 1776, and did some efficient service in protecting that post.

In the 1777 campaign, with its invasion by Burgoyne, Warner went to work with his accustomed activity to meet it. He issued a stirring appeal to all Vermonters and wrote, July 2, from Rutland to the convention at Windsor, that an attack was expected at Ticonderoga, and urging that all men who could possibly be raised be forwarded at once. "I should be glad," he said, "if a few hills of corn unhoed should not be a mo-

tive sufficient to detain men at home." He reached Ticonderoga with 900 men, mainly Vermont militia, July 5, in season to assist in its defense, but St. Clair and his council of war resolved to abandon the post that night, before Burgoyne's investment was completed. Warner was again placed in command of the rear guard. He was overtaken by Fraser, in command of the British advance, on the morning of July 7, and the result was the well-planned and splendidly fought, but most unlucky, battle of Hubbardston. Warner had about 1,000 men, consisting of his own and Colonel Francis, and Colonel Hale's New Hampshire and Massachusetts regiments. The British for cenumbered rather more, besides Riedesel's infantry and reserve corps following three miles behind. Hale got detached and was captured, and Francis fell while charging for the third time at the head of his regiment. Still Warner fought on with the utmost gallantry and with skillful dispositions and had the battle nearly won when Reidesel's reinforcements arrived. Warner himself was surrounded with a small party at one time, but fought his way out. Only when defeat was evidently overwhelming did he give up. There is a story, not supported by incontestable proof, however, that he then gave an order not found in any tactics, for every man to take to the woods and meet him at Manchester. He himself safely conducted a retreat with a small remnant to Fort Edward.

The historian, Bancroft, is even more unjust than in his strictures on Allen at Montreal, when he says that Warner had encamped at Hubbardston contrary to St. Clair's instructions, and calls the fight a rash one. St. Clair had ordered him to keep the British in check while the main army made its escape. Besides, it was a good opportunity for St. Clair, who was only six miles distant, at Castleton, to turn upon the pursuing column and crush it. Burgoyne, with the rest of his army, was on the ships in the lake and beyond supporting distance. Warner would have made the day victorious but for the arrival of Riedesel's reinforcements, and successfully resisted them for a time. And yet Riedesel had three miles to march while St. Clair would have had only six. When Riedesel arrived with his three German batallions, Fraser took him by the hand and thanked him for the timely rescue. If Warner had run for Fort Edward without fighting, as Bancroft seems to think he ought, it would have reversed the conditions and given the British a chance to beat the Americans in detail, and very possibly St. Clair would have been unable to reach Schuyler with a single soldier.

Warner arrived at Manchester a few days after with about one hundred and fifty effectives, where he maintained a bold front until the New Hampshire men had time to rally, and it very likely saved the stores at Bennington from a descent by Riedesel from Castleton. He adopted, in agreement with Stark, the plan of arresting Burgoyne's advance, harassing his flanks. Schuyler consented to it most reluctantly and only after he found that Stark would not obey his orders to join him in Burgoyne's front. Washington approved these tactics which Warner had inaugurated, and it was obviously the only thing to do in the present junction, because it would compel Burgoyne to weaken his column to guard points in the rear, while time was the one thing necessary to gather and organize a sufficient force to arrest his progress in the front. Schuyler, after he had assented to the plan, did his best to make it effective, sending Warner $4,000 and an order for whatever clothing he could procure at Albany. The result was not only a gain of over a month of precious time, but to make the Bennington expedition for supplies a necessity for Burgoyne.

Warner was with Stark two days before the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, aided in planning the attack on Raum's intrenchments, and rode about the field with the General early in the fight. The battle was planned and fought with a degree of military talent that would have done no discredit to any service in Europe, and Stark in his official report expressed his particular obligations to Warner, "whose superior skill was of great service." Warner himself had hurried on at the first tidings brought by his admirable scouting service of the approach of the British to capture the stores which had been accumulated at Bennington to be forwarded to Ticonderoga. But his regiment had so large a number off scouting that it couldn't start on the 14th, but had to wait for the parties to come in. The next day they started under command of Major Stafford, but owing to a heavy rain it was midnight before they arrived within a mile of Bennington. Their ammunition was wet, and a considerable part of the next day was exhausted before they could get to the scene of the battle. They arrived, however, most opportunely, just as Breyman had come with reinforcements for the British, after the day had once been won by the Americans, who were now scattered about gathering up plunder. It was by Warner's earnest advice, and against Stark's first impression, that the fresh troops were at once thrown against Breyman, instead of retreating to rally the

whole army on a new line. Warner put himself at the head of his regiment and pushed the fight with a fire and dash that made the Americans irresistible as soon as the other troops could be formed in line and brought into action, and swept Breyman and his battalion off the field in complete rout. Warner's brother, Jesse, was killed in the battle.

Warner was with Gates throughout the rest of the campaign, and after the surrender of Burgoyne he was in constant service along the Hudson and elsewhere. He commanded an expedition to Lake George Landing, by which the vessels in which Burgoyne might have escaped, were captured. In April, 1778, he was ordered to Albany, leaving the state without protection. Schuyler sent him on a particular command into Yessop's Patent, which he executed with skill and address. It was not a field for brilliant achievements, but for vigilance, energy and cool judgment in guarding against Indian incursions, watching the Tories, gathering information, and protecting communications. His bravery and military capacity came to be highly regarded by the officers of the Continental army. He was wounded from an ambush of Indians in September, 1780, when the only two officers with him fell dead by his side, and with his constitution undermined by his constant exertions and exposures, he returned to Bennington toward the close of the war a dying man, with poverty to crown his misfortunes. Never a business man or thoughtful for money matters, he had taken no interest or part in the land speculations that made most of the Vermont leaders wealthy. The proprietors of several towns had voted him land as a reward for his services, but most of it was sold for taxes and he never got any benefit. The neglect of his affairs and other tax sales while he was fighting for his country had nearly used up what little possessions he had, so that before his death his wife was forced to appeal for charity to the helpless Congress. In 1777 the Legislature had granted him 2,000 acres in the northwest part of Essex county, supposing it would be valuable, but he never realized much from it.

Colonel Warner was not at any time in the secret of the Haldimand negotiation, but like most people believed that something wrong was going on between the British and the Vermont authorities and was very indignant about it, becoming estranged from his old associates on account of it. He went with a Bennington committee to Arlington, in 1782, to protest to Governor Chittenden against the sending of prisoners that had been taken in war to Canada and threatening to raise a regiment to overtake and bring them back. There was quite an altercation, and a reply from the Governor, substantially telling him to mind his own business, that Colonel Allen's regiment which had taken the prisoners was able to protect them, and that there would soon be seen a generous return of prisoners from Canada—which proved to be the fact.

Colonel Warner returned to Roxbury, Ct., in the summer of 1784 and died there Dec. 26, of that year, at the age of forty-one. He was long sick abed; mortification began at his feet and continued by slow progress up his body. His last few months were clouded by fits of insanity. The burial was with all the honors of war. There was in the old days a pleasant story that Washington relieved the homestead of a mortgage for the widow; but it was a fiction.

The record is insufficient in the words of the inscription on his tombstone, to

"Tell future ages what a hero's done."

For Seth Warner's career was one of deeds done, not words written, and his modesty made his reports few and short and free from any recounting of his own achievements. He always appeared to be satisfied with being useful and manifested little solicitude that his services should be known or appreciated. So it came about, as he was never much of a pen and ink man, anyway, that in the latter part of his service, while he was on detailed commands, we have very few particulars about him; but he was about the ideal soldier, with cool courage and perfect self-possession, at all times resolute, energetic and sound of judgment, inspiring his associates and his command with entire confidence, courteous and frank in bearing and with a character that was given a strong and steady fibre by the high and patriotic purposes that animated him.

Hon. S. D. Boardman of Connecticut, who as a youth often saw him, describes Warner as of "noble personal appearance, very tall, not less than six feet two; large-boned, but rather thin in flesh, and apparently of great bodily strength; features regular, strongly marked, and indicative of mental strength, fixedness of purpose, and yet of much benevolent good nature, and in all respects both commanding and pleasing. His manners were simple, natural and free from any kind of affectation, at once both pleasing and dignified." Additional descriptions tell of his sparkling and beaming blue eyes, his beautifully arched eyebrows below nut-brown hair, and a forehead broad and intellectual, indicative of a sound and reflecting mind and a strong and well-balanced manhood. He bestrode a horse with rare grace and dignity.

The state of Connecticut has caused a neat and substantial monument, a granite obelisk, about twenty-one feet high, to be erected over his grave.

CHITTENDEN, THOMAS.—The "Washington of Vermont," her firstgovernor, for nineteen years, shaping her administration, shares with the Allens the honor of the successful birth of the new state, and in him was the indispensable complement of their talents to carry it through the multiplied perils of its youth. John L. Heaton in his "Story of Vermont," does not exaggerate when he says that Chittenden should "rank with Adams, Hancock, and Morris among the great men of the Revolutionary period; for he was one of the wisest and purest," and it cannot now be seen that he made or sanctioned more than one serious blunder, though his task was one of the most difficult that ever confronted a leader of the people.

This plain, hard-working farmer, equipped by God as a statesman, came to Vermont and assumed his work at the age of over forty and in the full maturity of his mind and powers. He was born at East Guilford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1730, the son of Ebenezer Chittenden, and descended from a family that came from Cranbrook, England, in 1639, and of whom one, Moses, was an officer in Cromwell's own regiment. The Chittendens were of Welsh origin and the name comes from the words Chy-tune-den or *din*, signifying a castle in a valley between mountains. Crittenden is another form of the name and the great Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was closely related to the Connecticut and Vermont family. A brother of the Governor, Bethuel Chittenden, was the first Episcopal minister of Vermont. His mother was a Johnson, and cousin of President Johnson of Columbia College.

Thomas Chittenden's father was a farmer of only moderate circumstances, and therefore the boy had only the meagre common school education of those days. He worked on the farm until he was eighteen, becoming quite noted as an athlete, and then shipped as a sailor on a voyage to the West Indies. England and France then being at war, the ship was captured by a cruiser; he landed on one of the islands moneyless and friendless, and he reached home only after much suffering and fully satiated with sea life.

At the age of twenty he married Elizabeth Meigs and removed to Salisbury, where by his industry and frugality he soon acquired a competence and became a leading man of the place, representing it in the colonial Assembly six years, and being colonel of a regiment of militia. His large business judgment saw the opportunities of the virgin land in Vermont, to which the spirit of emigration and adventure was then directed, and in 1774 he came to Williston, on the Onion river, where he purchased a considerable tract of land, settling with his family and a few others when there was scarcely a family or road in that part of the land. He was pushing improvements on the place when the retreat of the American army from Canada forced him, in the spring of 1776, to abandon it, first taking his family to Massachusetts. But he soon bought a farm in Arlington, to which he removed, and remained there, with short stays at Pownal and Danby, until after the war, when he returned to Williston, which was his home until his death. One of his reasons for locating in Arlington was to quell the Tory power which had then become seriously troublesome there, and this, in conjunction with the Allens and Matthew Lyon, he did vigorously, but, as Hon. David Read says, with "sagacity, humanity, and sound discretion," until nearly every royalist was driven out of town or persuaded to remain in submission. From the beginning he had entered zealously into the struggle of the settlers with New York and the mother country. He was appointed first president of the committee of safety at Bennington, was a member of the first convention of delegates that met at Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, to consider the independence of the state, and at the Westminster session was one of the committee that drafted the declaration, and assisted at the Windsor convention in framing the constitution. He went to Philadelphia with Allen, at the opening of the Revolution, to learn the disposition and intentions of Congress, and generally to procure intelligence and advice. He was chosen one of the council of safety by the Constitutional Convention, and at once became president of that body, and was unremitting in his attention to its duties, which combined the legislative, judicial, and executive powers of government, throughout that summer.

Perhaps he cannot be said to have been the first to see the opportunity to end the New York controversy by erecting a new state; but he was one of the foremost in advocacy of the idea, and indeed, by this time, this sagacious, cool-headed, thoroughly practical and dignified gentleman had come to be universally recognized as the representative man of the settlers; the one to mould and weld into practical shape the results of the tremendous power, as a popular leader of agitation, of Ethan Allen; the brilliant fertil-

ity and financial resourcefulness of Ira Allen, and the shrewd and patriotic endeavors of Carpenter and Warner, the Fays and Robinsons and the rest. So, naturally, he was elected the first Governor, taking the office March 1, 1778, and being regularly re-elected until March, 1797, except in the one year of '89, when, owing to issues which will be later explained, Moses Robinson defeated him for a single term. He was undoubtedly best fitted of any man in the state for the position and its duties.

He steadily pursued the policy of independence, and he made the Haldimand negotiations (more fully treated in the sketch of Ira Allen) a chief club with which to maintain it. He wrote a spirited protest against the proposal, on which New York and New Hampshire were figuring in 1780, to divide the state upon the mountain line between them. He likened it to the iniquitous division of Poland, told about the new state's maintenance of posts in the northern frontier, and that she was at liberty "if necessitated to it," to offer or accept terms of cessation of hostilities with Great Britain; and "if neither Congress nor the other states will support her in independence, but devote her to the usurped government of any other power, she has not the most distant motive to continue hostilities and maintain an important frontier for the benefit of the United States, and for no other reward than the ungrateful one of being enslaved by them." He acted in December of the next year with General Enos, Ira Allen and William Page, as commissioners to New Hampshire, to accommodate matters with that state and save the effusion of blood in a conflict of authority in the East Union.

When called upon by Stark for an explanation of St. Leger's letter, expressing regret at the killing of an American citizen, he made it direct to Washington. This is another of the many pieces of circumstantial evidence that Washington was in the secret of the Vermont intrigue with Haldimand. On transmitting the resolution of Congress of August 7, 1778, preceding, requiring as an indispensable preliminary to her admission as a state, that Vermont give up the territory of New York and New Hampshire, which she had incorporated into her own lines under the name of the East and the West unions, Washington had inquired by verbal message if the people would be "satisfied with the basis of independence suggested, or whether the people seriously contemplated a British dependency." Washington was certainly inclined to take the Vermont side. He wrote guardedly in transmitting the above message that he would not discuss the rights of Vermont's claim to independence but take it for granted that it was good "because Congress by their resolve of August 7, imply it."

In one of his letters he asks: "Would it not be more prudent to refer this dispute to New York and Vermont than to embroil the whole confederacy of the United States therewith?"

Even if Chittenden had in good faith attempted a British connection he would have been morally justified. For after the new state had been cheated by Congress—as all Vermonters believed and as Washington practically admitted in advance, in his letter about the resolve—into abandoning the unions on the broken promise, in effect, that it should then be admitted to the confederacy, and had ignored the offer of union and aid in the "protest" of 1780, the Governor did the utmost, as the "protest" suggested, to get the neighboring states to act in conjunction with Vermont against the British. He sent circulars to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, proposing a union with the first three for purposes of defense against the invasion which would surely be made from Canada the next spring, demanding as the only condition that any claim of territory in Vermont should be relinquished. Massachusetts assented to this. Connecticut made no response, though understood to be favorable. New Hampshire paid no attention to it. The New York Legislature wanted to agree to it, recognizing the benefit the state had had from the military activity of the Green Mountain Boys and the likelihood that the plan would make Vermont instead of New York soil the scene of the next campaign, but Governor Clinton only prevented the passage of a resolution of assent by threatening to prorogue the Legislature. In such a situation, abandoned by both Congress and the other states to her own resources, believing, as there was every reason to do, that the purpose of it all was to crush her, what was there for Vermont to do? Absolutely nothing but to throw herself into the arms of the British, or adopt the policy of tergiversation that was adopted. The fact that the latter was the course taken is of itself sufficient proof of the patriotic Americanism of the Vermonters.

One of Chittenden's letters, Nov. 14, 1781, after the British had returned to Canada, shows his purpose: "The enemy were manœuvred out of their expectations and then returned into winter quarters with great safety, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet: 'I will put my hook in their nose to turn them by the way whence they came, and they shall not come into this city (alias Vermont) saith the Lord.'"

Another evidence of it was afforded by a circumstance in October of that year. The New York government, comparatively imbe-

cile in a military sense, because of its large element of Toryism and its aristocratic constitution, never hesitated when in danger to call for help on the Green Mountain Boys, whom it persisted at all other times in regarding as "rebels" against its authority. So when Carlton made his raid from Canada and captured Forts Ann and George, Governor Clinton again appealed to Chittenden for aid. The latter replied that the state's militia was up north, but he would immediately forward some he expected from Berkshire. The fact is that at this time and on repeated other occasions, as Clinton officially acknowledged, the Vermont troops rendered prompt and valuable service to New York when she needed it, and New York's return was to procure Vermont's being left entirely undefended, when invasion was organized against her.

Governor Chittenden wrote to Washington, Nov. 14, 1782, that they would join the British in Canada rather than submit to New York, though there were no people more attached to the cause of America.

With Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, he was a commissioner in 1791 to negotiate the admission of the state into the Union.

He died, August 25, 1797, at the age of sixty-eight. For several months previous he had been unable to perform the duties of his office, and in July he had issued an address to the freemen announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and invoking Heaven's blessings on the state and people to whom he had devoted so many years of service and whom he had seen increase from a band of a few hundred to a population of over 100,000 people. Many descendants have borne his honored name, and it is said that they all bear the stamp of his physiognomy, so strong has been the personality to show through generations. One son, Martin, was congressman and Governor; another, Truman, was councilor and repeatedly Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he and still another son, Noah, were judges of probate. One daughter was the wife of Gov. Jonas Galusha, another of Matthew Lyon, and another of Col. Isaac Clark: "Old Rifle" in the war of 1812.

The character of Governor Chittenden is best expressed by a statement of the work done by him. He was a genuine Yankee in his mental make-up, with its strength and activity, its practical rather than theoretic knowledge, its keen and quick perceptions, its great tact, its penetration of the designs and character of men, its "almost unerring foresight, unhesitating firmness and sound judgment," as Governor Hall says. But he was more. He had that quality and poise of mind that constituted so much of Washington's greatness, that habit of hearing all the evidence and considerations before reaching a conclusion, of seeking a full view of all subjects however complex, of divesting himself of all influences except that of duty, which inspired confidence even to the point of veneration, which inevitably evolved a dignified demeanor, and which made this plain, unlettered farmer who could hardly write a letter in straight English, one of the great men of his time. He grew in statesmanlike stature as his opportunities widened.

While so keen a judge of human nature that bad men could rarely deceive him, he did not fail to bestow his trust where it was worthy; he did not make the mistake of smaller minds, because he saw so much of evil and littleness in the world, of losing faith in humanity in the aggregate. The crowning element of his success was that he knew and utilized the good in men.

He was plain and simple and kindly in manners and ways of living, his dignity being that of moral and intellectual rectitude entirely, not of affectation, fitting him with his long residence and his close acquaintance with the work of the people, for the long popularity he enjoyed. There is a story told of a visit of some high-born dames from Albany to the chief executive's home at Arlington that gives a glimpse of the genuine democracy of those days in Vermont. When the hour for dinner arrived the Governor's wife went out to the piazza and blew the horn for the men at work in the fields. "Do you have your servants eat at the same table with you?" inquired the visitors, doubtless with some elevation of noses. "Yes," replied Mrs. Chittenden, "but I have been telling the Governor that we ought not to, that they have to work to much harder that they ought to eat first."

He was always of remarkably equable temper, and it is related of him that when a neighbor, Colonel Spofford, had induced the Legislature to appoint a man justice of the peace whom the Governor thought unfit and had opposed, and came to him to triumph over the success, the Governor replied placidly, "Well, well, Spofford, I am glad of it on the whole; Smith will make a better justice than I supposed, and *I always hoped* he would." The sure way to rouse his wrath to the depths was to abuse Ira Allen. It was his appreciation of and faith in Allen that brought him his only political defeat, in 1789. The Legislature in 1783 authorized the disposal at a specific price, of the "flying grant" of Woodbridge (apparently Highgate), which had been forfeited for non-payment, and thirty-five rights in Carthage (Jay), to raise funds and provide supplies for the survey of town lines and cutting roads in the northern part of the state. No sales were effected under this resolution, but

Allen, as surveyor general, went ahead with the work, advancing some $4,000 for it, as it ultimately appeared, from his own funds. Governor Chittenden, at the meeting of the Governor and Council at Arlington, July 12, 1785, when unfortunately only half the Council were present, gave Allen a paper, signed by himself and seven members of the Council, stating it as their opinion that if Allen advanced the money he should have the lands "at the price mentioned." Allen was defeated for state treasurer the next year, and called on Governor Chittenden to deliver to him the charter of Woodbridge in pursuance of this paper, and it was done. The next year, in 1787, Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, procured from the Legislature, by a vote of 36 to 13, against the protests of Allen, a grant of the same lands, and organized a fight in the Legislature and secured an investigation. A committee, headed by Stephen R. Bradley, reported that the Governor had converted the state seal to "private sinister views," and that the charter was fraudulent and ought to be declared void. A bill to this effect, modified somewhat, passed and went into effect, and such a storm was raised that Chittenden failed of a majority at the next election, and as a majority of the Legislature was against him, Moses Robinson was chosen in his place. Allen got out a statement "To the Impartial Public" about the case, but it was published too late to save the election. But the report of the commission in 1790, to adjust the state's accounts with Allen, showed that he had actually advanced the money for the state, and the people were satisfied that though there had been technical irregularity there was no fraud or wrongful intent in the matter, and the Governor's old popularity returned to him with renewed strength.

Chittenden's bearing when the storm was at its height was one of admirable dignity. When the count was completed it was his duty to declare Robinson elected and after assurances that he had sought to discharge his duty "with simplicity and unremitted attention" he said:

"Since I find that the election has not gone in my favor by the freemen, and that you, gentlemen, would prefer some other person to fill the chair, I can cheerfully resign to him the honors of the office I have long since sustained, and sincerely wish him a happy administration, for the advancement of which my utmost influence shall be exerted."

And the Legislature could not help responding that the people "felt a grateful sense of the many and good services he had rendered them" and wished for him on his retirement from arduous labors "all the blessings of domestic ease."

His wise and foresighted benevolence twice had a chance to show itself in providing food for the people, first at Arlington, where the disorders of the times and the leaving of their unharvested fields, had brought danger of a famine, and afterwards, after the war at Williston where early frosts had done great harm. The Governor's granaries were full, and they were freely emptied for the benefit of his suffering neighbors. At Arlington he visited every family periodically, took an account of the provisions on hand, and by impartial and disinterested distribution saw to it that no one perished for want that hard winter. At Williston, so one historian says, men came from scores of miles away through the snow to draw food on hand-sleds for their suffering families. When they offered pay or security his reply was that he had no corn to sell to those who were hungry. The only restriction was that they should leave enough for seed. And the tale has been handed down in many a family how they would have starved that "cold winter," but for the corn of "Old Governor Tom."

The high quality of his statesmanship was shown in the "betterment" and "quieting" acts of 1781-86, legislation that was perfectly novel in character yet so clearly founded on the principles of natural justice that several other states have since imitated it. The idea was his in origin, and it cut the way with equity through difficulties that were simply inextricable in law procedure. And it was done after a long fight against the opposition of nearly all the lawyers of the state, who were unable to see beyond technicalities. When the state government was formed, land titles were in woeful shape, owing to the long time since the grants by New Hampshire the unsettlement and insecurity that had come from the controversy with New York, the lack of any office or place of record, and the general custom of not passing title deeds to purchasers. There was pretty nearly nothing by which to determine ownership. Lands could be sold without the preliminary of purchase as well as with it, and there were many men who had practiced swindling of this kind extensively. The possessor, though he had cleared and improved his land and erected the best of buildings on it, was in law simply a trespasser if some one else could trace a title to it. Of course the greater the improvements the greater the object to dispossess, the thicker the speculators, like those of former times in New York, who sought farms that others had converted from forests for them. Litigation was multiplying on every side. Governor Chittenden's solution, which he had the help of Nathaniel Chipman to put in its final shape, was first to give the settler, if a trespasser technically, the full value of his improvements and leave

the courts to make further equitable division, then by the act of '84 to give him half the rise in the value of the land besides the improvements, and finally to allow the legal owner only the original value before the improvements and six per cent besides.

Governor Chittenden's readiness of resource in an emergency was shown in October, 1781, when the Legislature was in session at Charlestown in the East union, and an accident came near uncovering the whole Haldimand business. For the sake of appearances the Vermonters had an army under Enos at Castleton to confront the British under St. Leger, who had come up the lake from Canada.

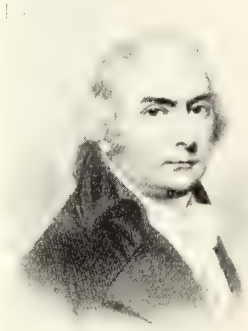
The commanders and leading officers only were in the secret of the negotiation, and when an affair between scouting parties resulted in the death of a Vermont sergeant (Tupper by name), General St. Leger sent back the man's clothes with a letter of apology and regret to General Enos, which when delivered, caused a good deal of disturbance among the Vermont troops. A messenger, who was sent soon afterward with dispatches to the Governor, made loud proclamations all along the route, of the extraordinary occurrence, fanning into flame the suspicion with which the air was surcharged, and creating great excitement in the Legislature when Charleston was reached. The Governor saw what must come, so he called a meeting of the board of war, summoning to their aid Chipman, then a young lawyer and leader of the party opposed to Chittenden, and in a few moments while Ira Allen was bluffing in the Legislature by getting up a row with an inquisitive member, Major Rounds, the Governor and his assistants concocted some new letters from General Enos and Colonels Walbridge and Fletcher, who were at the front with him, including all they reported about military matters that did not bear on the negotiation. After Allen had kept up his disputation long enough, he appealed to the dispatches as evidence that there was nothing wrong, the new ones were brought in and read for the originals. Chipman followed with a speech reminding the people that they were doubting the good faith of Thomas Chittenden, a man whom he though of the opposing party, knew to be honest and true, and would trust against a whole army of St. Legers. And before long the crowd that started in so ugly was dispersing with cheers for Chittenden and Chipman.

His remarkable qualities of character were well summarized by Ethan Allen, who wrote of him: "He was the only man I ever knew who was sure to be right in all, even the most difficult and complex cases, and yet could not tell or seem to know why it was so."

Thompson says: "He had a rare combination of moral and intellectual qualities—good sense, great discretion, honesty of purpose and an unvarying equanimity of temper, united with a modest and pleasing address."

E. P. Walton says: "He did not tower like an ornate and graceful Corinthian column, but was rather like the solid Roman arch that no convulsion could overturn and no weight could crush." And another biographer concludes: "Mosses and lichens have covered the stone which marks his grave, but that stone will crumble into dust long before Vermonters will cease to respect the memory of Thomas Chittenden."

ALLEN, IRA, the "Metternich of Vermont," as he has sometimes been called; its first secretary and its first treasurer; the one great diplomatist of the little republic, and its guide through its greatest difficulties, has had meagre justice done him by history. While we properly regard Chittenden as the "Washington of Vermont," Ira Allen may be well called its Hamilton. Indeed, the likeness is striking between these two men in their different fields. The wonderful intellectual precocity of Hamilton, a mind versatile, clear, and penetrating, with its intense, practical and logical cast, its perceptions quick as light, its fertility of original ideas, its bold and foresighted conceptions, and its masterful handling of the problems of administration, had its counterpart in Allen. Like Hamilton, Ira Allen was a statesman before he was twenty-five. Like Hamilton, he was one of the handsomest men of his time, with his intellectual countenance, his flashing black eyes, his imposing presence, and pleasing address. As with Hamilton, there was at times a dash of unscrupulousness in his public or political work, coupled with the utmost personal honor—a sort of misdirection of an over-generous nature in sacrifice for others. It has been truly said of Ira Allen that he was secretly or openly the originator of more important political measures for Vermont and the Revolution than any other man in the state, and it might truly be added than hardly any other in the country. Still other projects of vast utility from his teeming



brain were prevented from fruition only by the misfortunes of his later years.

He it was, who after the fall of Ticonderoga, when the settlements seemed helpless before the on coming army of Burgoyne, conceived the scheme of confiscating the estates of the Tories to raise money to equip and support troops, and as a result within a week a regiment of men was in the field. It was the first act of the kind in the country, but it was one which all the other states, on the urging of Congress, had to adopt later. It was the measure that put the new state on its feet as a self-reliant, self-supporting entity. He was a leader in the formation of the constitution. He did inestimable service as secretary of the committee of safety, which was given the work of defending the state, because the members of the Constitutional Convention at Windsor when Ticonderoga fell had to leave for their homes and families and had no time to complete the organization of a state government. He sent expresses at his own expense in every direction with news of the disaster, and appeals for prompt forwarding of troops. In the terror of the time no one else, even among the military commanders, attended to this, and it may not be too much to say that the victory at Bennington was due to the energy and the wise provision of Ira Allen. He organized scouting parties that gathered full information of the enemy's movements and forwarded it by express in all directions, with such encouragements as it warranted that the enemy could be met and repulsed. He sent timely warnings of the expedition to Bennington, so that it was by no accident that Stark and the New Hampshire troops and the Berkshire militia arrived in season to repulse and crush it. He helped to concert the measures for the capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and the strong posts in his rear that helped so much towards the ruin of Burgoyne. He did all this when the new state was without funds or credit, as well as without organization, when near three-fourths of the people of the west side of the mountain had fled from their homes, and a large part of those of the east side were disposed to favor New York's claims, when weak nerved and weak principled men were flocking to Burgoyne and taking the oath of allegiance to the Crown, and when, besides the danger of invasion from the British and the savages, the late proceedings of Congress had shown partiality towards New York and the embryonic state had every reason to expect hostile action. He staked not only large amounts of his money, but his life on the chance of winning victory out of this seemingly desperate situation. He was nearly always the agent of the state, either alone or with others in dealing with Congress and with New Hampshire and New York. He was the principal manager of the Haldimand negotiations and Metternich never handled his difficult tasks with more skill or with a technical frankness that was more profoundly deceptive.

He was the author of many publications in pamphlet and newspaper form in defense of the state in the New York controversy. One in 1777, reviewing the constitution of New York, with all its features of aristocracy, was especially strong. He was a clear and forcible writer always, and most of the official correspondence of the state in its early years, particularly Governor Chittenden's orders, was done through him.

He was the father of the University of Vermont. October 14, 1789, he presented a memorial to the Legislature for the establishment of the college with subscriptions amounting to £5643, of which he contributed £4000, and the charter was granted Nov. 3, 1791.

Ira was the youngest of the Allen brothers and was born at Cornwall, Conn., April 21, 1751, so that he was barely twenty-two when he was acting as secretary of the Vermont committee of safety, only twenty-six when he was taking the lead in our Constitutional Convention, a little over thirty when the state had been piloted, so largely by his efforts, as an independent little republic into a safety and prosperity that were the envy of the states surrounding, and still in the early thirties when, by his remarkable judgment and nerve in business operations, he had come to be recognized as one of the wealthiest men of the country. He received a good English education, and was a practical surveyor very young. He came to Vermont before he was twenty, and he was scarcely twenty-one when he became an extensive proprietor of land in Burlington and Colchester. He had the eye to see the future of this location, but at the time had to endure much ridicule for his selection. He entered with zeal into various land speculations, first as a member of the "Onion River Land Company," which consisted besides himself, of his brothers, Ethan, Heman, and Zirmi, with Remember Baker, and which became the most extensive proprietor of land in the state, with a corresponding intensification of zeal, of course, against the New York claims.

He was appointed secretary of the committee of safety as soon as it was formed and served until its labors closed. He was a lieutenant in Warner's regiment in the Canada campaign in the fall of 1775, and was selected by Montgomery as one of the two officers for the confidential trust of attacking Cape Diamond and throwing rockets as a

signal for three other detachments to attack Quebec on the night of Montgomery's attempt on the city. For the next two years he was a member from Colchester of all the conventions.

On the organization of the new state government, in 1778, he was chosen a member of the council and was its secretary. He was also elected state treasurer at the beginning and held that office for nine years, and was surveyor-general about the same time, until the jealousies and antagonisms that accumulated against him, the complaints that he was holding "so many offices," resulted in his defeat in 1786, with widely-believed charges of corruption soon following, and though they were afterwards cleared away and it was shown that he had been constantly aiding the state with his money instead of making money out of it, enough of the cloud clung to the old suspicion about the Haldimand negotiation to somewhat shadow his subsequent career. In the elections of 1784 and 1785 he failed as candidate for state treasurer before the people, and was only elected by the joint assembly. He was dropped from the Governor's Council after a year of service in 1785, and the Assembly on the last day of the session of the latter year, aimed a bill at him to annul his surveys and discontinue his work as surveyor general, which the council succeeded in postponing to the next session.

His military service in the Revolution, ended with the retreat from Canada in 1776, but he soon became captain, then colonel, and finally major-general of the state militia. He was also a member of the board of war during nearly the whole of the Revolution.

The Haldimand negotiations, over which so much controversy has been waged, must form a chief feature of Allen's biography. Though magazine and newspaper writers keep bobbing up with startling "discoveries" of the treason of the Vermontese, as editor H. B. Dawson of the New York Historical Magazine calls them, the facts are fully known. There are, as J. L. Payne says, hundreds of manuscripts in the archives of Canada bearing on the subject, and indicating to a one-sided view as he expresses it, "how near Vermont came to being a British province." They leave no doubt of the fact of these negotiations or of their pretended purpose. The fact was, that beginning with a cartel for the exchange of prisoners which was concluded with the Vermont authorities when it was refused to Washington, these negotiations brought about a truce between Vermont and the British forces, which was extended through the last three campaigns of the war, while emissaries and spies passed back and forth in great profusion, and the hope was kept dangling before the British that the state would desert the cause of the Revolution and return to allegiance to the Crown. Several times the negotiations went so far as to discuss the terms of settlement and to fix dates for it; but Ira Allen as the principal negotiator was sure to turn up with some plausible reason for postponing decisive action.*

But all that has been published and argued has shown no more than was known more or less definitely at the time or soon after. The dispute is whether the Vermonters were sincere, or were merely fooling the British, or were playing for a position that would leave them free to take advantage of the issue whichever way it went. The conduct of Congress towards the new state, with all its people had at stake in the controversy with New York, would make it seem natural that the Vermonters should seek safety under the British wing. But the event and the skillful way the negotiation was protracted shows that they did not. It is certain that the masses of the people would not tolerate the idea, and did not when they found out what was or seemed to be doing; and the leaders never once lifted a finger to reconcile them to it. It is notable also that in all the correspondence and negotiations, including the conversations as reported by the English representatives, there was never once a single profession of loyalty to the King on the part of the Vermont leaders. But there is one decisive fact in this business to which the disputants have never given due attention. The participants on the Vermont side took particular pains to protect themselves in history. Early in the negotiations they put on paper a record of their purpose in the form of a certificate for Allen, prepared in June, 1781, and signed by all the eight men in the secret, Jonas and Joseph Fay, Samuel Safford, Samuel and Moses Robinson, Governor Chittenden, Timothy Brownson and Jona Fassett. This certificate stated explicitly that the scheme was adopted "to make them (the British authorities) believe Vermont had a desire to negotiate a treaty of peace," and because it was beyond the power of the state to defend itself by arms, the negotiation was opened and "we think it to be a necessary political manœuvre to save the frontier of this state." Such a document as this, considering the times and circumstances of its writing and the confirmation of the event, ought not to leave an intelligent doubt of the design.

* It is quite possible that Allen was more inclined to genuineness in these negotiations than the other leaders, or at least to be looking a far way ahead for contingencies. This would be consistent with his character and a recently discovered letter from him written to Samuel Hitchcock, Oct. 11, 1800, says a situation was gained by the negotiation where "if the events of the war had terminated in favor of Great Britain, Vermont would have been a favorite colony under the Crown."

It is fortunate that this paper has been prevented, for reasoning upon ordinary human motives, we should expect the Vermonters to be seeking British help. They had in no way obligated themselves to the cause of the colonies. They were in their own view, in the nature of politics, and probably in a legal view, an independent republic. They had sought union with the confederacy and it had been refused. They had made great sacrifices for the Revolutionary cause, and the return had been to abandon them to British invasion, and even while a regiment of their own troops—and paid by them, because Congress could not pay—was serving in the Continental army, to withdraw all means and ammunition of defense from the state. Congress, which had been temporizing with the Vermont question for fear of alienating New York or New Hampshire, had at this time apparently reached a point where it calculated in this way to drive the new state into submission to New York. Remembering how this involved the property interests of the Vermonters—their all for most of them—it would not have been surprising if it had set them against the country that treated them so, and it accounts for such disposition as there was to reach a position where they would be favorably regarded above New York in case of final British victory. And yet it is the truth, attested in a variety of ways, that from the beginning to the end there was a smaller Tory sentiment in Vermont than anywhere else in the country, and there was not a moment when every reservation would not have been abandoned if the state could have been admitted to the Union. The Vermonters had been too well educated in the first principles, too thoroughly innoculated with the spirit of independence to allow their sympathies to be swerved by mean considerations.

Whether in the ethics of war such deception as was practiced on the British was justifiable, is another question. But at least it can be said that it was a necessity, the only thing the Vermonters could do, unless to absolutely desert to the British side, or suffer ruinous invasion, or commit political suicide by surrendering to New York, and then without any certainty of protection against the British. And it was the most useful thing for the American cause that could possibly have been done; for it kept an army of ten thousand men idle on the border in Canada. It was really a help in this way to the Yorktown movement, which would have been wellnigh impracticable with such an army besides Clinton's left in Washington's rear. Washington knew all about the negotiation at least a month before the surrender of Cornwallis (so says James Davie Butler on the strength of a recently discovered letter) and he understood its purpose. Allen in after years with the knowledge he had gained in Europe and in extensive travels about this country wrote: "I know that the capture of Ticonderoga, etc., and the fame of the Green Mountain boys are more thought of in Europe than in the United States. That in the southern states, the battle of Bennington is considered to have caused the change of the commander-in-chief of the Northern army, and a stepping stone to the capture of General Burgoyne and army. That the truce between the British in Canada and Vermont, in causing the inactivity of ten thousand British troops, enabled General Washington to capture Lord Cornwallis and army."

While the negotiations were in progress early in 1781, a dispatch from Lord George Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton, disclosing their existence and the hope that the people of Vermont would "return to their allegiance," fell into American hands, and was laid before Congress with the effect of alarming that body into a more just policy. Referring to this dispatch, Allen says it "had greater influence on the wisdom and virtue of Congress than all the exertions of Vermont in taking Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and the two divisions from General Burgoyne's army, or their petition to be admitted as a state in the general confederation, and offers to pay their proportion of the expenses of the war." Out of the discovery of these negotiations and the fear that the state with the control of Lake Champlain would be thrown into British hands, came the pledge of the resolutions of August 7 and 20, 1781, on which finally, after much backing and filling, came the acknowledgment of the independence of the state.

After the war ended, the Governor of Canada still pursued the negotiation and it has been plausibly supposed that one of the envoys he sent to Burlington was the prince who was afterwards George IV.

Allen played with consummate address through these negotiations not only a double but a triple, and even a quadruple game. While he was fanning the British hopes to their highest, he was with Stephen R. Bradley in 1780, and with Jonas Fay and Bez'l Woodward in 1781, an agent before Congress to urge the admission of the state and resist the claims to jurisdiction of New York and New Hampshire, he was manipulating with the Legislature and authorities of New Hampshire and the commander of the New York troops, to avert bloodshed, pending a decision by Congress over the conflicting claims of the East and West unions, and in the meanwhile he converted to the support of the new state Luke Knowlton, who had been sent to Philadelphia especially to fight it by the adherents of New York in Cumber-

land (now Windham and Windsor nearly) county, and in Allen's words, "a plan was laid between them to unite all parties in Vermont in a way that would be honorable to those who had been in favor of New York." The nerve, the resourcefulness and the comprehension of human motives by which he kept all these schemes floating, and the people of his own state passably well satisfied at the same time, were little short of marvelous. They had a good illustration in the hearing before the Vermont Legislature in June, 1781, on a resolution for an inquiry into the grounds for the report of a treaty with Canada. Allen knew that there were several spies from Canada among the spectators. How could he answer the inquiry so as to satisfy the suspicious Vermont patriots without undeceiving the British authorities as soon as his words were reported to them? But he did it with a frankness that was praised by both sides. Governor Chittenden led off, stating how he had at the request of several persons who had friends prisoners in Canada, appointed Colonel Allen to meet a British commissioner to arrange for an exchange, and how the latter had succeeded after considerable difficulty in accomplishing it, though no such exchanges had taken place with the United States or any other in the northern department. For further particulars he would refer them to Colonel Allen.

The latter told how, having made his report to the Governor and Council, not expecting to be called on, he had left his commission and papers at home, but he was ready to make a verbal statement, or if desired he would go home and produce the writings for the inspection of the Legislature. They called for the papers and the next day he appeared with them, read them seemingly without skip or hesitation, and made a short verbal explanation which seemed to show that the British had exhibited great generosity in the business, and narrated sundry occurrences that indicated that there was a fervent wish for peace among the British officers, and that the English government was as tired of the war as the United States, and he concluded by inviting any member of the Legislature or any auditor in the gallery who wished to ask any further questions to do so and he was ready to answer them. But "all seemed," to use his words, "satisfied that nothing had been done inconsistent to the interests of the states," and many of those who had before been most suspicious complimented him for his "open and candid conduct." That evening he had a conference with the spies from Canada and they also had nothing but praise for the devotion he had shown to the cause of union with Britain!

His and Bradley's mission to Congress in 1780 was to prepare for the second Tuesday of September, which time had been set for the determination of the case of Vermont. Besides the claims of New York and New Hampshire, the former supported by Knowlton as agent from the southeast part of the state, the advocates of still another state to be carved out of portions of Vermont and New Hampshire were represented by Peter Olcott. Allen and Bradley did what they could in the way of private interviews with members of Congress, and then requested that they might be present at any debates affecting the sovereignty or independence of Vermont. They listened for parts of two days to the presentment of New York's claims and took minutes of it, but when it came time to put in New Hampshire's claim they refused to attend because Vermont was not put on an equal footing with the others. They submitted a remonstrance to Congress against the mode of trial adopted, which meant that they should "lose their political life in order to find it." They refused to submit to "Congress acting as a court of judicature by virtue of authority given only by the states that made but one party." But they offered in behalf of Vermont to leave the question in abeyance until after the war, in the meantime agreeing that the state should do its full share in furnishing troops and supplies, and then to leave the decision to one or more of the Legislatures of disinterested states as mediators.

They accomplished their purpose by this course and prevented any decision at all by Congress. The next year's mission was more delicate, because of the suspicion of the Haldimand business, but Allen and the others parried the inquiries skillfully while they continued to impress upon Congress the danger that the support of the Vermonters would be drawn off from the patriot cause, and the result was the resolutions of August 7 and 20 favorable to Vermont provided they would relinquish their east and west unions.

Allen had early the previous year visited the Legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland to distribute phamphlets and work up sentiment in favor of Vermont, and succeeded in gaining considerable favor by supporting their views of the Western land question and pledging Vermont if admitted to the Union, to assist in compelling unappropriated lands and the property of loyalists to be disposed of to defray the expenses of the war, and not for the emolument of any one state. The combinations which he formed had considerable effect in later driving New York and afterwards Virginia to cede their western claims to the general government.

The British were not without suspicion while he was negotiating with Congress and on these missions to other states, especially Connecticut and Massachusetts. In June, 1781, an agent reported his belief that Allen was "gone to solicit forces to ensnare General Haldimand's troops." But Allen always managed when he got round to allay these suspicions just enough to prevent the breaking off of the negotiations, and to leave enough of them to deter Haldimand from any overt act against the Vermonters for fear that he would drive them to active support again to the American cause. Allen accomplished this by steadily representing the people to be naturally strongly inclined that way, and only being gradually alienated by the ill treatment of Congress.

The "east union" of a number of New Hampshire towns with Vermont was based on the argument that New Hampshire was granted as a province to John Mason, extending only sixty miles from the sea, and that the lands to the west were annexed only by royal authority, which ceased with the power of the Crown, and the towns had a right to join any government they chose. The real reasons were: first, the attraction which the low taxes and vigorous government of Vermont held out to neighboring peoples, and second, the scheme of influential men near the Connecticut river to secure the center and seat of the new government for that section. The Legislature was reluctant to take in the new towns and referred the subject back to the freemen, who returned a strong majority in favor of the union, and an act was passed at the next session to incorporate sixteen petitioning towns from New Hampshire, with a later provision to accept others where a majority of their people desired it. But on Ethan Allen's report of the feeling of Congress, the Legislature hastened in 1779 to get rid of the connection, with the result of stimulating a project for the formation of a new state from the seceding New Hampshire towns joined by some from the other side of the river in Vermont, followed still later by overtures from the dissatisfied Vermont towns to be annexed to New Hampshire.

Ira Allen was sent on a mission to New Hampshire to explain the matter and restore amicable relations. He penetrated the designs of the Connecticut River schemers, and also found that New Hampshire was planning to revive before Congress her jurisdictional claim to the whole of Vermont under the pretense of friendship for Vermont and to defeat the New York claims. She wanted Vermont's support in this. Allen was satisfied that the scheme was deeper than this, argued his best against it without success, insisted that he had no authority to negotiate on such a basis, and finally managed to get the matter postponed till the next session, so that the opinion of the Vermont Legislature might be obtained in the meantime. He was playing simply for time to unite the people on the Vermont side of the river against all these projects, which was successfully done. And upon his disclosure of the intrigue the Legislature of Vermont at the next session and under his advice boldly advanced a claim to the whole of New Hampshire west of the Mason line. His skill in handling such negotiations came well into play in 1781-'82, when there was eminent danger of civil war with both New York and and New Hampshire over these unions which Vermont had accepted, or revived and enlarged as a buffer to the claims of both states to her.

Both were organizing military invasions. Allen interviewed General Gansevort, the New York commander, took his measure, and found that he was reluctant to engage in civil war but felt that he must obey orders by going ahead. Allen then advised Governor Chittenden that all that was neccessary was to take the offensive and march out a regiment against him and Gansevort would retreat, and so it proved. Then Allen proceeded to New Hampshire, sending out orders from Governor Chittenden to call out the militia to meet the "menacing insults of New Hampshire and repel force by force." One of these he contrived to have fall into the hands of a New Hampshire partisan and sent post haste ahead of him to Exeter. The New Hampshire authorities were thus easily frightened out of their project and decided to take the advice of Congress before proceeding to hostilities—all of which he managed to learn through a lady friend, while they supposed they were scaring him with their threatenings. Allen always regarded these unions as trump cards in the game with the opposing states and he regarded it as a great miss when Vermont surrendered them in compliance with the August resolutions of 1781 and before she had actually got in hand her *quid pro quo* in the recognition of her independence. He was on the way from Philadelphia with Jonas Fay and Abel Carter in high spirits over the success they had had with Congress which satisfied them that no measures would be taken against Vermont, when they learned of the dissolution of these unions by the Legislature. They hurried their journey to secure a reconsideration of this action but the Legislature had adjourned the day before they arrived.

After the return of peace in 1786 Allen was, with his brother Levi, a Tory who had returned to the state, and it was supposed would be useful for this purpose, commissioned to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Canada, and he was greatly interested

in the idea. He tried to secure a substantial free trade arrangement and pictured eloquently the benefits that would come from such a use of Champlain's waters, especially if supplemented by a canal to connect the lake with the St. Lawrence river. He designed this connection several years ahead of the scheme of Watson and Schuyler for the present Champlain canal and he offered to cut it at his own expense if the British government would allow him to collect such a tonnage as would secure the interest on the investment, and the ships of Vermonters could be allowed to pass out into the open sea with only a reasonable tonnage at Quebec, and the products of both countries to pass both ways without import or export duties. This was one of the enterprises in whose interest a few years later he took the trip to Europe that resulted in his business ruin. He was also an enthusiastic promoter of the canal scheme between the Hudson and the southern waters of Lake Champlain.

His official services to the state closed in 1790 when he was member of the commission on the part of Vermont that finally settled the protracted controversy with New York and cleared the way for the admission of the state into the Union.

In 1795 Allen went to Europe for his canal enterprise and on a commission from Governor Chittenden to purchase arms for the state. He got nothing but fair words from the British cabinet in return for his exertions for the canal, but he secured twenty-four cannon and twenty thousand muskets in France, and with them took ship for home. But the ship was captured by an English cruiser, and seized with the whole cargo on a charge that it was designed to aid the rebellion in Ireland. Allen showed conclusively by evidence secured from Vermont that the charge was untrue and the arms purchased for the purpose he represented. But it took eight years of litigation to do it, and the enormous expense of it, with the neglect of his affairs at home, ruined him. He at one time estimated his real estate in Vermont to be worth on proper appraisal from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He may have included in this estimate the shares of his four brothers and of Remember Baker, of whose estate he was administrator, but there is no doubt that he was enormously wealthy, or that while he was in Europe he was robbed right and left with claims of fraudulent title, executions and tax sales. He had accumulated considerable unpopularity at home, having had a long controversy over his accounts as state treasurer as well as surveyor-general, and had once gone so far, in 1792, as to begin a suit against the state in the United States Circuit Court, and these things were of material assistance to the people who were plundering him. Finally, wearied with lawsuits, broken in health and fortune, and even jailed at Burlington by exacting creditors, he made his escape and fled from the state for which he had done so much. He lived in Philadelphia the last few years of his life, where he died in poverty, Jan. 7, 1814, and was buried in a stranger's grave with no stone to mark the spot.

He married Jerusha, daughter of General Roger Enos, and three children were the fruit of the union: Two, a son and daughter, died in early life, and one son, Ira H. Allen, lived to become prominent in Vermont affairs, showing good sense and good character but nothing like his father's brilliant abilities, and dying at Irasburgh, April 29, 1866, at the age of sixty-five.

It was while in England watching his litigation that he wrote his History of Vermont, which contains much valuable matter, though it is marred by some striking errors, due to the fact that he wrote almost entirely from memory.

Our state seal is among the things credited to Allen, and quite a story is told of it by Henry Stevens, who got it from an aged member of Governor Chittenden's guard. The design was engraved on one of the Governor's horn drinking-cups, made from the horn of an ox, bottomed with wood, and done by a British lieutenant who used to come secretly to the Governor's house in Arlington, bringing him letters from Canada during the progress of the Haldimand intrigue, and who also improved the opportunity to "spark" a hired girl in the Governor's family. While once staying there several days, he happened to look out of the west window of the residence on a wheat field of some two acres, in the distance, beyond which was a knoll with a solitary pine on the top, and he drew the scene on the cup. This cup attracted Allen's attention and he adopted it for a state seal, except that he brought a cow from over the fence into the wheat.

Ira Allen loved Vermont and in that fact is the secret alike of his achievements and his offences, if such they were, and the message that he sends down to us is in the words he penned after he had experienced much of the wrong and ingratitude that shadowed his later years:

"I have travelled through some of the finest countries in Europe and paused with rapture on some of the most picturesque views, and I do not hesitate to say that Vermont vies with any of them."

HERRICK, COL. SAMUEL.—One of the romantic figures of the Revolution and the few years before, and that is all we know of him. He came to Bennington about 1768,

and soon after the Revolution moved to Springfield, N. Y., but prior to and after that time his career is a blank to written history. He was a captain in the Ticonderoga expedition and was detailed by Allen with a party of thirty men to capture Skeenesborough (now Whitehall) and take into custody Major Skeene and his party. He succeeded completely, secured the young man and a schooner and several bateaux with which they hastened to Ticonderoga and which gave Arnold the material for his victory at St. Johns. In the summer of 1777 he was made colonel of a regiment of rangers which the council of safety ordered raised to help meet Burgoyne's invasion. He and his rangers bothered Burgoyne a great deal, obstructed his advance by felling trees over the roads and rolling stones in his path so that Burgoyne was compelled to cross Fort Ann Mountain with his heavy train of artillery by a road that was almost impassable. They harassed his rear, cut off his supplies, and in a thousand ways did the work of genuine "rangers" to increase the difficulties of the British descent. It was a work which contributed materially to the final ruin of the invasion, and for it the credit is due the council of safety which ordered him to keep it up, while Schuyler was continually ordering him to abandon it and join the defensive army in the front of Burgoyne. He was at the battle of Bennington with such of this regiment as had then been enlisted and a body of local militia as a separate detachment, making a body of 300 men with which he led the attack on the rear of Raum's right simultaneously with the assaults of Colonels Nichols, Hubbard and Stickney on other parts of the line, and he did his part of that glorious day's work skillfully and gallantly.

In September of the same year he and the Rangers with Colonel Brown's regiment gained the command of Lake George, drove the British from Mounts Independence, Defiance and Hope, and forced their evacuation of Ticonderoga. He was afterwards in command of the southwestern regiment of the state militia and did active service on several occasions. The council in February, 1778, ordered a batallion of six companies to be raised under command of Herrick to aid a proposed attack of Lafayette on St. Johns, but the enterprise was given up.

Herrick had a special letter of thanks from Gates and from the Vermont council for his part in the Lake George expedition.

BREAKENRIDGE, JAMES, whose house was the scene of the opening struggle with the Yorkers, and who was sent to England with Capt. Jehial Hawley of Arlington, as agent for the settlers in 1772, was a native of Massachusetts, and of Scotch Irish descent. He came to Bennington, and as his farm was right on the border of the Grants up against the twenty mile line from the Hudson river, it was naturally the first point of attack. His name appears in the New York riot act of 1774, but he was a quiet and inoffensive man who never engaged in riots, was in fact a man of the most exemplary habits in every way. He was a lieutenant of the militia company formed in Bennington in 1764. He died there, April 16, 1783, at the age of sixty-two.

FAY, DR. JONAS.—One of the most active, level-headed, and industrious of the men who laid the foundations of Vermont, the draftsman of the Declaration of Independence, and the man from whom we get nearly all of the early records. His service covers a wider field than that of any of the other fathers. He was prominent among the early settlers, coming to Bennington in 1766 and practicing medicine there, except for his calls to public duty, for thirty-five years. Being a man of education and pen and ink training, he was secretary for most of the meetings of the committee of safety and conventions until after the formation of the state government, keeping his records in account books or on slips of paper, some of which have been lost. He and his father, Stephen Fay, the landlord of the famous Catamount Tavern, were appointed delegates from Bennington and neighboring towns to appear before Governor Tryon in 1772 in response to his invitation for a statement of grievances, and to urge him to discontinue violent proceedings. He was clerk of the convention of settlers in March, 1774, which resolved to defend their cause and leaders by force, when Allen, Warner, and the others were threatened by New York with outlawry and death. In January, 1776, he was clerk of the Dorset convention, that petitioned Congress to be allowed to serve the common cause independent of New York. He, and Chittenden, Reuben Jones, Jacob Bayley, and Heman Allen were appointed delegates to prepare and present to Congress the declaration and petition of independence, and he was its draftsman. He was secretary of the convention of July, 1777, that framed the constitution, and he was one of the council of safety to administer the affairs of the state during that summer of storm and difficulty. He was four times, between 1777 and 1782, an agent of the state to the Continental Congress. As soon as the state government was launched he was elected a member of the Governor's council, and held the position for seven years to 1785. In the necessity because of the scarcity of lawyers, as well as the disposition of the times to make judges

of men who had not been "learned in the law," he was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1782. He was also judge of probate for the five years following, until 1787.

Dr. Fay was a native of Hardwick, Mass., where he was born, Jan. 17, 1737. At the age of nineteen he served in the French war, in 1756 at Fort Edward and Lake George as clerk in Capt. Sam Robinson's company of Massachusetts troops. He accompanied Allen's expedition to Ticonderoga as surgeon and continued in that capacity until the Green Mountain Boys were relieved by the arrival of Colonel Elmore's regiment from Connecticut. He was then appointed by the Massachusetts committee of safety to muster in troops as they arrived for the defense of that post. He was also for a time surgeon of Warner's regiment organized later in the season for the invasion of Canada.

After he had helped launch the new state on her career of independence and prosperity he returned to the practice of his profession at Bennington, until 1800, when he moved to Charlotte, then a few years later to Pawlet, and then back again to Bennington, where he died March 6, 1818, at the age of eighty-two, after one of the most useful careers to his fellow-kind that it is given any man to fill.

Professionally, history says little of him, for a physician's labors, though most beneficent to the generations that follow, are little known about even by the next generation. But he was a man of extensive information, well digested for mental strengthening, and bold and determined in opinion and action. Evidently he was also a most likeable man personally, for he was on intimate terms with all the Vermont leaders and nowhere do we find any expression of jealousy of him or any feeling but one of confidence in his fidelity and capacity.

Dr. Fay was twice married and left numerous descendants.

FAY, COL. JOSEPH, brother of Dr. Jonas, and son of the tavern keeper Stephen Fay, was born at Hardwick, Mass., in 1752, and came to Bennington in 1766. He was secretary of the council of safety from September, 1777, to March, 1778, and of the Governor's council from March, 1778, to 1794. He was also secretary of state for three years after the resignation of Thomas Chandler, Jr., in the latter part of 1778, until 1781. He was Ira Allen's assistant in most of the Haldimand negotiations and did some skillful work in fooling the British. It took him over two weeks, on his trip of July, 1781, to overcome their suspicions, but he finally did it, and he and Allen managed to shift the risk and responsibility of the first public proposal of a treaty on to Haldimand, and then got him to put it off. The latter reluctantly consented to proceed by proclamation to the recovery of Vermont. He had the form of the proclamation all prepared when the news of the surrender of Cornwallis saved Allen and Fay the necessity of concocting further excuses for delay, which seemed to be about exhausted.

Colonel Fay moved to New York City in 1794 and died there of yellow fever in 1803.

BAKER, REMEMBER.—A cousin of the Allens, and, by marriage, of Seth Warner, one of the men for whose head New York offered a reward, was among the most influential and useful of the early leaders and was fast growing towards a larger fame when his life was cut off at the age of thirty-five.

He was a native of Woodbury, Conn., born about 1740. In early youth he lost his father, who was shot by a neighbor while out hunting, and he was apprenticed to a joiner, where he learned to read and write and acquired the habits of prudence, energy and self-reliance that served him so well in after years.

At the age of eighteen he served in the expedition against Canada in the French war and saw much service about Lakes George and Champlain, and in this way acquired much knowledge of Vermont lands and their attractiveness. He was present at Ticonderoga when Abercrombie fell. He rose to be an officer before the war closed, and gained much distinction by his bravery and discretion. He came to Vermont with the first wave of immigration to the west side, in 1763, at the age of twenty-three, and spent much time exploring lands and hunting, and a year later he settled in Arlington, where he built the first grist mill on the grants north of Bennington, which attracted many settlers to that vicinity, and identified himself unreservedly with the cause of the settlers when the trouble with New York arose. He is described as cool and temperate in council, but resolute and determined in action. He usually wished to inflict severer penalties on the Yorkers than his companions. Perhaps his own tough experience afforded some reason, for, stimulated by the reward offered, an attempt was made in March, 1772, to capture him, by a dozen partisans of New York under the lead of one John Monroe. They broke into his house in the dawn of a Monday morning, pounded and maltreated his children, attempted to slash his wife with a sword, and even to fire the building after plundering it. Baker at first attempted to defend himself in his chamber, but to draw the attention of his assailants from his family burst a board from the end of the house, escaped and ran. Then, according to the story written by Ethan Allen for the Hartford Courant, they set a large dog upon him,

overtook him, pinioned him, refused to allow him to dress for he was just as he arose from the bed threw him into a carriage where they clubbed and cut and slashed him unmercifully until blood streamed from various parts of the body, and then drove rapidly towards Albany. Three men who pursued were fired upon by Monroe's party, and robbed of all their effects to the amount of $40. But another rescuing party was formed at Arlington as soon as the news of the kidnapping spread, and pursued with such vigor that it came up with Monroe's gang at Hudson's Ferry, just opposite Albany, drove the captors off, and took Baker back in triumph to Arlington.

Baker was with Allen as a captain at Ticonderoga, and also with the regiment of Green Mountain Boys when the invasion of Canada was begun in the fall following. When Schuyler took command of the northern department he sent Baker ahead to reconnoiter the enemy's position and obtain information of the military situation in Canada, and it was while out on this duty that he was shot by the Indians in the vicinity of St. Johns.

He was not only a brave and capable officer and a progressive business man, but he was a kind neighbor and he relieved the distress of many a family.

He left five children, one of whom, also named Remember, became a lawyer of some note in New York state.

WALBRIDGE, EBENEZER.—Prominent as both a military man and civilian, and one of the few, after the original eight, admitted to the secret of the Haldimand correspondence, was born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 1, 1738, came to Bennington about '65, and died there October, 1819.

The family was a brave and brainy one, tracing back to Sir William de Walbridge of Suffolk county, Eng., who distinguished himself in the Fourth Crusade, under Richard Cœur de Lion. One of General Walbridge's grandsons, Hiram Walbridge, was a member of Congress from New York in 1853-'55, a granddaughter was the wife of Gov. Washington Hunt of New York, and David S. Walbridge, congressman from Michigan, 1854-'59, born in Bennington in 1802, was probably a relative.

Ebenezer Walbridge was a lieutenant in the regiment of Green Mountain Boys before Quebec in 1775, and was adjutant of the regiment, and he fought at Bennington where his brother Henry was killed.

He was in this campaign sent by General Lincoln with five hundred troops to Skeensborough, Fort Ann and Fort Edward to alarm and divide the British forces, and this diversion had an important bearing on the campaign and was another important factor in the ruin of Burgoyne. He was lieutenant colonel in 1778, and in 1780 succeeded Herrick in command of the Bennington regiment, and he also commanded a regiment of militia in that vicinity in 1781, and in October of that year was at Castleton to meet a threatened invasion by St. Leger. In December of that year when New York was threatening to make war on the state, he was in command of the troops before which the New York militia fled. He was subsequently elected brigadier-general. He twice represented his town and was a member of the Governor's council 1780-'88. He was an enterprising business man, and in 1784 built and operated at Bennington the first paper mill in Vermont. Personally he is described as a man of most kindly and winning qualities.

COCHRAN, ROBERT.—Who was honored as one of the eight outlawed by New York in 1774, and who was one of the recognized leaders in the "beech seal" days, came from Coleraine, Mass., to Bennington about 1768, but soon moved to Rupert. He was a captain among the Green Mountain Boys before the Revolution, and after the Westminster massacre, appeared within forty-eight hours at the head of forty men to fight the cause of the people against the "Court party." With a file of twenty-five he assisted in conveying the prisoners taken the next day to the jail at Northampton. He was a captain in the Ticonderoga expedition in the May following, and assisted Warner in the capture of Crown Point. He afterwards joined Colonel Elmore's regiment, where he held a commision as captain until July 29, '76, when he was promoted to be major by resolution of Congress. The next October we find him on the frontier in Tryon County, N. Y., commanding at Fort Dayton. He served with reputation in the '77 campaign, probably on Gates' staff. He certainly bore dispatches from the general to the committee of safety on the Grants. The next year he had an adventurous trip to Canada, where he was sent to obtain information of the military situation, and narrowly escaped arrest and execution as a spy. A large reward was offered for his capture, and he was taken ill while hiding in a brush-heap from his pursuers. Hunger and disease at length compelled him to venture to approach a log cabin, where he heard three men conversing about the reward and planning his capture. When the men left he crawled into the presence of the woman of the house, frankly told her his name and plight, and threw himself on her mercy. She gave him food and a bed, and kept him hid in the house until the men had returned and left again,

and then directed him to a place of concealment a little off, and she stealthily fed and nursed him there until he was able to travel, knowing all the time how much money it would be worth to her to betray him. Years afterward he met her and rewarded her generously for her womanly ministration.

In September, 1778, Cochran was in command of Fort Schuyler and did active and efficient work on the frontier. In 1780 he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He came out of the war like most of the heroes who had fought through it, deeply in debt, and Sparks, in his life of Baron Steuben, gives a pathetic account of Cochran's distress, as he viewed the circumstances in which his services to his country had left him and the empty-handedness with which he must go to the wife and children who were awaiting him in the garret of a wretched tavern. It is a scene to which, for the credit of human nature, attention cannot be too often directed, showing what man with all his littleness and imperfections is capable of doing and sacrificing for an idea.

Later years, however, brought deserved prosperity to Cochran. He lived after the war at Ticonderoga and Sandy Hook, N. Y., dying at the latter place July 3, 1812, at the age of seventy-three, and being buried near Fort Edward.

ALLEN, HEMAN. — The eldest of the Allen brothers, and a most capable man of affairs, as he proved himself before his early death, at the age of thirty-eight, was born at Cornwall, Conn., Oct. 15, 1740. He was only fifteen years old when his father died and he soon had to take the care of his widowed mother and the younger children. He was a merchant at Salisbury at the outbreak of the Revolution, and probably his legal residence was there though he was prominent in Vermont affairs, a delegate from Rutland to the convention in January, 1777, that declared independence, and from Colchester to the Windsor convention that framed the constitution, an agent of the Dorset convention in January, 1776, to present their petition to Congress to be allowed to serve in the common cause under officers to be named by Congress, and the minutes of the council of safety showed that he reported on the mission July 24, 1776. His name in fact appears on the record of all the conventions, except two, from July, 1775, to July, 1777, and in two he was delegate at large or adviser and counselor, once with Seth Warner. He served on the most important committees, as of that to fix the basis of representation of the towns in January, 1776, and that to treat with the inhabitants of the eastern part of the state in July of that year. He represented Middlebury once. His service in the mission to Congress in 1776 was very tactful and probably prevented an adverse decision which would have been ruinous to the new state at that time. His brother Ira regarded Heman Allen with even more admiration than Ethan.

Heman was in the Canadian campaign as a captain in the regiment of Green Mountain Boys. He was at the battle of Bennington as a member of the council of safety, and he caught a cold there and died of decline in the May following. He was a considerable owner of Vermont lands. Henry Hall says: "Of all our early heroes few glide before us with statelier step or more beneficent mien than Heman Allen. His life of thirty-seven and one-half years was like that of Chevalier Bayard, without fear and without reproach. A merchant and a soldier, a politician and a land owner, a diplomat and a statesman, he was capable, honest, earnest and true."

ALLEN, EBENEZER, one of the framers of the constitution, a brave and successful partisan leader, and the pioneer abolitionist, was not of the Connecticut family of the other famous Vermonters, and only distantly related to them. He was born in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1743. His parents moved, while he was a child, to New Marlboro, Mass., where his father soon died, and he, as one of the oldest children, had to bear much of the burden of the support of the family, with only meagre opportunities for education. He was for a while, at least, an apprentice to a blacksmith. In 1762 he married a Miss Richards, who survived him for many years, and in 1768 he came to Bennington, living there for three years, and thence proceeding to Poultney, where he helped in the first settlement of the town. He was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and was a lieutenant in Warner's regiment of Green Mountain Boys in Canada in 1775, and he moved to Tinmouth soon after. He was a delegate from there to the several conventions of 1776, and to the historic ones of the next year that declared the state's independence and framed the constitution. In July, 1777, he was captain of a company of minute men in Herrick's regiment of Rangers, and he greatly distinguished himself at Bennington. At one time during this fight, with only thirty men, under cover of a natural breastwork of rocks, he stood against the main body of Raum's army, and a hot and well directed fire threw the assailants into confusion and temporary retreat. He saw considerable service later in the war, was promoted to be major in the Rangers, and afterward several times a colonel in command of a regiment in the state's service. He participated with Brown, Herrick and Johnson in the movement in the middle of Sep-

tember, 1777, to cut off Burgoyne's communications by attacking the posts in his rear, and with only forty men he made a brilliant night attack on Mt. Defiance, occupied by two hundred men, captured it and had turned its guns on Ticonderoga when Brown decided to give up the attempt to take the fort. Two months later, when the British abandoned Ticonderoga, Allen cut off their rear guard and with a force of men took forty-nine red-coat prisoners. He used to explain in after years how he did this. It was by a ruse, and by the employment of most all his men scattered about to yell and make the English think the woods were full of Herrick's Rangers, or "white Indians," as the English called them, and of whom the invaders had learned to have a mortal terror. In this capture was the negro slave of a British officer, Dinah Morris, with her infant child. "Conscientious that it is not right in the sight of God to keep slaves," he gave her a written certificate of emancipation and caused it to be recorded in the clerk's office at Bennington, where it stands with the clause forbidding slavery in the constitution, and Judge Harrington's blasphemous, yet reverent decision that he would require a "bill of sale from God Almighty" as proof of ownership before he would remand a runaway negro back to slavery, as one of the brightest jewels in Vermont's imperishable diadem of honor.

He was in command of the fort at Vergennes in 1778 or 1779. He was also in 1779 on the board of war.

In May 1780, Sir John Johnson, made a raid from Canada into the Mohawk Valley and Governor Clinton hastened to the south end of Lake George to intercept his return. The Governor dispatched a request to the commander of the Vermont troops at Castleton to send aid. The next day Colonel Allen wrote that he had reached Mt. Independence with two hundred men one hundred more would follow at once, and he would lead the three hundred to the scene if the Governor would send boats to transport them. Johnson escaped by way of Crown Point, but Clinton in writing to Congress was constrained to say that this punctuality did great honor to the men of the Grants. There is but little record evidence left of the military events of the four years after 1779, as it was all "play war" so far as Vermont was concerned, with almost no fighting. But it is certain that Allen performed much service about Lake Champlain, and mainly on the western side.

He moved to South Hero, about 1783, where he engaged in farming, blacksmithing, tavern-keeping, and finally shipping oak lumber to Quebec. In 1792 he made a tour of the then unsettled territories of Ohio and Michigan, in company with a party of friendly Indians, and was absent nearly a year on the trip. He represented the town from 1788 to '92, was a justice of peace, and its leading citizen. He was a member of the convention in 1791 that voted for admission to the Union. He moved to Burlington in 1800, where he opened a tavern near the south wharf, which he conducted until his death, March 26, 1806, at the age of sixty-three.

He is described in personal appearance by D. W. Dixon, his best biographer, as: "Of medium height, with a large head, in which the perceptive faculties were very prominent; black eyed, dark featured, deep-chested, and endowed with more than ordinary physical strength and activity." In religion he was a Calvinist, in politics a Hamilton Federalist. He was in many respects a remarkable man. Nature had infused into him a vigor and vivacity of mind which in a measure supplied the deficiencies of his education. Courage, enterprise, and perseverance were the first characteristics of his mind. His disposition was frank and generous, though he possessed a combative temperament.

## THE ROBINSON FAMILY.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL.—The acknowledged leader of the band of pioneers who settled Bennington, and almost a controlling authority among them, was the progenitor of the most remarkable among a number of Vermont families prolific of public usefulness—a family that has in the past century furnished two Governors, two United States senators, six judges of one degree and another, the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party in the state in three different generations, and United States marshals, generals, colonels, state's attorneys, town clerks, etc., almost without computation.

The family had a heritage of brains and power, tracing its descent from Rev. John Robinson, the father of the Puritans in England in 1620, and pastor of the Pilgrims before they sailed from Holland in the Mayflower, and being allied by marriage with the ancestry of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut.

Samuel Robinson, born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1705, came to Vermont from Hardwick, Mass.

He had been a captain of Massachusetts troops through several campaigns in the vicinity of Lake George and Champlain in the French and Indian war.

He was the first justice of the peace commissioned by Governor Wentworth in the Grants and the first clash between New York and New Hampshire authority was be-

fore him. It arose over the case of two claimants in Pownal. He took the New Hampshire side and he and Samuel Ashley, a New Hampshire deputy sheriff, were arrested and taken to Albany jail in consequence and occasioning acrimonious correspondence between the two Governors; but the affair ended in a compromise and though Robinson and Ashley were indicted for resisting New York officers, they were never brought to trial. He was deputed by the settlers in 1765 to go to New York and try to save their lands from the city speculators to whom Lieutenant-Governor Colden was making Grants with lavish hand, but his efforts were unavailing. He was, in 1766, sent as an agent for the settlers to England to present their case to the ministry, and the mission was making very favorable progress towards success when he was taken with smallpox and suddenly died in London, Oct. 27, 1767. His eldest son, Col. Samuel Robinson, born at Hardwick, August 15, 1738, was active in the controversy over the grants, was elected one of the town committee to succeed his father, commanded one of the Bennington companies in the battle of Bennington, and during the war rose to the rank of colonel. He was, in 1777 and 1778, "overseer of the Tory prisoners" and in 1779 and 1780 represented the town in the General Assembly and was a member of the board of war. He was the first justice appointed in town under Vermont authority, in 1778, and was one of the judges of the special court for the south shire of the county, and, as such, presided at the trial of Redding. He was a generous and large-minded man, upright, enterprising, kindly in manner and of decided natural ability and ready courage. Another son, Gen. David Robinson, born at Hardwick, Nov. 22, 1754, was a major-general of the state militia, an active and energetic man of his time and United States marshal for eight years up to 1818. He fought as a private in the battle of Bennington, rising by regular promotion to the place of major-general, which he resigned in 1817. He was sheriff of the county for twenty-two years ending with 1811. He died Dec. 12, 1843, at the age of eighty-nine. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Stephen Fay, who bore him three sons. One of these, Stephen, was a member of the General Assembly several years, a judge of the county court, and a member of the council of censors in 1834. He died in 1852, at the age of seventy-one.

ROBINSON, GOV. MOSES.—The first chief justice of the state, Governor and one of her first senators, the close friend of Jefferson and Madison, and one of the leaders of the Democracy of that day, was the second son of Samuel Robinson, Sr., born at Hardwick, Mass., March 20, 1741. Lanmann says he was educated at Dartmouth. He was elected Bennington's clerk at the first meeting of the town in March, 1762, and kept its records for nineteen years. In the early part of 1777 he was a colonel of militia, and was at the head of his regiment on Mount Independence when Ticonderoga was evacuated by St. Clair. Then he became a member of the council of safety which held continuous sessions for several months. He was also on the Governor's council for eight years, to October, 1785. He was in the secret of the Haldimand negotiation from the beginning, was one of the signers of the certificate which was drawn up to protect the fame of Chittenden, and Allen and Fay, in 1781, and all through the infant troubles of the new state, had the confidence of the leaders and fathers, and was one of the shrewd advisers of this critical period, though his position was such that he could not take an active part. For, on the first organization of the state, he was appointed chief justice, a position which he held, except one year, until 1789, when in a temporary breeze of dissatisfaction he was elected Governor for a single term. But as the issues were purely local and personal, and bore no relation to national politics, with which, of course, Vermont had no interest while outside the Union, he cannot be said to have been the first Democratic Governor—an honor which belongs to Israel Smith as a matter of fact, though in point of power of leadership Jonas Galusha must be called the first of his time. The causes of the overturn of this year are explained in the sketch of Governor Chittenden. The vote of the freemen stood 1,263 for Chittenden, 746 for Robinson, 478 for Samuel Safford, and 378 for all others. The choice, in the failure of any one to get a majority, therefore went to the Legislature, and the opposition to Chittenden concentrated on Robinson, and elected him.

In 1782 Judge Robinson was sent to the Continental Congress as one of the agents of the state, and he was one of the commissioners that finally adjusted the controversy with New York. In 1791 he was chosen by the Legislature with Stephen Bradley Senator to Congress. He was very active with the then young Republicans in opposition to the ratification of the Jay treaty, not only in Congress but in procuring public meetings in his town and county to condemn it, as a part of the campaign of popular agitation organized all over the country against the measures of the Federalists that finally drove that party from power. The Senator had the vigorous support of his town and county for his political views, but when satisfied that he was in a fixed and definite minority in the state, in

obedience to his democratic views of duty, he resigned his position as Senator in October, 1796, a few months before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by Isaac Tichenor, who had then become the Federalist leader.

This closed his public career, with the exception of one term in the General Assembly in 1802. He died May 26, 1813, at the age of seventy-two.

Senator Robinson was a man of profound piety and Democracy, and he had no difficulty in making these convictions mix, though it was the general belief of New England that they were antipodal. He was an ardent sympathizer with the French Revolution, because he believed in the rights of man, and even if French republicans were infidels and went to the most extravagant length in blasphemy, it was, to his view, no argument for the rights of kings. Many newspaper squibs were fired at him in after years because of an occurence in 1791, when Jefferson and Madison, making a horseback trip through New England, stopped with him at Bennington over one Sunday. The senator who never failed to attend divine worship when possible, took them to church, and proud, as country people were apt to be in those days of the church choir, insisted on getting their opinion of it, and how it compared with church music in other churches and places, whereupon, it was said, both had to admit that they were no judges, as neither of them had attended any church for several years. The yarn of course was designed to injure him politically with the intolerant people with whom he mixed and to discredit him as deacon of the church, as he was from 1789 to the time of his death. But though Moses Robinson might and doubtless did regret Jefferson's tendency to free religious views, it did not abate one jot his admiration of that man's great work for humanity's progress, or friendly association with him in working towards high ideals of government.

This union of piety and Democracy is finely expressed in his address on retiring from the Governor's chair in 1790, so free from the slightest accent of jealousy, so cordial towards his successful rival, so unaffectedly obedient to the popular wish, that it deserves to be preserved as a gem in our political literature. After alluding to his own election the year previous, and his consciousness that he had faithfully discharged his duty and executed his trust, he added: "It appears from the present election that the freemen have given their suffrages in favor of His Excellency Governor Chittenden. I heartily acquiesce in the choice, and shall, with the greatest satisfaction, retire to private life, where I expect to enjoy that peace which naturally results from a consciousness of having done my duty.

"The freemen have an undoubted right when they see it for the benefit of the community to call forth their citizens from behind the curtain of private life and make them their rulers, and for the same reason to dismiss them at pleasure and elect others in their place. This privilege is essential to all free and to republican governments. As a citizen I trust I shall ever feel for the interest of the state; the confidence the freemen have repeatedlly placed in me ever since the first formation of government, lays me under additional obligations to promote their true interest.

"Fellow-citizens of the Legislature, I wish you the benediction of Heaven in the prosecution of the important business of the present session; that all your consultations may terminate for the glory of God and the interest of the citizens of this state, and that both those in public and private life may so conduct in the several spheres in which God in his providence shall call them to act, so that, when death shall close the scene of life, we may each of us have the satisfaction of a good conscience and the approbation of our Judge."

Governor Robinson became very wealthy with the progress of the state and was correspondingly generous in his gifts for the cause of religion.

He was really the father of the Congregational church at Bennington, and it is related of him that when people came to Bennington to purchase land, he would invite them to his house over night, contrive to learn their religious views and if they were not good Congregationalists persuade them to settle in Shaftsbury or Pownal, in both of which he was also a proprietor. So strong a bent did he and his associates give to the religious opinion of the community that up to 1830 there was only one house of public worship in the town.

His sunset days were of almost ecstatic hope and beauty. One of those present at his death, the wife of Gen. David Robinson, said of the scene: "If I could feel as he did, it would be worth ten thousand worlds."

Governor Robinson married for his first wife Mary, daughter of Stephen Fay, and after her death, Susannah Howe. He left six sons by his first wife, to show the effects of blending the patriotic blood of Robinson and Fay. Moses, the eldest, was a member of the council in 1814, and was repeatedly, in 1819-'20-'23 representative in the General Assembly. He was, in opposition to nearly all the rest of the family, a Federalist in politics, and repeatedly that party's candidate for councilor, being defeated once only by the omission of "Jr." from his name. Aaron, the

second, was town clerk seven years, justice of the peace twenty-three years, representative in the Legislature in 1816-'17, and judge of probate in 1835-'36. Samuel, the third, was clerk of the Supreme Court for the county from 1794 to 1815, and Nathan, another son, a lawyer, who died at the age of forty, represented the town in 1803.

ROBINSON, JONATHAN,—The youngest son of Samuel, Sr., brother of the preceding, and, like him, chief justice of the Supreme Court and United States Senator, was born at Hardwick, August 11, 1756, came to Bennington with his father in 1761, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He was town clerk for six years beginning with 1795, town representative thirteen times before 1802, and chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1807. In the latter year the triumph of the Jeffersonians in at last defeating Tichenor and electing Israel Smith Governor, seven years after they had got control of the rest of the government, necessitated the latter's resignation of his seat in the Senate, and Judge Robinson was chosen to succeed him, and in 1809 he was also elected for another term closing in 1815. He was in Federal relations the political master of the state during this time, had a controlling influence in the distribution of the army and other patronage of the administration, which was very great during the war of 1812, and he handled it with much shrewdness as well as care for the public interest. He had not the remarkable power of his great compeer, Jonas Galusha, to make a permanent impress on the thought of his time, but he was an astute and far-seeing leader. He more closely resembled his great competitor in county politics, and his successor in the Senate, Isaac Tichenor, in his popular manners and facility of leadership; and, as with Tichenor, there was a strong leaven of faithfulness to duty and an underlying strength of character and solidity of ability, that made the ultimate basis of success. He had the ear and confidence of President Madison to an extent that few men had.

After his retirement from the Senate, like many other great Vermonters, he found it not beneath his dignity to serve the people in other stations to which they called him. He was elected judge of probate in October, 1815, and held the position for four years, and again represented the town in 1818, being prominent in the discussion over the proposed constitutional amendment for the real democratic plan for the choice of presidential electors by districts. He died Nov. 3, 1819, at the age of sixty-three.

He married into another noted Vermont family, his wife being Mary, daughter of John Fassett. One of their sons, Jonathan E., a lawyer, was town clerk nine years and judge of county court in 1828 and died in 1831. Another, Henry, was paymaster in the army, clerk in the pension office, brigadier-general of militia, and for ten years clerk of the county and supreme court. He died in 1856.

ROBINSON, JOHN S.—Son of Nathan, and grandson of Gov. Moses Robinson, a Democratic leader in the last generation and the only Democratic Governor of the state for more than half a century, was born at Bennington Nov. 10, 1804. He graduated at Williams in 1824, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. A man of brilliant parts, he rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession and was well adapted for a political career like that of the other great men of the name but for the fact that the movement of the times had left his party in a hopeless minority in the state. He twice represented the town in the lower House of the Legislature and was twice a state senator. He was repeatedly the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. There was a serious split in the organization growing out of the Free Soil movement of 1848, and continuing for several years until it merged into the Liberty or later the Republican party. In 1851 he was the candidate of the minority element, receiving 6,686 votes to 14,950 for Timothy P. Redfield, the regular Democratic candidate, and 22,676 for Charles K. Williams, Whig. The next year the Democrats made him their regular candidate, and with a temporary increase of strength for the Liberty party which cast 9,446 votes for Lawrence Brainerd, there was a failure to elect by the people, Robinson having 14,938 votes and Erastus Fairbanks, Whig, 23,795, and the choice was by the Legislature, which elected Fairbanks.

The next year the enactment of prohibition had stirred things up a good deal, and given the Democrats renewed hope, they made Robinson their candidate again, and the result of the election was 20,849 for Fairbanks, 18,142 for Robinson, and 8,291 for Brainerd, again throwing the choice to the Legislature where Robinson was elected. But it was only a year's triumph. It was the period of political breakup over the slavery issue, and of the foundation of the new Republican party. In July of the next summer, Brainerd presided over the first Republican state convention, and that fall was sent to the United States Senate. The polls in September showed the dropping out of the Liberty party, and except some 1,600 scattering votes among various candidates, the issue was between the two leading parties, and Stephen Royce was elected Governor by

a vote of 27,926 to 15,084 for the Democrats.

Governor Robinson, however, remained an active Democrat, and in 1860 was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the National Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., but was stricken with apoplexy while in that city, and died there the 24th of that month.

Governor Hall, so long his rival, professionally and politically, pays tribute to his "legal attainments and high order of talent," and adds: "Generous of heart, amiable in disposition, and with integrity undoubted, he, by his uniform courtesy and kindness, endeared himself to all with whom he had business or intercourse."

Governor Robinson wedded, in October, 1847, Juliette Staniford, widow of William Robinson. He left no children.

ROWLEY, THOMAS.—The first poet of the Green Mountains, a public favorite, trusty patriot, and something of a statesman, a soldier, legislator and judge, was born in Hebron, Conn., and came to Danby in 1769, was its first town clerk serving for nine years until in 1778, and then, on the organization of the state government was its first representative in the General Assembly and also for the next two years. Through the troublous times of the Green Mountain Boys' resistance to New York and the Revolution he was generally chairman of Danby's committee of safety and while in the Legislature he served on the most important committees, and was the draftsman of their bills. He was in the convention of 1777 that declared independence and framed the constitution.

But it was as a poet that he rendered his memorable service to Vermont. His verses were everywhere sung through the state as an inspiration to the settlers and the Green Mountain Boys. And they were just fitted, with their homely vigor of phrase, their sympathy with the wild romance of nature about them, their heat of intense conviction of right and their scoring of the speculators after their homes, to stir the people on the Grants deeply. They were indeed the fit complement of Ethan Allen's vehement eloquence in prose. They were mostly given out impromptu, many of them never committed to paper at all, and only a few and imperfect fragments have been brought down to the present; but with all their roughnesses of meter and expression, even after the struggle that made the soul of them had passed, it is easy to see that there was wit and genius in them. He was always versifying, and some specimens on religious, moral and family topics have been preserved, but though they contain some diamonds of poetic thought, they lack the fire that even now can be felt in his effusions.

He lived at Rutland for a while and was first judge of the special court for that county. After the Revolutionary war he moved to Shoreham, where he had before lived for a year, and was also the first town clerk and first justice of the peace of that town. About the year 1800 he went to Benson to live with his son Nathan and died there in 1803.

He was regarded as a man of sound judgment and ability, as well as a wit and poet. He was intensely religious, a Wesleyan in his views. In appearance he is described as "of medium height, rather thick set, rapid in his movements, with light eyes, sprightly and piercing, indicating rapidity of perception, and sometimes the facetious poetic faculty; yet he was generally a sedate and thoughtful man."

DEWEY, REV. JEDEDIAH,—Son of Jedediah and Rebecca Dewey, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 11, 1714, married Mindwell Hayden of Windsor, Conn., August 4, 1736, and removed to Bennington from Westfield, Mass. Died December 21, 1778.

"The Records and Memorials of a Century," edited by Rev. Isaac Jennings, show that Mr. Dewey was the first minister and also the first school teacher in the state. He was a patriot with a profound interest in the future prosperity of the infant settlement where he had cast his lot, and took a prominent part in the controversy originating from the disputes concerning the land titles of the New Hampshire Grants. His correspondence with Governor Tryon, of New York, demonstrated that his influence was weighty in putting an end to the struggle by peaceful negotiation. Rev. Mr. Dewey preached the war sermon previous to the battle of Bennington, charging his congregation to go forth and fight for their native land. On the following Saturday the battle of Bennington was fought and won. His son, Capt. Elijah Dewey, was on the field in command of the infantry company from Bennington, and every history of Vermont relates how well he discharged his duty on that occasion.

It is related in "Jennings' History of Vermont," that at the public divine service of thanksgiving for the capture of Ticonderoga, many officers being present, among whom was Ethan Allen, Mr. Dewey preached and made the prayer, in which he gave to God all the glory and praise of the capture of that stronghold. Ethan Allen, in the midst of the prayer called out, "Parson Dewey," "Parson Dewey," "Parson Dewey." At the third pronunciation of his name Mr. Dewey paused and opened his eyes, when Allen raised both hands and exclaimed, "Please mention to

the Lord about my being there," to which the parson replied, "Sit down thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the word of God," and it is a matter of record in the Walloomsac Valley that the hero of Ticonderoga quietly resumed his seat.

FASSETT, CAPTAIN JOHN.—One of the most useful and constantly employed of the public men of the state's formative period, was born in Hardwick, Mass., June 3, 1743; the son of Captain Fassett, who came to Bennington in 1761, became an innholder and captain of the first military company formed in town, and was the town's reprerentative in the first Vermont Legislature. John Fassett came to Bennington with his father. He was lieutenant in Warner's first regiment in 1775, and captain in Warner's second in 1776. In 1777 he was one of the commissioners of sequestration, and with Governor Chittenden and Matthew Lyon successful in subduing the Tories of Arlington. He was elected Representative of Arlington in the General Assembly for 1778 and 1779, and for Cambridge in 1787 and 1788, 1790 and 1791; though in 1779, 1787 and 1788 and 1790 and 1791 he was also elected councilor. He served in each office portions of the time. He was a member of the Council in 1779 and until 1795, with the exception of 1786, fifteen years. He was judge of the Superior Court from its organization in 1778 until 1786, eight years; and chief judge of Chittenden county court from 1787 until 1794, seven years.

Highland Hall states that Judge Fassett died in Cambridge, but the historian of that place tells of "Dr. John Fassett who came from Bennington in 1784 moving west after he had lived in town about forty years, and when he must have been an octogenarian."

KNOWLTON, LUKE, (or Knoulton, as he wrote the name), councilor, judge, early settler and most influential citizen of Newfane, and holding some anomalous positions in the early controversies, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., November, 1738. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, was stationed at Crown Point for a while, and came close to starvation in the march from that point to Charleston, Nov. 4, where his company was obliged to kill its last pack horse for food. He came to Newfane in 1773, the fifteenth family to settle in town, and came under a New York title which he and another man had purchased from a lot of speculators in New York City. Naturally, therefore, he took the New York side in the controversy with the Green Mountain boys, and adhered to it until 1780, when he and Ira Allen came to terms while they were at Philadelphia as agents for the two sides before Congress. But it is certain, in spite of the accusations of later years, that he was on the patriot side at the opening of the Revolution, and there is no sufficient reason for impugning his patriotism afterwards, for at the time it was done he was acting in concert with the Vermont leaders when his social and personal connections were such as to make him a convenient medium of communication with the British. From June, 1776, to June, 1777, he was a member of the Cumberland county committee of Safety.

May 17, 1774, on the organization of the town of Newfane, he was elected town clerk and held that position sixteen years. In 1772 he had been appointed by New York one of the justices of peace for the county. In September, 1780, the Yorkers of Cumberland county sent him to Congress as their agent to oppose the pretensions of the new state, and for this service he had a letter of recommendation from Governor Clinton, of New York. It was while on this mission that the arrangement was made with Ira Allen, on a basis, as the latter wrote, that should "be honorable to those who had been in favor of New York." The arrangement was to call a convention of delegates of all parties interested, including the New Hampshire towns that wanted to unite with Vermont.

The next month we find Knowlton active as chairman of a Cumberland county committee of thirteen to bring about this con-

vention, which first met at Walpole, and then called another convention at Charlestown, Jan. 16, 1781. He was present at the latter convention, acting in concert with Allen, who was manipulating it from the outside. The result was the "East union" of thirty five New Hampshire towns with Vermont, and following that the "West union" of that part of New York to the banks of Hudson river, north of Massachusetts line to latitude 45°. Knowlton was evidently satisfied with this, as were most of the New York adherents in Windham county, for he soon appeared among the leaders in Vermont politics.

He was town representative in the General Assembly of the state of Vermont during the years 1784, 1788, 1789, 1792, 1803, and 1806, and a member of the old council from 1790 to 1800; judge of the Supreme Court in 1786, and judge of the Windham county court from 1787 to 1793.

In 1782 while the Haldimand intrigue was at its height and emissaries were passing thick back and forth through Vermont, a dispatch was intercepted which showed that the British commander in Canada was communicating with British agents in New York City by means of letters, exchanged through Mr. Knowlton and Col. Samuel Wells, of Brattleboro. The thing was of course suspicious, and there is no doubt that Wells was thoroughly Tory in sympathy; but it was necessary for the Vermont policy at this time that Haldimand should frequently consult the British commander in New York about it, and it had to be done through men in whom both parties had confidence. The discovery was laid before Congress by Washington and the result was an order for the arrest of Wells and Knowlton. Their escape to Canada was aided by the Allens. Knowlton, however, returned within a year, and was at his house in Newfane, November 16, 1783, when a lot of Yorkers but American sympathizers broke in and arrested him, and forcibly deported him to Massachusetts. General Fletcher and Colonel Bradley organized a rescuing party, but Mr. Knowlton returned before it became necessary for them to act. It was this case of abduction for which the leader of the rioters, Francis Prouty, was indicted for burglary at Westminister, and which resulted in this curious verdict: "The jury find in this case that the prisoner did break and enter the house of Luke Knowlton, Esq., in the night season, and did take and carry away the said Luke Knowlton, and if that breaking a house and taking and carrying away a person as aforesaid amounts to burglary, we say he is guilty; if not, we say he is not guilty." The judgment of the court on the verdict was not guilty.

John A. Graham, in a series of rambling letters descriptive of Vermont scenery, written and published at the close of the last century, thus speaks of Judge Knowlton: "Newfane owes its consequence in a great measure to Mr. Luke Knowlton, a leading character and a man of great ambition and enterprise, of few words, but possessed of great quickness and perception and an almost intuitive knowledge of human nature, of which he is a perfect judge." "Saint Luke" was the appelation given Mr. Knowlton by his contemporaries because of his grave and suave manners and his decorous deportment even to the point of humility. He was liberal and generous to the poor, entered heartily and zealously into all the public enterprises of the day, gave to the county of Windham the land for a common on Newfane hill at the time of the removal of the shire from Westminster to Newfane, and contributed largely towards the erection of the first court house and jail in Newfane. Judge Knowlton died at Newfane Nov. 12, 1810, aged seventy-three. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Holland of Shrewsbury, whom he married Jan. 5, 1760, had died Sept. 1, 1797. Three sons and four daughters were the fruit of the union, nearly all of whom had distinguished careers or connections. Calvin, the eldest, graduated at Dartmouth and was a promising lawyer at Newfane at the time of his death at the age of thirty-nine. Patty, born in 1762, dying in Ohio in 1814, married Daniel Warner and was the grandmother of Hon. Willard Warner, late United States senator from Alabama, and during the civil war a member of General Sherman's staff in his celebrated "march to the sea." Silas, born in 1764, married Lucinda Holbrook at Newfane, Nov. 30, 1786, and died in Canada aged eighty. Sarah, born May 2, 1767, married John Holbrook at Newfane, Nov. 30, 1786. She died March 22, 1851, aged eighty-four. Alice, married Nathan Stone, April 24, 1788. She died Nov. 14, 1865, aged ninety-six. Lucinda, born August 8, 1771, married Samuel Willard. They lived awhile in Sheldon, from thence they moved to Canada, where she died May 4, 1800.

Luke Knowlton, Jr., was born in Newfane, March 24, 1775, died at Broome township, Canada East, Sept. 17, 1855, aged eighty.

Among Judge Knowlton's grandsons, besides General Warner, are Paul Holland Knowlton, Broome township, Lower Canada, son of Silas Knowlton, who has occupied distinguished positions in the Province, and was for many years a member of the Canada Parliament; Rev. John C. Holbrook of Syracuse, N. Y., an eloquent divine, highly esteemed for his piety and learning; Hon. Geo. W. Knowlton of Watertown, N. Y., and Frederick Holbrook, the war Governor of Vermont.

CLARK, NATHAN, of Bennington, was speaker of the first General Assembly after the organization of the state government in 1778. He was also a native of Connecticut, though the place and date of his birth are not known, and came to Bennington as early as 1762 and died there April 8, 1799, at the age of about seventy-four. He was frequently chairman of the several committees and conventions of the settlers. He was chairman of the Bennington committee of safety in 1776, and received the thanks of General Gates for his promptness in supplying Ticonderoga with flour. He was also a member of the state council of safety. He represented Bennington in 1778. In manners he is described as mild and gentlemanly, and he was evidently very facile as a manager of men and measures. His son, Col. Isaac Clark, known as "Old Rifle," was distinguished as a partisan leader in the war of 1812.

BOWKER, JOSEPH.—An early settler in Rutland, president of every general convention, except two, in the state's embryonic period, and the first speaker of the General Assembly; "in a modified sense, the John Hancock of Vermont," as Henry Hall calls him, was born in Sudbury, Mass., or vicinity. The tradition as dug up by Mr. Hall is that he was early left an orphan, brought up in the family of a Mr. Taintor, privately betrothed to his daughter, Sarah, drafted into the army during the French and Indian war, in the garrison at Ticonderoga one or two years, and then returned with so good a reputation that he soon became the son-in-law of his quasi guardian. He appeared in Rutland about 1773, and participated in the opposition to the New York grant of Socialborough which covered that township.

Yet, although he was the recognized leader of the opponents and much trusted in the town and state throughout the struggle, he was not named in any act of outlawry. He soon became a very general office-holder, member of the committee of safety, town treasurer, selectman, representative, magistrate, conveyancer, and adviser of citizens. He was one of the four men that built the first saw-mill in town, and all his life "farmed it," though apparently rather shiftlessly. At the first election under the constitution he was elected representative for Rutland, and at the same time received the highest vote cast for any man as councilor. Before the votes for councilor had been canvassed, he was elected speaker of the House, which office and that of representative he of course relinquished on taking his seat in the council. To that body he was elected seven times, and until his death. He was the first judge of Rutland county court, which office he held till December, 1783; also the first judge of probate, and held that office until his death in 1784.

He was a superior presiding officer, familiar with parliamentary usages, impartial, courteous and quick of apprehension, and must have been a man of marked native ability though of limited education.

A neighbor speaking in after years, says of him: "that Joseph Bowker was greatly looked up to for counsel, much esteemed for his great and excellent qualities, for many years the most considerable man in town, and during the negotiations with Canada he was always resorted to solely for counsel and advice." He seems to have combined with his qualities of leadership, moderation, and generosity, so that he encountered less antagonism than most of his associates in the work of state building.

He died July 11, 1784, just as the little republic he had helped to launch was well upon her remarkable career, and was buried somewhere in the public acre of the cemetery at Rutland Center, but the exact spot nobody knows. The date of his marriage is also unknown. He left only two children, daughters, who early left the state and settled somewhere in the West. Few indeed are the men who do so useful a work as that of Joseph Bowker and yet of whom the record is so meagre and unsatisfactory.

BAYLEY, GEN. JACOB.—Washington's most trusted officer in Vermont, who had charge of the protection of the frontier for several years, and who was at different times an advocate of the claims of New York, of the new state, and of New Hampshire to the territory of Vermont, was born at Newbury, Mass., July 2, 1728. He was a captain in the French war in 1736, present at the Fort William Henry massacre in 1757, from which he escaped, and was a colonel under Amherst in the taking of Crown Point and Ticonderoga in 1759. He came to Newbury, Vt., in October, 1764, was in 1775 elected to the New York Provincial Congress, though he did not take his seat, and was one of the most influential men of that part of the state. He was commissioner to administer oaths of office, judge of inferior court of common pleas, and justice of the peace; August 1, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Cumberland and Gloucester counties, and in 1776 he began work on the celebrated Hazen road, afterward completed by General Hazen, which was designed as a military road from the Connecticut river to St. Johns, Canada.

He was, in the early years of the struggle between the settlers and New York, one of the most trusted representatives of the authority of the latter, but suddenly changed

his position in 1777, writing to the New York council under date of June 14, acknowledging the receipt of ordinance for the election of Governor, Senators and Representatives and saying: "I am apt to think our people will not choose any member to sit in the state of New York. The people before they saw the constitution were not willing to trouble themselves about a separation from the state of New York, but now almost to a man they are violent for it." He had earlier been chosen by the convention one of the delegates to present Vermont's remonstrance and petition to the Continental Congress, and he was one of the two representatives from Newbury in the Windsor convention of July 17, 1777, that framed the constitution. Less than a year and a half afterwards, he was a leader in the scheme of the Connecticut River towns on both sides of the river to join together and form a new state, and was chairman of the committee that issued, Dec. 1, 1778, a long "public defense" of their right to do so. In less than two years from that time he was an emphatic and headlong advocate of New Hampshire's jurisdiction over the whole of Vermont, and Nov. 22, 1780, wrote to President Weare of New Hampshire: "For my part I am determined to fight for New Hampshire and the United States as long as I am alive and have one copper in my hand."

But, notwithstanding his erratic state politics, he was unflinchingly faithful to the continental cause, and his later state flops were largely due to his suspicions of the Allens. He warned Washington repeatedly that there was treason afoot. "We have half a dozen rascals here," he said, and in 1781 he fully believed that Vermont had been sold out to Canada. British emissaries in the state wrote to Haldimand in that year, that he had been employed by Congress at great expense to "counteract underhand whatever is doing for government." He was in 1780 intensely anxious to lead an invasion into Canada—"the harbor for spoils, thieves, and robbers," as he wrote President Weare. He thought then that the patriot cause was "sinking so fast" as to make the attempt a vital necessity whatever the risk. He did important service throughout the war in guarding the extensive frontier of two hundred miles, keeping friendship with the Indians, and keeping them employed for the American cause so far as he could. He was in this way constantly in confidential communication with Washington to the end of the war. He was repeatedly waylaid while in the performance of his arduous duties, his house rifled and his papers stolen by the bands of both scouts and lawless men that roamed the forests between the hostile countries. He was a commissary-general during a part of the war.

He was a member of the famous Council of Safety in 1777, and the next spring was elected to the Governor's Council. He was at Castleton in military service in 1777, but appears to have been acting under his New York commission. For the next few years the Vermonters had no use for him, but in 1793 he was again elected councilor by a close margin over John White. He repeatedly represented his town in the Legislature, and was a judge of Orange county court after that county was organized.

He died at Newbury, March 1, 1816. He was married, Oct. 16, 1745, to Prudence Noyes. They had ten children, and their descendants have been numerous and respectable.

MARSH, JOSEPH, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and ancestor of several of the ablest men that have graced Vermont history, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 12, 1726, the son of Joseph Marsh and descended from John Marsh, an early Puritan, and from Deputy Governor John Webster. He is, however, said to have had but a single month's schooling himself. He came to Hartford in 1772 and soon became active and influential in public affairs. He took the New York side in the early part of the controversy over the grants, as did a vast majority of the people on the east side of the mountains in the beginning, because they had their grants from New York, or where they were from New Hampshire, New York had taken pains to secure their friendship against the "Bennington mob" by confirming them.

In August, 1775, he was by New York authority appointed lieutenant-colonel of the upper regiment of Cumberland county, and in the January following he was promoted to a full colonelcy. He was also in 1776 appointed by the Cumberland county committee of safety a delegate to the New York Provincial Congress for the sessions beginning in February, May, and July; but he appears to have been present only at the May and a part of the July session, and within a year of that time he was among the leaders of the "new state" men, participat-

ing in the conventions of June, July, and December of that year, and being their vice-president. The July convention made him chairman of the committee to procure arms for the state. As military commander he did some efficient service that year. General Schuyler ordered him, in February, to enlist every fifth man in his regiment to reinforce the Continental army at Ticonderoga, and he executed the order with remarkable promptitude. The Vermont council of safety, in August, ordered him to march half of the regiment to Bennington, and he did so, but apparently not in season to participate in that battle, though the regiment was afterward in service under his command on the Hudson.

When the new state government was organized in March, 1778, he was, by a narrow margin, elected Lieutenant-Governor, and was re-elected for another term and then was succeeded by Benjamin Carpenter. In 1787, however, he was again elected and successively reelected until 1790. He was almost simultaneously with his first election as Lieutenant-Governor, made chairman of the court of confiscation for Eastern Vermont and was also during the "East union" chairman of the committee of safety for a section of Vermont, including also the annexed territory from New Hampshire and had his headquarters at Dresden. He represented Hartford in the General Assemblies of 1781 and '82, was one of the first council of censors and was from 1787 to 1795 chief judge of the Windsor county court. He died Feb. 9, 1811.

Colonel Marsh married, Jan. 10, 1750, Dorothy, a descendant of Gen. John Mason, the famous commander of the English forces in the Pequot Indian war, and an aunt of the distinguished jurist Jeremiah Mason of Boston. Among their descendants have been Professor and President James Marsh of the University of Vermont, Dr. Leonard Marsh of Burlington, Charles Marsh, congressman and famous lawyer, and greatest of all, George P. Marsh, congressman, minister to Turkey and Italy, Scandinavian scholar and a profoundly able author in many lines.

Governor Marsh is described by his grandson, Hon. Roswell Marsh of Steubenville, Ohio, who was brought up in the former's family, thus: "He excelled in acquiring knowledge from conversations, and his own was exceedingly interesting. His knowledge, however acquired, was utilized by a close logical mind. His temper was equable, and children loved him. In politics nothing save remarks disrespectful to President Washington, ever disturbed him, for he was of the pure Washingtonian school, and trained his children in it. He was an earnest Christian, but free from bigotry. In person he was of large stature and well proportioned—broad shouldered, large boned, lean and of great muscular power; in weight over two hundred."

CARPENTER, BENJAMIN.—Colonel in the Revolutionary service, Lieutenant-Governor, 1779-'81, among the foremost of the early patriots of the state, and a character whose steady strength of principle makes one of the most interesting figures of Thompson's romance, was born in Swanzey, Mass., May 17, 1725, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carpenter. He had only a common school education, yet he was evidently a man of prominence before he came to Vermont, for the famous inscription on his tombstone at Guilford states that he was a magistrate in Rhode Island in 1764. He appeared on the Grants and settled in Guilford in 1770, and he was the first delegate from Guilford to a Vermont convention and one of the very few on the east side of the state that had any part in the early struggles against New York. He was in the Westminister convention of April 11, 1775, which condemned the New York government for the Westminster massacre, in the Dorset and Westminster conventions of 1776, and in the Windsor convention that framed the constitution of the state. An incident in this connection, given on the authority of the late Rev. Mark Carpenter, shows a creditable freedom on his part from the greed for land speculation which was so mixed up with the Vermont patriotism of those days. The Legislature, which consisted largely of the men who had framed the constitution, voted to themselves several townships of land as "compensation for their long and self-sacrificing services." Colonel Carpenter voted against the measure, denounced it as detracting from the dignity of the work, and to his dying day persisted in never touching what the town voted to him, (Barre), or in taking any compensation for his public services.

In the heated politics of Guilford, going far beyond what was ever known elsewhere in the state, the New York adherents got atop in 1778 and ruled the town for the next thirteen years; but Colonel Carpenter fought them uncompromisingly and at much risk and sacrifice, as it is recorded that in December, 1783, he was taken prisoner by the Yorkers and carried away "to his great damage."

He was a leader among the patriots as soon as the Revolution broke out, being chairman of the Cumberland county committee of safety Feb. 1, 1776, and by that body was nominated lieutenant-colonel of militia and the appointment confirmed by New York authority. He was a member of

the Council of Safety which managed the 1777 campaign so efficiently, building out of disaster and disorganization the victory at Bennington and the eventual capture of Burgoyne. With pack and cane he went afoot from his Guilford home, thirty miles through the woods by his line of marked trees, to attend the meeting of the Council that took the decisive measures of confiscating Tory estates to raise money, and stimulating enlistments by the promise of a township of land for each company. So important were his services recognized to be, that at the second election of the new state in 1779, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor and re-elected in 1780. In the later politics of the state he was a staunch Jeffersonian; in the words on the tombstone: "A public leader of righteousness, an able advocate to his last for Democracy and the equal rights of man." His last office was that in the Council of Censors in 1783.

He was a deacon in the Baptist church, of which he was for fifty years a member, influential throughout the denomination in New England, and occasionally preaching himself.

He died March 29, 1804, at the age of nearly seventy-nine, and leaving one hundred and forty-six persons of lineal posterity. His wife was a fourth cousin, Annie, daughter of Abial and Prudence Carpenter, whom he married at Providence, R. I., Oct. 3, 1745.

Colonel Carpenter was a man of impressive presence, being over six feet tall and weighing two hundred. Thompson's History of Vermont truly says that he "deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the early history of the state."

HASWELL, ANTHONY.—Editor, publisher, and author, the postmaster-general of the state when it was an independent republic, and in after years one of the victims of the alien and sedition laws, was born at Portsmouth, Eng., April 6, 1756, came to Boston when he was thirteen years old, learned the printer's trade with Isaiah Thomas, afterwards drifted to Vermont and started the Vermont Gazette at Bennington, June 5, 1783. He was for many years one of the public printers of the state, the work being divided between his and the press established at Windsor about the same time. The Legislature in 1784 passed an act establishing postoffices at Bennington, Brattleboro, Rutland, Windsor, and Newbury, and made him postmaster-general, and this position he held with extensive powers and increasing business until the state was admitted to the Union in 1791. In national politics he then became an ardent Republican, and when Mathew Lyon was prosecuted under the sedition law, he criticised the proceeding severely in his paper, and also published another article severely condemning President Adams' appointment to office.

The articles, though they showed considerable warmth of feeling, were not anywhere near as bad as have been published thousands of times since in political controversy without exciting more than passing attention, and they did not begin to compare for bitterness and personal invective with the utterances which the Federalists were constantly pouring forth from both press and pulpit against Jefferson and the Democratic leaders. Nevertheless, he was indicted before the United States Circuit court, at Windsor, and sentenced by Judge Patterson to $200 fine and two months' imprisonment. He was allowed to serve out the imprisonment in the jail at Bennington, but the fine he had to pay, and it was refunded to his descendants over fifty years afterward. The prosecution made him a good deal of a popular hero, as it did Lyon, and the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1800 was postponed at Bennington till July 9, when his term expired, and he was liberated amidst the roar of cannon and a great demonstration of the people.

The publication of the old Bennington Gazette which Mr. Haswell established was continued with occasional interruption both before and after his death, until 1849, when it expired in the hands of his son, John C. Haswell. The elder Haswell also started a paper in Rutland, in 1792, called the "Herald of Freedom," the progenitor of the present Rutland Herald, but his office was burned after he had issued the fourteenth number, and it was to recoup this misfortune that the Legislature authorized him to raise $200 by lottery. Mr. Haswell ventured twice into the magazine field, starting in March, 1794, "The Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine," and on Jan. 8, 1808, another monthly called the "Mental Repast." Both had a short life, though the latter carried considerable original and interesting matter. He published a good many books and pamphlets from his office, among them the "Memoirs of Capt. Matthew Phelps" of which he was the author, and he wrote or rather composed much on moral, religious and political subjects, in both prose and verse, for most of his thoughts took shape as he put them into type at his case.

He was a man of decided ability, warm and impulsive temperament and thorough conscientiousness. He was twice married, and dying, May 26, 1816, left numerous descendants.

PAYNE, ELISHA.—Lieutenant-Governor in 1781, simultaneously chief judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1782 one of the dele-

gates to Congress, appears only briefly in Vermont history, during the continuance of the "East union" of New Hampshire towns with Vermont. He was born at Canterbury, Conn., in 1731, became quite prominent in New Hampshire in colonial days, doing good service in the French war, rising to be colonel and deputy surveyor-general of the King's woods, to preserve the pine trees reserved in all grants for the royal navy. In the short-lived union of the sixteen New Hampshire towns with Vermont in 1778, Colonel Payne appeared as representative of Cardigan, N. H., and was elected councilor, though he refused the position because he thought he could be more useful in the House in resisting the effort he knew would be pressed to dissolve the union. He was a leader in the Charleston convention of 1781 which, with the aid of Ira Allen's manipulation, resolved to ask annexation to Vermont of all of New Hampshire west of a line seventy miles from the sea-coast, instead of attempting to form still another new state of this part of New Hampshire and the eastern half of Vermont, as had been originally planned.

He urged the union energetically and eloquently before the Vermont Legislature until it was consummated in the April following, when he enjoyed a liberal share of the honors of the new state as above stated. His election as Lieutenant-Governor was by the Legislature, as there had been no choice by the people. In the winter following, when New Hampshire started to regain the seceded territory by force, Mr. Payne's address and firm stand undoubtedly went far to avert bloodshed. When Governor Chittenden ordered him to call out the militia "to repel force by force," he at once wrote President Weare of New Hampshire stating his instructions, but in a tone so conciliatory and yet firm that peace was restored. When this last "union" was dissolved, Governor Payne adhered to New Hampshire, though he had now such a hold on the respect and affections of the people of Vermont that he could have commanded high honors from them which were impossible from the former state. He died at Lebanon, July 20, 1807, aged seventy-six. One of his descendants was Col. E. P. Jewett, of Montpelier.

CHANDLER, THOMAS.—Among the earliest and most influential settlers on the east side of the mountain, but dying finally in poverty and disgrace, was a native of Woodstock, Conn. He was born July 22, 1709, and came to Vermont in 1763, being one of the proprietors under New Hampshire of the present town of Chester, under the name of New Flamstead. He procured its rechartering with the name of Chester by New York, after jurisdiction had been given that colony by the Crown, and in the course of 1766 was appointed justice of the peace, surrogate of the county, colonel of militia, and judge of the inferior court of common pleas under New York authority, and held all these appointments when the county was reorganized by direct act of the Crown.

His conduct at the attempted session of the court that led to the Westminster massacre is difficult to understand. The picture which D. P. Thompson paints in such dark colors of the sycophancy, the cowardice and tergivisation of his conduct corresponds to the idea that was generally held at the time and covered his reputation with an obloquy from which it never recovered. There is no doubt that he wavered in his ideas of duty. He had presided at meetings of settlers that resolved to resist the British encroachments. He had publicly said a few days before that he thought it would not be best to hold the court, "as things then were," but yielded to the more resolute loyalty of Judge Sabin and perhaps to the pressure of the land grabbers by whom he was surrounded, and convened the court, though he evidently exerted himself to avert the violence that followed, and conducted himself with prudence and dignity through the difficulty. He was imprisoned for two or three days by the popular party and though released on bonds was never brought to trial. He appears to have been zealously on the patriot side in the next few years, though so distrusted that he had no public position.

He was deeply embarrassed financially in his later years, the result, as Thompson charges, "of a long course of secret fraud in selling wild land to which he had no title," and in 1784 petitioned the Legislature for an act of insolvency in his favor. It was finally granted, June 16, 1785, but on June 20 of the same year he died in jail at Westminster, where he had laid for several months, and was buried privately and without funeral, owing to the superstition that then prevailed about the inhumation of the body of an imprisoned debtor.

Similarly wretched was the fate of his two sons, who came with him to Chester after a residence of a year or two at Walpole, N. H. John, the eldest, was assistant judge for six years, 1766 to 1772, and county clerk for nearly the same period; but he was removed for misconduct, and the rest of his career is buried in obscurity, except once in 1781, when a case appears before the Legislature to recover a tract of 9,000 acres of land in Tomlinson (Grafton) which he had unlawfully deeded as attorney for a Tory, after the latter had joined the enemy, and showing that he had his father's business habits.

Thomas Chandler, Jr., the second son, first secretary of state for a few months, then for nearly three years speaker of the General Assembly, was born Sept. 23, 1740, and died towards the close of the century in poverty and embarrassment, like that of his father. He was also for nine years, 1776-'75, an assistant judge of the inferior court of common pleas, a court which New York seems to have made a family snap for the Chandlers. But he was soon after active among the Vermont men, was a delegate in the Westminster convention of October, 1776, and January, 1777, was elected to the first General Assembly in March, 1778, and chosen its clerk, but abandoned the post to take the secretaryship of state, was re-elected in 1778 and 1781, was a member of the council in 1779 and 1780, a commissioner of sequestration on the estates of Tories, and was judge of the first Supreme Court, elected in October, 1778. He resigned the speakership of the Assembly in the middle of the session of 1780, because of charges brought by Azariah Wright of Westminster, alleging that he had acted as an attorney for a negro while speaker, and that he also invited the massacre at Westminster in 1775 by misleading the sons of liberty by writing to them that he knew his father's mind in their favor. Chandler brought a libel suit against Wright because of these charges, and finally recovered some $50 and costs, but they nevertheless brought him into "great discredit" and he sank into a rapid decline politically. He was once elected a judge of the Windsor county court in 1786, and in 1787 again represented Chester in the Assembly, but the prejudice against him was too great to permit his successful advancement. He was, however, an undoubted patriot during the war, and exerted himself much for the patriot cause in Chester town meetings. The records of the Governor and council in October, 1792, show that like his father he was a petitioner for an act of insolvency in his favor, having been reduced to poverty "by a long series of sickness in his family."

SAFFORD, GEN. SAMUEL, — Revolutionary soldier, judge and councilor, was born at Norwich, Conn., April 14, 1737, and came to Bennington among its earliest settlers. He took an active part in the land controversy with New York, represented Bennington in several of the conventions of settlers, and was an ardent advocate of the new state idea. When the regiment of Green Mountain Boys was organized under the recommendation of Congress to support the Revolutionary cause, he was chosen major and second officer to Warner, who was lieutenant colonel, and he served under Warner in Canada, and when Warner's continental regiment was raised Safford was appointed lieutenant colonel, and as such fought at Hubbardton and Bennington and throughout the war. The Legislature in 1781 elected him general of militia. He represented Bennington in 1781 and '82 and the next year was elected state councilor and regularly re-elected for nineteen years. In 1781 he was elected chief judge of Bennington county court and held the office for twenty-six successive years. Governor Hall well describes him as "an upright, intelligent man of sound judgment and universally respected." "He was one of the few who were cognizant of the Haldimand negotiations, but his patriotism was never questioned," says Walton. He died March 3, 1813, and there are some of his descendants still at Bennington.

HAZELTINE, JOHN, of Townshend, was one of the early and most trusted patriots on the east side of the mountain. He came to Townshend from Upton, Mass., soon after the first settlement in 1761. He was chairman of the convention at Westminster, Oct. 19, 1774, which resolved to "assist the people of Boston in defense of their liberties to the utmost of our abilities," and also chairman of the convention of Feb. 7, following, which formed a standing committee of correspondence with the friends of independence in other colonies, and he was made, by order of the convention, custodian of all its papers. He was one of the committee appointed by the convention after the Westminster massacre to draw up resolutions of indignation and resistance to the authority of New York. He procured the signature of every man in Townshend to a pledge to maintain and disseminate the principles of American liberty. In May, 1775, he was appointed with Dr. Spooner and Major Williams a delegate from Cumberland county to the Provincial Congress and Convention of New York and attended, but remained only three days. He was the person to whom bonds with security were given by sundry of the persons who were arrested for participation in the Westminster massacre. This is only one of the evidences of the confidence in which the whigs held him. Another is the epithet "King Hazeltine" which John Grout, the pestilent Tory, bestowed on him. He died in the early part of 1777, owning about one-fourth of the land of Townshend. He was quite a land speculator, and his enemies used to tell amusing tales of the sharp methods by which he got his titles.

FLETCHER, GEN. SAMUEL.—Judge, councilor and Revolutionary soldier, was born at Grafton, Mass., in 1745, served a year in the French and Indian war, married

a daughter of Col. John Hazeltine, and gave up the blacksmith trade to which he had been trained, and moved to Townshend. He was one of the few men on the east side of the mountain active in the formation of the new state and was a member of the conventions of October, 1776, and January, 1777. He was at the Bunker Hill fight as orderly sergeant, then was made captain of militia, was at the siege of Ticonderoga and the Bennington fight in 1777 and on the way to the former at the head of a party of thirteen, he attacked a British detachment of forty, killed one and took seven prisoners without the loss of a man himself. He was promoted to be major and continued in the service until after the surrender of Burgoyne. He was afterwards a brigadier and major general in the Vermont Militia, represented Townshend at the first session under the new government in 1778 and also in 1779. He was councilor from 1779 to 1790 and in 1808, sheriff of Windham county from 1788 to 1806, and judge of the county court in 1778, 1783, 1784 and 1786. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1782 but refused to serve. He died Sept. 15, 1814. Physically he was a man of fine proportions and manly beauty, elegant in manners and bland and refined in deportment, while his intellectual equipment was strong and his courage, integrity and business capacity conceded. He was a fine writer and through much of his active life kept a journal, recording daily events of public importance, but it was unfortunately lost in the burning of the house of his son-in-law and executor. One of his daughters married Epaphroditus Ransom, afterwards Governor of Michigan.

TOWNSHEND, MICAH, for twenty-four years a lawyer at Brattleboro, Secretary of State 1781-'88, and the ablest and most trusted of the "Yorkers" in the early years of the controversy, was born at Cedar Swamp, Oyster Bay, L. I., May 13, 1749, graduated from Princeton in 1767, studied law in New York City, and first settled in practice at White Plains, N. Y. He was active among the young patriots there at the opening of the Revolution, clerk of the county committee of safety, and captain of a company of militia to operate against the Tories. The destruction of the village of White Plains by fire caused him to start anew in life and to locate at Brattleboro, where, in August, 1778, he married Mary, daughter of Col. Samuel Wells. He was here in confidential correspondence with Governor Clinton, making a series of able and cool-headed reports on the condition of affairs and frequently being entrusted with important negotiations with the Vermont men. He was a delegate from Cumberland county to the New York Assembly, and exerted a great influence there. He earnestly opposed the proposal to divide the state on the mountain line with New Hampshire after the extraordinary exertions and sacrifices the people of his county had made to remain in New York, and his arguments were effective in dissuading New York from going into the scheme.

Finally he became satisfied that New York could not maintain her claims, and gave in his adherence to the new state, which was quick to avail itself of his talents in public employment. Besides the secretaryship of state, he was judge and register of probate for Windham county from 1781 to '87. He resigned the former office in '88, and the Legislature, by resolution, "expressed the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the fidelity and skill" with which he had peformed its duties. Nathaniel Chipman regarded him as one of the ablest and most useful men the state had at this period. He served with Chipman on the committee to frame the "quieting act." He was secretary of the council of censors for the first revision of the constitution, and his promptness and skill with records, and his facility in phrasing legislative propositions made him almost indispensable to the times. He had a large and successful practice as a lawyer, was not renowned for oratory, but for the clear, cogent way he had of making his statements. He, however, quitted the state and country in 1801, selling his Brattleboro property to Judge Tyler, and settling in Farnham, Que., on lands which the British government had granted his father-in-law for his Toryism, where he died, April 23, 1832.

JONES, DR. REUBEN, of Rockingham and afterwards of Chester, was the earliest and perhaps the most active of the new state men on the east side of the mountains. He was active in stirring up the people to arrest the loyal court after the Westminster massacre, riding express and hatless to Dummerston on this errand. He gave history the answer to the misrepresentation of the official reports, with his "relation" of the affair. He was an efficient member of each of the Vermont conventions, beginning with that of Sept. 25, 1776, and being secretary of several of them. He represented Rockingham in the first four Legislatures and also Chester for one year. He was one of the most ardent and uncompromising whigs in the state. His later years were spent in deep poverty and in dodging back and forth between New Hampshire and Vermont to avoid imprisonment for debt. Once when under arrest popular sympathy forced his release, for which he and two friends were indicted in the Windsor county court.

SPAULDING, LIEUT. LEONARD, of Dummerston, shared with Dr. Jones the honor of being among the earliest leaders in this county of the new state men. He was born, probably in Rhode Island, Oct. 28, 1728, served in the French and Indian war and soon after its close settled in Putney and later for a few months in Westmoreland, N. H. He was a member of all the conventions beginning with September, 1776, but for years before that he had been a headlong agitator against both royal and New York authority, and had built up a strong popular following. It was early when he shocked pious people by denouncing the King as "Pope of Canada" because of the Quebec bill. In 1771 while he was a resident of Putney some of his property had been seized under a judgment of a York court, and a large party crossed the river from New Hampshire and rescued it by force. In 1774, after he had come to Dummerston, he was arrested and imprisoned at Westminster for high treason in speaking disrespectfully of the King, and it is related that it required three or four Yorkers to arrest him. A meeting of indignation was held at Dummerston the next day to denounce "the ravages of the British tyrant and his New York and other emissaries." A large body of men formed from that town, Putney, Halifax and Draper and proceeded to Westminster a few days later and forcibly released him. He was once arraigned before the county committee for the arrest and imprisonment of Col. Sam Wells, which in the excess of his patriotic zeal he had effected at the head of a body of followers. But his penalty was only a requirement of apology to the Tory leader, which he made. He was the first man in Dummerston to shoulder his gun and start for Westminster for the fight of March 13, 1775. He joined the Revolutionary army as soon as hostilites broke out, served through most of the war, gained a captain's commission, was in the battle of Bennington and was wounded in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. He represented Dummerston in the General Assembly in 1778, '81, '84, '86, and '87. He died July 17, 1788, aged fifty-nine.

PHELPS, CHARLES.—The first lawyer to settle upon the grants, in 1764, one of the leaders in the organization of Cumberland county, and the most unbending of all the "Yorkers," though a supporter of the Revolution, was born at Northampton, Mass., August 15, 1717, of a family which had contained John Phelps, private secretary of Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the original grantees of Marlboro under New Hampshire authority, and he petitioned unsuccessfully for a confirmation of the charter by New York, but nevertheless supported New York authority with a courage and devotion that were pathetic in the sacrifices and suffering it caused him, but with an eccentricity that indicated the twist of mind that after events made only too evident. "Vile Vermonters" was his regular epithet for the great men of the new state. For a time after the Westminster massacre, when New York and royal authority appeared to be identical, he was in revolt against both, and was on the committee that framed resolutions of denunciation. At one time also he intrigued industriously for the annexation of the state to Massachusetts, declaring that he regarded the authority of New York as composed of "as corrupt a set of men as were out of hell," and that he would as "soon put manure in his pocket as a commission from New York"—though he held such commissions for a good share of his life. But this aberration was short-lived, and he was soon engaged again in fighting New York fights.

Twice, in 1779 and 1782, he appeared before Congress, first as a delegate from the Yorkers of Cumberland county, and last on his own responsibility, to oppose the recognition of the new state, and he stuck to the latter mission, penniless, hungry, and almost freezing at one time, an actual object of charity from the New York delegates, until, by his "persistence, zeal, craftiness, and finesse," as Jay describes it, he thought, as was the general idea, that he had won in the resolution from Congress, ordering "full and ample restitution" to be made to the New York adherents who had been arrested or imprisoned, or had their property confiscated, and declaring the purpose of Congress to enforce a compliance with this demand; but he found when he reached Vermont that these resolves were treated with as much indifference as the edicts of New York. It was while on this mission that he wrote his trenchant pamphlet, "Vermonters Unmasked."

He was jailed in January, 1784, his property ordered to be sold for the benefit of the state, and even his law books given to Nath. Chipman and Micah Townshend to pay for their services in revising the laws of the state. But his petition for pardon and remission of sentence, on taking the oath of allegiance, brought a resolution of the Legislature in October, 1784, restoring such property as had not been sold for the benefit of the state. One of the reasons given for this clemency was his fidelity to the whig cause. But his allegiance was only nominal. He remained to the end intensely opposed in feeling to the new state, and he dated his last will at "New Marlborough, in the county of Cumberland and state of New York." He died in April, 1789, at the age of seventy-

three. Among his descendants have been some exceptionally able men, but all, in the early generations at least, showing often to the point of insanity, the mental eccentricities that became so marked in his later years. His oldest son, Solomon, a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer and preacher of fine powers, committed suicide at the age of forty-eight. Timothy, his third son, a man of great energy of character and steadfastness of opinion, and sheriff of Cumberland county under New York authority, passed his later years with darkened mind.

John Phelps, son of Timothy and grandson of Charles, was register of probate, state senator and councilor in 1831 and 1832. Other descendants have been: John Phelps, of Guilford, son of Timothy, who was state councilor in 1831 and 1832, his son Charles E. Phelps, congressman from Maryland and brigadier-general of the Union army; Judge Charles Phelps, of Townshend, who was councilor in 1820,-'21,-'22, and his son, the late Judge James H. Phelps, of Townshend; Gen. John W. Phelps, the author, scholar and accomplished soldier, who entered the war with such brilliant prospects which were blasted by his quarrel with Butler and his insistance on emancipation of negroes in Louisiana before the administration was ready for that measure, and who was the anti-Masonic candidate for President in 1780. Except for a young son of General Phelps, the male line of the family is now extinct.

ENOS, GEN. ROGER.—One of the few men in the secret of the Haldimand correspondence, and Vermont's military commander through that trying period, was born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1729. He was in the colonial service, and in the French and Indian war, being promoted to be an ensign in 1760, an adjutant in 1761, and a captain in Col. Israel Putnam's regiment in 1764. He also took part in the Havana campaign of 1762. He was afterwards a member of the commission to survey lands in the Mississippi valley. He promptly took the side of the patriots at the outbreak of the Revolution and had command of the rear guard of Arnold's expedition against Quebec. He left it, however, with a sizable detachment, in order to avoid starvation, as he claimed. He was afterwards courtmartialed under a charge of cowardice in this action but was honorably acquitted. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut regiment in 1776, and colonel of another regiment in 1777-'79. In 1781 he came to Vermont, settling at Enosburg, which was named after him, and his intimacy with the Vermont leaders, so many of whom had come from Connecticut, at once gave him a prominent position. He was that year appointed brigadier-general in command of all the Vermont troops and was at the head of the army that was pretending to resist the invasion from Canada. In 1787 he was appointed major-general of the First Division of the militia but resigned in 1791, after thirty-two years of nearly continuous military service. He was a member of the Vermont board of war from 1781 to 1792, served several terms in the General Assembly, was a trustee of the Vermont University, a member of the commission to adjust the trouble with New Hampshire, and of the committee to consider to resolutions of Congress for the admission of the state to the Union. His daughter married Ira Allen and his son, Pascal Paoli, was one of the four proprietors of the original site of Springfield, Ill.

A GROUP OF TORIES.—As before stated, notwithstanding the peculiar situation of the state, outside of the Union, or recognition with the other colonies, an independent republic, having to maintain herself by her own efforts, Vermont contained fewer Tories and British sympathizers than any other part of America.

Perhaps the most distinguished of these was the one who played only a brief part either in Vermont or on earth after the Revolution began.

Crean Brush came to this country about 1762, from Ireland, where he had evidently had quite a career, being educated as a lawyer and having held a commission in the military service. He first settled in New York City, was for several years assistant under the deputy secretary of the province and having by his connection obtained large grants of land in this section, came to Westminster in 1771, was appointed clerk of Cumberland county, obtained a large law practice, and cut a big figure among the high-toned and arrogant loyalists. He and Col. Samuel Wells were elected, in 1773, as representatives from the county to the General Assembly of New York, where Brush became a leader in the advocacy of all ministerial measures, fighting against the measures of Schuyler, Woodhall, and the leading patriots, and made the report offering a reward for the head of Ethan Allen—whom his step-daughter afterwards wedded—and the other Vermont patriots.

When hostilities broke out Brush offered his services to General Gage at Boston, and was employed in removing goods from the buildings where Gage wished to take winter quarters. He improved the opportunity for pillage and plunder of the merchants and people by the wholesale, packed a ship with goods he had seized under his commission, and calculated to make himself wealthy.

But the ship fell into the hands of an American cruiser, and Brush and some of his fellow plunderers were thrown into jail at Boston, but he finally escaped by the time honored device of donning his wife's apparel, when she came to visit him. He made his way to the British quarters at New York, but met little but contempt from Lord Howe, and living in poverty and neglect for several months, finally blew his brains out in an apartment house. His large estate in Vermont was confiscated to the use of the state, his name being included in the 128 specified by a legislative act as Tories.

Samuel Adams formed a company of Tories from Arlington, Sandgate and Manchester, to co-operate with Burgoyne.

Capt. Jehial Hawley, the founder of Arlington, connected by marriage with the Warners, a leader among the settlers against New York, though peaceful and a non-combatant, was strongly royalist in sympathy, and took refuge with Burgoyne, and died on Lake Champlain while on his way to Canada. He had several sons who took the same side, and one of them, Eli, helped convey the correspondence between Canada and the Vermont authorities, and believed to the day of his death that the Vermont leaders really wanted to form a British colony. He often pointed out the "Raven Rock," where he had a midnight interview with Governor Chittenden on one of these trips.

Camp James Hard from Arlington, held a commission in the British army. Zodack, his brother, was a loyalist in principle but took no active part in the war, though he is said to have secreted and fed the loyalists who came to him for shelter, and he was always generous and hospitable. He was several times arrested and heavily fined by the patriot authorities.

Noah Sabin, of Putney, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., was the judge whose insistence on holding the court when Chief Justice Chandler was inclined to temporize, led to the Westminister massacre. His thorough-going conscientiousness, his conception of his duty to the Crown, from which he held his commission, led him to this course. He was imprisoned for some time after the affair. He was, in the first years of the Revolution, strongly attached to the Crown, and so strong was the whig feeling against him that he was confined to his farm in 1776 by order of the committee of safety, with permission given to anybody to shoot him if seen beyond its limits, and he was refused communion at church. Finally, after a period of indecision, he took the side of the colonies and developed into quite an earnest patriot. He was elected judge of probate for Windham county, 1781, and though suspended for a few months because of the suspicions of his loyalty, was soon reinstated and continued to serve until 1801. He died March 10, 1811, aged ninety-six. He was a man of large mental power, superior education for his times, and of indisputable integrity.

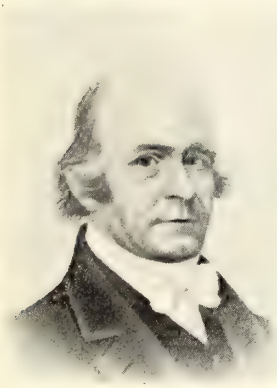
Col. James Rogers of Kent (now Londonderry), who had been a prominent man of that section, was offered the office of brigadier-general of militia by New York, but refused it "upon political principles." He afterwards became an avowed Tory and left the country, and his property was confiscated, though the Legislature in 1797 restored to his son, James Rogers, Jr., all the lands that had not been sold.

# THE GOVERNORS.

The following is a complete list of the Governors of Vermont, with the dates of service. Biographical sketches of the entire list are given on the following pages, with exceptions noted.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thomas Chittenden, | 1778–87 | Silas H. Jennison (3), | 1835–36 | Paul Dillingham, | 1865–67 |
| *Moses Robinson, | 1789–90 | Silas H. Jennison, | 1836–41 | John B. Page, | 1867–69 |
| *Thomas Chittenden, | 1790–97 | Charles Paine. | 1841 43 | Peter T. Washburn, | 1869–70 |
| Paul Brigham (2), Aug. 25 to Oct. 16, | 1797 | John Mattocks, | 1843–44 | †George W. Hendee (5), | 1870 |
| Isaac Tichenor, | 1797–1807 | William Slade, | 1844–46 | †John W. Stewart, | 1870–72 |
| Israel Smith, | 1807–08 | Horace Eaton, | 1846 48 | Julius Converse, | 1872–74 |
| Isaac Tichenor, | 1808–09 | Carlos Coolidge, | 1848 50 | Asahel Peck, | 1874–76 |
| Jonas Galusha, | 1809–13 | Charles K. Williams, | 1850–52 | Horace Fairbanks, | 1876–78 |
| Martin Chittenden, | 1813–15 | Erastus Fairbanks, | 1852–53 | †Redfield Proctor, | 1878–80 |
| Jonas Galusha, | 1815–20 | *John S. Robinson, | 1853 54 | †Roswell Farnham, | 1880 82 |
| Richard Skinner, | 1820–23 | Stephen Royce, | 1854–56 | †John L. Barstow, | 1882–84 |
| Cornelius P. Van Ness, | 1823–26 | Ryland Fletcher, | 1856 58 | †Samuel E. Pingree, | 1884–86 |
| Ezra Butler, | 1826–28 | Hiland Hall, | 1858–60 | †Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, | 1886–88 |
| Samuel C. Crafts, | 1828–31 | Erastus Fairbanks, | 1860–61 | †William P. Dillingham, | 1888–90 |
| William A. Palmer, | 1831–35 | †Frederick Holbrook, | 1861–63 | †Carrol S. Page, | 1890–92 |
| | | J. Gregory Smith, | 1863–65 | †Levi K. Fuller, | 1892–94 |

* Biographical sketch will be found among "The Fathers." † Biographical sketch will be found in Part II.
(2) Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor on the death of Governor Chittenden.
(3) Lieutenant-Governor, Governor by reason of no election of Governor by the people.
(5) Lieutenant-Governor, Governor by reason of the death of Governor Washburn.



BRIGHAM, PAUL.—For twenty-one years Lieutenant-Governor of the state and a few months, in 1797, the acting Governor, a Revolutionary soldier, state councilor for five years, and major-general of the state militia, was born at Coventry, Conn., Jan. 17, 1746. He early developed military capacity, and rose in the militia of his native state, through every intermediate position, from the ranks to a captaincy, at the age of twenty-eight. When the Revolution broke out he had been captain long enough to be exempt from military duty, but he went promptly into active service with his company, in Colonel Chandler's regiment of McDougall's brigade in the Continental service, fought at Germantown, Monmouth and Mud Island, and was in the service three years.

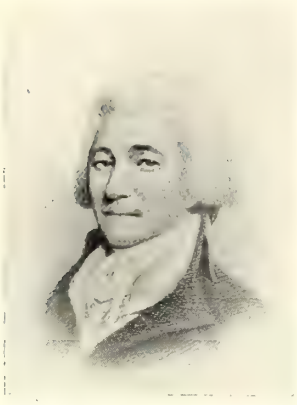
In 1781 he joined the tide of adventurous spirits from Connecticut to Vermont, and settled with his family at Norwich. Here again he became active in militia services, passing through every grade until he became a major-general. He and Samuel Fletcher, Isaac Tichenor and Ira Allen commanded the four divisions of the state in 1794, at the time President Washington ordered detachments of minute men to be formed, according to the act of Congress of that year. He rapidly rose to prominence in Windsor county, being successively elected high sheriff, judge of probate, assistant judge and chief judge of Windsor county court. He represented Norwich in the General Assembly in 1783, 1786 and 1791, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1793, 1814 and 1822. In 1792 he was elected councilor and five times re-elected, until in 1796 he was elevated to the lieutenant-governorship. During his service on the council he was prominent in the state bank and state prison controversies, and with John White and Nathaniel Niles was a member of the committee that reported the compromise bill for the banks in 1806. In 1792 he was a Washington presidential elector.

The quality of his service as Lieutenant-Governor is illustrated by the remarkable way he held on through all the ups and downs of party politics in the state. He was re-elected regularly with Governor Tichenor years after the Jeffersonians had got a majority in the state, and when in 1807 Tichenor was defeated by the Democratic Israel Smith for Governor, Brigham was still elected Lieutenant-Governor. So it was when Tichenor was returned in 1808, and still again when Tichenor was overthrown by Galusha in 1809. Brigham started out a Federalist, but gradually drifted in his sympathies towards the Jeffersonians, and when the Federalists got atop again for a short

time in 1813 '14 they defeated Brigham as well as Galusha for re-election. But the fight was a close as well as a hot one, and in neither year was there a choice by the people, and the election went to the Legislature and the Federalists only won, in 1813, by tactics that bore more than a suspicion of dishonesty. But with the return of the Jeffersonians in 1815, Brigham was again elected Lieutenant-Governor, and successively re-elected until 1820, when at the age of seventy four, together with his great party chieftain, Governor Galusha, he declined re election.

He died, June 15, 1824, after a few years of happy and easeful retirement, deepened in its enjoyment by the consciousness of duty long and well done, and by the consolation of a religious faith which had gaited and ennobled his whole career.

TICHENOR, ISAAC.—The third Governor of the state; for six years a judge of the Supreme Court, twice a United States senator and the Federalist leader for a number of years, was a resident of the state all through her existence as an independent republic, but came on the stage of political activity only towards the close of that interesting period. He was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1754, and graduated from Princeton College in 1775 under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon and for whom he always had the utmost consideration. He studied law at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was in 1777 appointed an assistant to Commissary General Cuyler in buying supplies for the northern department. It was on this duty that he came to Bennington in the summer of that year and remained there and in that vicinity collecting the supplies whose accumulation tempted the fatal expedition of Burgoyne. Tichenor had just left, August 13, with a drove of cattle for Albany when the tidings of that expedition were received. He returned by way of Williamstown, reaching the field at dusk on the evening of the 17th after the fighting had ceased.



He then decided to settle in Bennington, and this was his home when not in actual service in the commissary department. In the line of his duty he incurred heavy pecuniary responsibilities, which embarrassed him through a large part of his life. About the close of the war he began the practice of law there. He was town representative in 1781 '82 '83 '84, speaker of the House in 1783, and an agent to Congress in 1782. In that year he was also sent by the Legislature to Windham county to urge the claims of the new state on the people, and quell the disturbances there, and the mission had considerable effect, though severer measures had to be taken later. He was a commissioner under the act of 1789 to determine the terms of settlement with New York.

He had been steadily growing in reputation among the Vermont leaders, and the peculiar value of his services with his plausible, persuasive ways added much to his prominence. He was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1796, and chief justice the last two years, when, on the resignation of Senator Moses Robinson, he was chosen to fill out the latter's term. He was re-elected the next year for a full term of six years, but he was also elected Governor that fall, and resigned the senatorship to accept. He had then become the recognized Federalist leader of the state, and the canvass for the governorship was a sharp one. The retirement of Governor Chittenden had loosed the restraint partisanship had felt. The result was no choice by the people for Governor, but Tichenor was elected by the Legislature by a large majority. He served eleven years in all as Governor, being steadily re-elected every year until 1809, except 1807, when he was defeated by the Democrats under the leadership of Israel Smith; so strong had he become that he was re-elected several years after his party had got into a minority.

He was in 1814 again elected Senator to Congress, serving six years, until March 3, 1821, when with the complete obliteration of his party from American politics he retired to private life, after a public service filling thirty-eight out of the forty-four years between 1777 and 1821. He died Dec. 11, 1838, at the age of eighty-four and leaving no descendants.

Governor Hall measures him compactly as a man of "good private character, of highly respectable talents and acquirements, of remarkably fine personal appearance, of accomplished manners and insinuating address." So marked was his make-up in the latter particular as to earn for him the sobriquet of "Jersey Slick," which stuck to him all through his career. But though he had these qualities, perhaps to the point of fault, it would be a great mistake to suppose that he had not solid merit beneath his smooth exterior, even beyond what Governor Hall credits as "respectable talents." It was a clear head and a strong will that he

carried on his shoulders. With all his politician arts he was a real statesman. It was on the state's prison issue largely, that he defeated Governor Smith for re-election in 1808, but he had strongly recommended such an institution in 1803, got a bill through the Legislature for it, and had the preparatory steps taken under his administration, and in his message after his return to power did not hesitate to commend it as a "humane and benevolent" idea, and urge measures to carry it into "complete effect." His messages were often strongly tinctured with Federalist doctrine, but so skillfully phrased that the able young Republicans in the Legislature found it hard to find any effective point on which to join issue. A strong proof of his popularity was afforded in 1799, when the Legislature by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution of thanks, whose author, Udney Hay, was the leader of the opposition in the House, for the "happy and speedy" settlement he had effected with Canada of the difficulty over the arrest by American officers on British soil, and the subsequent accidental death, but alleged murder, of John Griggs. The event has "increased, if possible," so the resolution read, "the very high esteem we have ever entertained of your patriotism, your candour, your abilities, your integrity." His high courtesy and genuine kindliness of character were shown by the letter of congratulation he wrote after his defeat in 1809, to his successful competitor, Governor Galusha, tendering "in great sincerity, my best services in any matter that shall relate to the duties of your office or shall have a tendency to promote the interests of our country."

Governor Hall tells a couple of anecdotes that are illuminating. He had an art, sometimes too obvious, of ingratiating himself into favor. While traveling in a distant part of the state he contrived to pass the residence of a farmer of great influence in his town, who had formerly supported him for Governor, but who was now supposed to be wavering. On his approach to the place he discovered the farmer at some distance building stone wall by the road side. Leaving his carriage the Governor began to examine the wall with great care and earnestness, looking over and along both sides of it and exhibiting signs of excessive admiration. On coming within speaking distance the Governor exclaimed, with much apparent emotion: "Bless me, friend, what a beautiful and noble wall you are building—I don't believe there is another equal to it in the state." "Yes, Governor," was the reply of the farmer, "it's a very good wall to be sure, but I can't vote for you this year."

He was quite a sportsman and delighted to range the mountains hunting and fishing until the feebleness of age prevented. Once he laid a wager with a companion with whom he was out fishing, as to which would catch the most trout. On weighing the fish at Landlord Dewey's the Governor was found to have lost the bet, which he readily paid, though considerably disappointed. "I don't see," said he to his friend M., "how your trout should weigh the most, mine certainly looks the largest, and besides I filled it full of gravel stones." "Ah, Governor," said his friend, "I was too much for you this time, I stuffed mine with shot."

SMITH, ISRAEL, the fourth Governor, judge, congressman and senator, the first popular favorite of the young Democrats of the state, and a fine specimen of the politician of the early days, was also a native of Connecticut, born at Sheffield, April 4, 1759. He graduated from Yale in 1781, and two years later settled at Rupert, where he was admitted to the bar. He represented that town in the General Assembly in 1785, '88, '89 and '90, and became prominent in the affairs of the state during the latter part of its period of independence. He was one of the commission in '89 to close the controversy with New York, and a member of the convention in '91 that ratified the federal constitution preparatory to the admission of the state into the Union. In this year he moved to Rutland. He was immediately elected one of the first representatives in Congress from the western district of the state, and was re-elected several times, when in 1797 he was at last defeated by Matthew Lyon, who had twice before contested the election with him. He and Lyon were both identified with the Jeffersonian party, though Lyon was far the more rabid, and the Federalist element of the district supported a third candidate. But he was that fall elected to the Legislature from Rutland, and the Republicans being in a majority he was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court. But he held the position only one term; for the next year came a return of Federalist control, and the "Vergennes slaughter-house," when every position in the state within reach was made party spoils. In 1801, he was again elected to the chief justiceship but declined it. He was that fall the Republican candidate for Governor against Tichenor but was defeated. He was, however, again elected representative to Congress and at the end of the term elected Senator over Chipman.

In 1807 the Democrats or Republicans were finally able to overcome for a short time the great popularity of Governor Tichenor and elected Mr. Smith Governor. He resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the place.

His inaugural address, though most courteous to his defeated opponent, for his "urbanity and unassuming administration," was breezy with healthful new ideas. He laid down the good Democratic truth, that "the end of all government is to teach each individual of the community the necessity of self government." He urged a measure whose importance is only just beginning to be realized today, for state supervision of highways, like that of schools. He argued that the two subjects were equally of "very general concern," and that the state was entitled to be "officially informed how far and in what manner" laws about them were carried into effect. He ably discussed punitive problems, urged the abolition of all corporal punishment and the substitution of confinement at hard labor, "to initiate the culprit into a habit of useful industry, and as a method peculiarly suited to an advanced state of society where the arts abound." His discussion would be a good text for prison reformers today. His influence was exerted strongly to secure the construction of the state's prison. But these good ideas were the cause of his political undoing. The farmers of the state were too accustomed to government of the utmost frugality to welcome such plans, and though the Democrats had now secured an easy ascending in the state and cast its electoral vote for Madison that fall, Smith was defeated for re-election by Tichenor, after a hard fought campaign, by a plurality of 859 and majority of 432.

Soon after his health began to fail, and he died at Rutland, Dec. 2, 1810, aged fifty-one. His son, William Donaglas Smith, a graduate of Middlebury, and a lawyer, was clerk of the House of Representatives from 1809 until his death, Feb. 22, 1822, at the age of thirty-six. Governor Smith was a brother of Noah Smith, who also came to Vermont soon after his graduation, became state's attorney for Cumberland, then for Bennington county, judge of county and Supreme Courts, U. S. collector of internal revenue, and councilor.

Little that Governor Smith wrote besides his one inaugural address has come down to present times. But he was conceded to be a man of fine talents and high ideas, of "amiable candor," one cotemporary says, and of "inflexible integrity" as another describes him. "He was a noble-looking man, and got the name of the handsome judge." He was a great admirer of the principles on which the French Revolution was based in its earlier and nobler days, and was at that time one of the Republicans who gloried in the charge of being French sympathizers.

GALUSHA, JONAS, Revolutionary soldier, sheriff, judge, Governor, for forty years in continuous public service, the Democratic leader who led his party into ascendency that lasted for nearly a generation, and one of the most interesting personalities of our whole history, was born at Norwich, Conn., Feb.

11, 1753, and came to Shaftsbury in 1775. He was captain of one of the town's two militia companies, commanded them both in the battle of Bennington, and saw much active service from 1777 to '80. He was by occupation a farmer and inn-keeper, and his first political office was that of sheriff of Bennington county from 1781 to '87, and as such he did prompt and efficient work in preventing Shay's men during their rebellion in Massachusetts from making Vermont soil a base of operations. He was elected state councilor in 1793, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, and again in 1801, '02, '03, '04 and '05, and judge of the county court in 1795, '96, and '97, and again in 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05 and '06. He had, as soon as the national parties developed in politics, become an ardent Democrat, and the recognized leader of the party in state politics. After the defeat of Governor Smith by Tichenor in 1808, Galusha was made the next Republican candidate and elected, by a vote of 14,583 to 13,467 for Tichenor, and 498 scattering, and re-elected in 1810, '11 and '12, and again in 1815, '16, '17, '18 and '19, a service of nine years.

His party was rapidly increasing in strength and aggressiveness until the New England feeling against the embargo and the war of 1812 produced a reaction, and he failed of a majority in the election in 1813, getting 16,828 votes, to 16,532 for Martin Chittenden and 625 scattering. This sent the election to the Legislature where the vote was a tie, and where after a long struggle Chittenden was elected, and the Democrats claimed that the state "was stolen." The result turned on the vote of Colchester, which if counted would elect the three Democratic councilors and if rejected would elect the three Federalists. The House was Federalist and the Council Democratic. The House appointed a canvassing committee which rejected the Colchester returns, on the ground that other Uni-

ted States troops had voted there in company with those from this state in the national service who were allowed under the act of 1812 to vote in any town in the state where they might happen to be. There was violent dispute over the facts and also over the constitutional power to canvass the votes. The constitution made the House the judge of the election and qualifications of its members; but it had no such power over the members of the Council nor was the latter body given any power to determine the election of its members. In other words the power rested expressly nowhere and the House assumed it. But for this returning board action the Democrats would have controlled the joint Assembly and re-elected Governor Galusha and Lieutenant-Governor Brigham; as it was, that body was just a tie. The council protested and insisted that the Colchester votes should be counted, that the Assembly refused a reading to the report. Finally the balloting in the Legislature, greatly to the astonishment of the Democrats, showed 112 votes for Chittenden and 111 for Galusha, and the latter was declared elected. Two days later the Democrats offered to show by the oaths of one hundred and twelve members that they had voted for Galusha, so that there was an error or fraud in the result as declared, and therefore they asked that the first vote be counted as naught, and another one taken. A long debate ensued, but before a conclusion was reached Chittenden and Chamberlain appeared in the House and council, took the oaths of office and Chittenden delivered his speech. The truth probably was as developed later, that one of the Democratic assemblymen was bribed to withhold his vote.

Notwithstanding this scaly victory, the feeling over the war ran so high that the Federalists won again in 1814 by a narrow margin. The popular vote was: Chittenden, 17,466; Galusha, 17,411; scattering, 451. But the Federalists had a stiff majority in the Legislature and elected Chittenden again by a vote of 123 to 94, and Chamberlain by a still larger majority. But the next year witnessed a merited revolution on both state and national lines. Galusha defeated Chittenden handsomely at the polls, 18,055 to 16,632. The next year the Federalists made Samuel Strong their candidate and were worse whipped, 17,262 to 13,888. In 1817 the Federalists tried Tichenor again for a candidate and were beaten almost two to one, 13,756 to 7,430. By 1819 there was no organized opposition to Galusha left, less than 3,000 votes being cast for various candidates against him, and the bulk of these for other Democrats, W. C. Bradley and Dudley Chase.

Governor Galusha was well qualified to bring about such a state of affairs. A plain farmer without pretending to scholastic attainments, but with commanding native abilities, his thoroughly democratic manners and habits of thought appealed strongly to a constituency of yeomen. A resolute fighter and skillful campaigner, he had too generous a nature to be mean or vindictive and too philosophic a bent of mind to fail to see beyond personal interests and feelings to the larger forces involved in politics. Fervently patriotic, his voice and thought naturally headed the sweep of sentiment that followed the peace after the last war with Great Britain, while his comprehensive understanding and his humble, nay, even religious devotion of the best there was in him to the service of his fellowmen made him a most useful legislator and administrator, though never very original or suggestful of new ideas.

It is impossible to read his inaugural addresses, eloquent with the intensity of sincerity, without comprehending in some measure the sources of his power. For instance, on his accession to power in 1809, after one of the most heated struggles, there was not a word of bitterness toward his adversaries, no epithet worse than "misguided" for the "spirit of discord and disunion" that had been so rampant in New England, no expression but of "gratitude to Heaven" that the "efforts of foreign emissaries and domestic traitors" had "failed to distract and divide us," and no hope worse than that "the talents, the wisdom and the energies of the states" might now be united, and citizens soon "lay aside all party feelings and become united like a band of brothers." The address was Jeffersonian, alike in the shrewdness with which it was phrased and the warmth of its faith in human good. He had a kindly word to say of the new state's prison as "an humane and beneficent institution," but he wanted a strict inquiry made into the expenditures for its erection. His message of 1812 urged the laying aside of all party prejudices and uniting of the whole people in the common cause. In 1815, after all the heated struggles of the past two years, the only lesson he had to draw was that "during the calm," since the return of peace to the country, "we ought, by an indissoluble union, to be prepared for any storm that may arise." He pictured the triumph of ruthless despotism in every part of the Old World, and besought the people solemnly to remember that "of all the nations of the earth" they "alone were left to support a government whose basis is equal liberty and whose sovereignty is the will of the people."

His message of 1817 alluded with satisfaction to the "wide and recent spiritual harvest" in the state, in the shape of the great religious revival of that year, probably the only allusion of the kind ever made in any Governor's message. He hailed with joy the revolutionary movements in South America, and they stimulated for him beatific visions of the future of humanity. He urged, in 1819, legislation to free the bodies of debtors from arrest and imprisonment on debts of small amount, being "of opinion that more money is spent in the collection of such debts than is saved by the collection," and arguing that it would be a benefit to "discourage credit." He advised the chartering of agricultural societies throughout the state, by "experiments, proper researches, and correspondence," to improve agriculture. He was always an earnest supporter and president of both societies. He died Sept. 24, 1834, his last years, full of honor and contentment, having been passed in rural enjoyment at his Shaftsbury home. He was always profoundly religious in his methods of life, of thought and expression, but never joined any church, though he announced his intention of doing so at the age of seventy-nine, when he attended a protracted meeting at Manchester and took an active part in the exercises.

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and so sister of his strongest opponent in political life, and by her he had nine children – five sons and four daughters; one of the former, Elon, became an eminent Baptist clergyman.

He rarely failed in his messages to urge the encouragement of manufactures, and in that of 1810 said: "I trust the time is not far distant when the citizens of these United States, instead of relying on foreign countries for their clothing, will be able not only to supply their own wants, but to export every kind of cotton, if not woolen goods, and restore to the Union that portion of specie which has been drawn from us by the exclusive use of foreign manufactured goods."

Governor Galusha retired from office with expressions of affection from the Legislature and the people, second only to those which had been bestowed on Thomas Chittenden. He was a presidential elector in 1808, 1820 and 1824, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822.

CHITTENDEN, MARTIN.—Second son of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, sixth Governor, and thirty years in the public service as judge, congressman and legislator, was born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1769, and was liberally educated, graduating from Dartmouth in 1789. He inherited much of his father's aptitude for public affairs and many of his popular qualities, so that the very next year after his graduation in 1790, he was elected Jericho's representative and subsequently for eight years, and Williston's two years after he moved to that town. He was clerk of the Chittenden county court four years, judge ten years, judge of probate two years, and a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793. He was elected a representative in Congress in 1803 and four times re-elected, until his elevation to the governorship in 1813. The circumstances of that election and suspicions surrounding it have been fully explained in the sketch of Governor Galusha. Vermont was the one New England state that had sustained the declaration of war in 1812, had cast her electoral vote for Madison, and the revolution of 1813, though not accomplished by the vote of the people, produced a deep sensation at the time, all the more aggravating because of the obvious unfairness and dishonesty that brought it about, unfairness in excluding the votes cast at Colchester of the citizens who were defending the state—even though there were irregularities about it—and dishonesty somewhere, somehow in the final vote of the Legislature. His re-election in 1814 bore no such stigma, though it had to be reached through the Legislature, there being no choice by the people but a plurality for Governor Galusha and the patriotic side.

Governor Chittenden's administration was in the main in full sympathy with the anti-war element, though on the whole it may fairly be said to have been better in this respect than most of the New England administrations, and the Vermont sentiment was generally better than that of the seaboard states. His address, in 1813, argued that the "conquest of Canada of which so much has been said, if desirable at all," would be "poor compensation for the sacrifices" that must be made, and in 1814 he reiterated his opinion that the war was "unnecessary, unwise and hopeless, in all its offensive operations." The minority of the House, 89 in the former year and 82 in the latter, under the lead of William A. Griswold, solemnly entered their protest on the journal

against such sentiments, and against the replies which the House had by a partisan vote given to the Governor in echo of his words. Governor Chittenden took the ground in both messages, the contemptible one that was then general with New England executives, that the militia could not be ordered out of the state for the common defense, or to "repel invasion" of any except the state's territory.

In November of that year, while a part of the 3d brigade of the 3d division of the state militia was about Plattsburg, "under the command and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state," Governor Chittenden issued a proclamation reciting this lugubrious situation, and the danger to "our own frontier," and commanding the militia "forthwith to return" to their homes.

The order was received with hot indignation by the troops, the messenger who brought it was marched by force out of camp, and the officers united in a reply to the Governor declaring that "an invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and captain-general of Vermont." They told him flatly that the proclamation was, in their opinion, "a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace," and they told him that even the soldiers of the line regarded it "with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author and as a striking monument of his folly." Probably it was the most extraordinary military communication of its kind ever framed, and it was not altogether undeserved or without good effect; for the next year when General Macomb wrote of the advance of the enemy again towards Plattsburg, and calling for "all the assistance in his power," Governor Chittenden promptly replied, that he would take "the most effectual measure to furnish such number of volunteers as may be induced to turn out." He insisted that he was not "authorized by the constitution or laws to order the militia out of the state," but could request them to go, and he "recommended" the officers to volunteer to go. The call was grandly responded to by the people, fathers, sons, and veterans of the Revolution, from all parts of the state, and the result was the glorious victory at Plattsburg.

Chittenden could not help feeling the inspiration, and as the British army, notwithstanding the failure of Provost's campaign, was hovering on our frontier, the Governor issued a proclamation, Sept. 14, exhorting the people to defense. "The conflict has become a common, and not a party concern," he said, "and the time has now arrived when all party distinctions and animosities * * ought to be laid aside; that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars, and our firesides." And he "enjoined" upon all military officers to be in "a complete state of readiness to march at a moment's warning," and upon all selectmen and civil authorities to render all aid possible.

It was good talk at last, after victory had been seemingly won in the war, but it did not save Chittenden and his party from defeat and emphatic rebuke at the polls the next September. The party went to speedy ruin in the state and nation, and the Governor into a political eclipse from which he never emerged until his death, Sept. 5, 1840, at the age of seventy-one.

Still it is but just to the Governor to say that these positions into which the party passion of the time swept him, were not natural to him. His blood and breeding were patriotic, and his real feeling, that which finally burst partisan bonds, found expression in the last quoted proclamation. He was constitutionally moderate and temperate, and broadly intelligent in his views, but lacked in assertive strength, and was too apt to yield to the counsels of party leaders. In his personal relations he was kindly and winning, and leaving an impress of large capacity on all with whom he came into intercourse.

SKINNER, RICHARD.—The seventh Governor, congressman, judge, and speaker of the Assembly, was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 30, 1778, the son of Gen. Timothy Skinner; received his legal education at the famous law school in that place, and came to Vermont in September, 1799, settling at Manchester. The next year he was appointed state's attorney for Bennington county and held the position until 1812, and was judge of probate for the last six years of this time. The next year, in 1813, he was elected to Congress, serving a single term, and then representing his town in the state Legislature, serving for two years and being the speaker in the last, 1818. He was also assistant judge of the Supreme Court in 1815

and 1816, and in 1817 was elected chief justice but declined to accept. He was again state's attorney for his county in 1819. In 1820 in the era of "good feeling" he was elected Governor by nearly a unanimous vote, 13,152 to 934 scattering. He was re-elected in 1821 with still greater unanimity, 12,434 to 163, and again in 1822, though the record of the vote cannot be found. He declined further re-election, but was the next fall chosen chief justice of the Supreme Court and served until 1829, when he retired from public life for good, and died May 23, 1853, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage while crossing the Green Mountains.

The period of Governor Skinner's administration was in the years of cessation from the great controversies of early politics, so that there was no chance for the exhibition of great qualities of leadership. His state papers had the clearness and force which are said to have characterized his arguments as a lawyer, and were always severely practical in their scope. His inaugural address of 1820 advanced some suggestions for the improvement of our judicial system, especially on the chancery side and with regard to the probate courts, which afterward bore good fruit. He pointed out that the difficulties which had become so serious in the settlement of estates was due to a lack of clear apprehension, that our whole system of probate law must be essentially different from that of England, whence we derived our common law. He expressed disapproval in this address in emphatic terms of the Missouri compromise, and of the failure of the last Legislature to instruct the state's delegation to vote against it. He also expressed the opinion, in his address in 1821, that there could "be no doubt of the wisdom and justice" of a protective tariff policy.

He was president of the northeastern branch of the American Educational Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Middlebury College, which institution conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

In personal appearance he is described as of ordinary form and stature, eyes and complexion dark, and hair of the deepest black. "Intellectually," says Henry R. Minor, Manchester's historian, "his qualities were of a kind which gain the respect and confidence of mankind rather than immediate admiration."

VAN NESS, CORNELIUS P.—The eighth Governor, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1782, son of Peter Van Ness, and of a wealthy and prominent Dutch family. Two of his brothers were distinguished in public life, Gen. John P. Van Ness, congressman, and for years mayor of Washington, and William P. Van Ness, United States district judge for New York. Judge W. W. Van Ness, the distinguished jurist and scholar, was a cousin.

The subject of this sketch did not receive a college education, though designed and prepared for it by his father, because he preferred a commercial to a professional life. He soon changed his mind, however, and studied law in the office of his brother, where Martin Van Buren was a fellow-student. Being admitted to the bar, he practiced at Kinderhook for two years and then came to Vermont, first settling at St. Albans in 1806 and then at Burlington in 1809. He was appointed United States district attorney for this state in 1810 and this was the beginning of a public career in the state and Federal field that lasted for more than thirty years.

He rapidly rose in the confidence of the Madison administration and in 1813 was appointed collector of customs at Burlington, at that time the most important position of the kind in the county, especially so because of the necessity the administration had found of getting around its restriction policy, by admitting importations of goods from Montreal under the legal fiction that they were goods from neutrals. Mr. Van Ness handled this delicate duty, both as district attorney and collector, with tact and skill. He held the latter position until the close of the war and then was appointed one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to settle the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, a task to which he gave a large part of his time for several years, but without coming to an agreement with the British commissioners.

He was Burlington's representative in the Legislature from 1818 to 1820, chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1821-'22, and in 1823 was elected Governor, being twice re-elected, in 1824 and 1825, until he declined further service.

He was at this time at the height of his popularity and influence. Nearly twenty years of practice had brought him to rank with the half-dozen leading lawyers of the state, in an era that has not been surpassed for brilliant ability at the bar. He had for a decade been supreme in wielding the

federal patronage of the state as well as that of state affairs while Governor. His administration in the latter office had been most acceptable; first elected with only 1,431 votes cast against him, his re-election in 1824 was almost as unanimous—with only 1,962 votes cast for the opposing candidate, Joel Doolittle, besides 346 scattering—and in 1825 it was so strongly so that no record is preserved of the vote. He had done the honors for the state during Lafayette's visit in a manner of which everybody was proud. The favors he had had to distribute with the genuine good-fellowship and kindliness as well as shrewd discernment and knowledge of men which he had shown, had attracted to him a strong following of devoted friends. He was in thorough sympathy with the Democratic development upon which our institutions had entered, and he had to some extent led and directed it. And his wealth, with the generous hospitality he dispensed, and the social leadership he and his accomplished wife had wielded in the most cultivated circles, seemed to make him strong in the only remaining direction where strength was needed.

But all this prestige was shattered at a single blow, which sent him in mortification into political exile. He desired to crown his career with a term in the Senate, and even before he left the executive chair, laid his plans to succeed Horatio Seymour whose term was to expire, and who, it was generally understood, would not seek a re-election; but the latter was finally persuaded to do so. It was at the time of a reformation of party lines, and when the feeling was most rancorous between the adherents of Adams and Jackson; antagonisms that for years had been smouldering against Van Ness burst forth; men whom he had disappointed in giving out offices entered the field actively against him, while the disposition of Vermonters, which has exhibited itself from the beginning, to retain senators in long service, was a large factor, adding much to the strength which his talents and conciliating manners gave Mr. Seymour. It was the most exciting personal fight the state ever had, and few in the country have ever equalled it. Where it was supposed at first Governor Van Ness would be irresistible, the result was left doubtful at the polls and the fight was taken to the Legislature where at length Seymour won by a small majority.

Governor Van Ness attributed his defeat to the influence of the Adams administration, and issued a manifesto to the people declaring hostility to Adams, and himself went to work actively to pay off scores by organizing Jackson support in the state. He was involved, as a consequence of the manifesto, in a number of controversies with men who had long been in his confidence and friendship, and before the election of 1828 his old power had been pretty generally broken and the state cast its vote for Adams by a strong majority.

Shortly after Jackson's inauguration, however, he was appointed minister to Spain and continued to occupy this position for about ten years. He returned to the country and state in 1840 and made a determined effort to carry Vermont for his old friend Van Buren, but of course with even less results than in the campaign of 1828, and the next spring he shook the dust of Vermont from his feet, and took up his home in New York City. He was after this for a year and a half, in 1844-'45, collector of the port of New York by appointment of President Tyler. This was his last political position. The death of his brother, General Van Ness, at Washington, in 1846, devolved the care of the latter's estate on him and he spent much of his time in Washington until his death, Dec. 15, 1852, which occurred at Philadelphia while he was journeying between New York and the Capitol.

G. B. Sawyer in an obituary sketch of Governor Van Ness in the New York Evening Post just after his death, thus summed up his character: "Governor Van Ness neither felt nor affected love for literature; troubled himself little with theoretical speculations or with abstract principles, except as connected with the kindred sciences of law and politics, which few men more thoroughly studied and understood; this concentration of mind and effort was the secret and the source of his success. Without imagination, using language plain, but expressing always the precise idea he wished to convey, disregarding decoration, his reasoning, compacted link within link, glowed with the fire of earnestness and conviction—or rather his speech was a torrent of impassioned argument, as clear as it was rapid, capable of sweeping away juries and assemblies, and of moving from their moorings the anchored caution and gravity of the bench."

The most considerable monument to Governor Van Ness in our statutes is the act of Oct. 25, 1824, for the present system of choosing presidential electors, which was passed in pursuance of his recommendation in place of the old method of election by the Legislature. He made many valuable suggestions for legislation regarding the militia and imprisonment for debt, and was particularly clamorous that the last should be abolished, at least as regards females. Each of his messages argued for a protective tariff as was the habit of all the old Democratic Governors, and he took what afterwards became solid Whig ground as to internal improvements. A large part of his address of

1823 was given to a discussion of the projects for improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut and the junction of its waters by canal with those of Lakes Memphremagog and Champlain, a work in which he thought the general government ought to assist under the "general welfare" clause of the constitution.

Governor Van Ness was twice married, first, March 5, 1804, to Rhoda, daughter of James Savage of Chatham, N. Y., who died at Madrid, Spain, July 18, 1834, and second to a Spanish lady. Three sons and two daughters were the fruit of the first union. The second son, Cornelius, went to Texas, where he was secretary of state at the time of his death by accident, July 18, 1842. The third son, George, also died in Texas in 1855, being then a collector of customs. Of the daughters, the eldest married Lord Onseley of the British legation at Washington, and the second, Cornelia, a famous belle of her time, married Judge J. J. Roosevelt of the New York Supreme Court.

BUTLER, EZRA.—Legislator, councilor, judge, representative in Congress and Governor, was another Baptist preacher and Democrat. He was a native of Lancaster, Mass., the fifth of seven children of Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler, and born Sept. 24, 1763. During his early youth his father came to West Windsor in this state, but the death of his mother necessitated the boy's spending of most of his time in the family of an older brother, and his taking care of himself after he was fourteen, with only six months of schooling. He went to work on the farm of Dr. Stearns at Claremont, N. H., soon having the entire management of it. At the age of seventeen he was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and early in 1785, when twenty years old, having spent a few months in Weathersfield, he and his brother came to Waterbury, where they built a log house, to which Mr. Butler, in June of that year, brought his bride, Miss Tryphena Diggins, they making the journey into the wilderness on horseback by way of a bridle path. They were the second family to settle in Waterbury and suffered all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. He afterward built the first frame house in town.

The town of Waterbury was organized at a meeting in 1790, and Mr. Butler was chosen the first town clerk, and for the next forty years he was constantly in the public service, frequently holding two or more important positions at a time, so that if we count the years of his terms of office they make over sixty-five. He was town representative for eleven years, from 1794 to 1805, excepting 1798, and again in 1807, when he was chosen both representative and member of the council, and acted a part of the time in one body and a part in the other. He served in the council sixteen years, 1807 to 1826, excepting 1813 and '14, when he was in Congress. In 1803, '04 and '05, he was assistant judge of the county court of Chittenden, to which Waterbury then belonged, and in 1806 to '11 he was its chief judge. In 1812, when Jefferson (now Washington) county was organized, he was elected its chief justice and held the position uninterruptedly except for the two years of his congressional service, until 1825, when the present judiciary system was formed, and he was elected first assistant judge. In 1806 he was a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1822 of the Constitutional Convention of that year.

He was a vigorous supporter of Jonas Galusha, in state politics, and in his long and active service in the Council steadily rose to a recognized position of leadership. But he fought for his beliefs of right rather than for personal advancement and he was so earnestly conscientious that party rewards came slowly to him. He was well started in that way when in 1812 he was elected to Congress on a general ticket with James Fisk, William Strong, W. C. Bradley, Richard Skinner and Charles Rich, a galaxy of talent that has never been surpassed in the state's representation. He was with the rest an earnest supporter of the Madison administration. But the New England revulsion against the war gave the state to the Federalists in 1814, and the delegation to Congress was entirely changed. But Mr. Butler's constituents were prompt to return him to the council and to the bench, and he was regularly re-elected until in 1826 he was made the Democratic candidate for Governor and was elected and re-elected without any party putting up a candidate to oppose him, though some 2,000 votes were cast for Joel Doolittle at each election. His most notable work as Governor was his strenuous opposition to lotteries as expressed in both his messages, and his arguments for legislation to abolish or minimize imprisonment for debt.

He declined in 1828 to be a candidate for another term and retired to private life after a continuous political service since 1790. But he went into the anti-Masonic movement, which after the disappearance of the old political issues now swept the state, and held control of its affairs for the next few years, with only a remnant of the Democratic organization to stand up against it. Mr. Butler was one of the electors to cast the electoral vote of the state in 1832 for Wirt and Ellmaker. He had before been a Jefferson elector in 1804 and a Monroe elector in 1820. He was a member of the commit-

tee that fixed the site of the first state house in Montpelier and of the commissioners that located the state's prison and state arsenal and made the plans for them. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont from 1810 to 1816. With the other party leaders in the Legislature of 1804 he aided in the defeat of the Massachusetts proposal of a constitutional amendment to exclude slaves in the apportionment for representatives in Congress, arguing that this was one of the sacred compromises of the constitution and thus the consideration for it in the provision which Massachusetts also proposed to abolish for the apportionment of direct taxes by population might be important in case of war.

For above forty years he was an elder of the Baptist church, its pastor at Waterbury, its preacher whenever at home and a constant and unremitting teacher of religion wherever he was. According to his own account he was an irreligious and profane youth, presumptuous in his skepticism. His conversion was brought about one Sunday by the reading with his wife of a pamphlet, whose beginning and end were gone and whose author he never knew, on hereditary sin. Its perusal threw him into deep and anxious thought, bordering on despair, which lasted for several days until he was brought "into the clear light and liberty of the gospel." In a few months he was baptized into the Baptist church and when a church of that denomination was organized in Waterbury he was ordained its pastor and continued in the discharge of its duties until within a few years of his death, July 12, 1838, at the age of seventy-four, adding this service to all his other multifarious cares as legislator and judge, and political leader, for love of his Maker and his fellowmen, without salary or remuneration to the end.

Rarely indeed does any man hold public confidence as Ezra Butler did. He had not the winning presence of Fisk or Tichenor, or the learning of the Bradleys, or the tremendous popular strength of Galusha, but his judgment was sound and penetrating, his ideals high, his purposes pure, his methods always painstaking, and his appearance always that of intensest sincerity. This is illustrated by the tradition that after one of his executive speeches a man in the gallery invited the audience to sing "Mear." He always had the air of meekness and dignity characteristic of the ministry, and one that could not fail to command respect.

No portrait of him was ever painted—"He was not that sort of a man," replied a member of the family to an inquiry of Governor Walton. But he is described by Rev. C. C. Parker as in form "slightly stooping, his complexion sallow and dark, and his whole appearance quite unprepossessing; but his penetrating black eye and the calm tones of his voice quickly told of an intellect and will of no common order."

CRAFTS, SAMUEL C.—Governor, senator, and representative in Congress, filled nearly every office within the gift of the people of Vermont, being in continuous public service for fifty years or more. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768, the son of Col. Ebenezer Crafts, a first and leading settler of Craftsbury, and in honor of whom the town was named. The son was liberally educated and graduated from Harvard in 1790, then accompanied his father into the wilderness, and two years later, on the organization of the town of Craftsbury, was elected its first town clerk, and held the position for thirty-seven consecutive years, even while his public duties called him away from home a large part of the time. He was in the convention to revise the state constitution in 1793, being its youngest member, and even then showed the marked aptitude for public affairs that achieved his distinguished career. In 1796 he was Craftsbury's representative in the General Assembly, in 1798 and 1799 he was clerk of the House, and the next year was again on the floor, being re-elected in 1801, 1803, and 1805. He was register of probate for the Orleans district from 1796 to 1815, judge of the Orleans county court from 1800 to 1810, and chief judge for the next six years, and twenty years later, from 1836 to 1838, after he had filled the highest positions in the state, he was clerk of the court. In 1809 he was elected a member of the executive council, serving for three years, and again from 1825 to 1827. At this time also, from 1825 to 1828, he was again chief judge of his county court.

In 1816 he was elected representative in Congress and served eight years, until 1825, usefully and industriously, but without any great distinction or prominence in the national battles of those times. Indeed, he was seldom heard in debate in either state or national halls, for he had little faith in the good of speech-making. Afterward he was senator for a few months, from December, '42, to March, '43, being appointed by Governor Paine, and then also chosen by the Legisla-

ture, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Prentiss, who had resigned to accept the office of United States district judge.

In 1828, after his last term in the council, he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1829 and '30. His first election, which was substantially without opposition, as Van Ness' and Butler's had been, closed the "era of good feeling" in state politics. The vote in 1828 was 16,285 for him and 916 for Joel Doolittle. The two parties had already taken lines under the names of "National Republican" and the "Jackson Party" or "Democrats," with the Anti-Masons soon to appear, and in 1829 the vote was 14,325 for Crafts, 3,973 for Joel Doolittle, and 7,347 for Heman Allen, of Highgate, then of Burlington, whom the Anti-Masons supported, though he had refused to identify himself with them. But in 1830 the Anti-Masons had become so strong as to prevent an election by the people. The vote was 13,476 for Crafts, 10,923 for William A. Palmer, Anti-Mason, and 6,285 for Ezra Meech, Democrat, with 37 scattering. This threw the election into the Legislature, where the Democrats substituted William C. Bradley for Meech as their candidate, and thirty-two ballots were required to reach a result. Crafts was finally elected by eight of the Anti-Masons and some of the scattering votes going to his support. The next year the Anti-Masons had a strong plurality lead in the popular vote, and won in the Legislature, though a portion of the National Republicans supported Governor Crafts in the balloting, endeavoring to compromise on him when it was evident that their candidate, Heman Allen, could not be elected.

Governor Crafts' address in 1829 was the first to treat of the evils of intemperance, and he urged higher licenses and more stringent regulation of public houses to check the "free indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors." He advanced in his message of 1828 what may be called the germ idea of our present town system of schools, and he urged the system of highway taxes that has since been adopted. He was able to see into the future even beyond today, when he said in his message of 1830: "The state of Vermont, possessing a salubrious climate, a productive soil, much mineral wealth, an immense amount of water power, and an industrious, enterprising and intelligent population, seems destined to become, when the natural resources shall be fully developed, a very important member of our great family of states. If some safe, cheap and expeditious means of communication with the market towns be constructed, no part of the Union would offer more eligible situation for some branches of manufacture than Vermont."

Governor Crafts, after his retirement, was president of the constitutional convention of 1829 and was an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840.

Personally he was modest and unassuming—not "magnetic" in leadership, but with a profound power of inspiring confidence; scholarly in habit, especially in dealing with practical affairs, he became in the course of his long life an almost exhaustless storehouse of information which he gathered from every side. In June, 1802, when there were but few log huts on the site of the present city of Cincinnati, he commenced a tour of observation to the lower Mississippi, and in company with Michaux, the younger, made a botanical reconnoissance of the valley of the Great West in canoes and arks. All the sciences, including natural history, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, as well as the higher mathematics, were the objects of study and extensive reading and some writing by him all his life. While in college he calculated a transit of Venus, the first achievement of the kind that had ever been made by an undergraduate at Harvard. He was also an accomplished student of architecture, serving on the committee of public buildings in Congress, and the noble structure of a state house was a monument of his learning until it was burned in 1857. Above all was he a student of the Bible, and the most honorable station he ever filled, in his view, was that of Sunday school teacher, whose duties he faithfully performed whenever at home, giving freely of his vast and varied knowledge to illuminate the text. He was active in every good work, serving on the official boards of the various state benevolent societies. He died, Nov. 19, 1853, at the age of eighty-five.

Governor Crafts married, in 1798, Eunice Todd, a sister of the famous alienist, Dr. Eli Todd, of Hartford, Conn., and by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. The former died while at college at Burlington, and the latter married N. S. Hill, treasurer of the University of Vermont.

PALMER, WILLIAM A.—The eleventh Governor of the state, judge, legislator and Federal senator, was another leader of Connecticut origin, born at Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781, the son of Joshua and Susanna Palmer, of a family that had emigrated from England before the Revolution, and was full of intellectual and physical vigor. Of the Gover-

nor's seven brothers and sisters, all lived to the age of eighty or upward. He had only a common school education, but an accident by a fall on the ice with an axe lost him the use of a part of one of his hands and unfitted him for manual labor, so that he studied law with Judge Peters, and, after coming to Vermont, with Daniel Buck at Chelsea, practiced a few years at St. Johnsbury and then moved to Danville, where in after years he devoted most of the time that he was free from public cares to agriculture. He was for eight years county clerk and judge of probate of Caledonia county and served one year as judge of the Supreme Court in 1816, refusing a further election. He was six times elected representative from Danville.

In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and during the ascendency of that party in the state, until the Anti-Masonic break-up, was one of its most potent leaders. In 1817 he was elected United States senator to succeed James Fisk, resigned, and then for a full term of six years, closing in 1825. He had for several years been under something of a cloud of unpopularity, because of his vote for the Missouri compromise, and before that in favor of admitting the state with the constitution which she had herself adopted, though it allowed slavery. He was practically the only senator from the state who ever cast a vote on slavery's side. But he always maintained to his dying day that the vote was right, not because he approved of slavery, but because he stood, even at that early day, on what afterwards became the Douglas idea of squatter sovereignty as the only doctrine consistent with the compromises of our constitution. Returning to his home in Danville he was the next year elected again to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1827.

He was elected Governor in 1831, and re-elected till 1835. He had in 1830 been the candidate of the new and rapidly rising element that called itself the Anti-Masonic party, and obtained so strong a vote as to throw the election into the Legislature as detailed in the sketch of Governor Crafts. At the 1831 election, Palmer and the Anti-Masons were in a strong lead in the popular vote, it standing 15,258 for Palmer, 12,990 for Heman Allen, National Republican, and 6,158 for Ezra Meech, Democrat. No party had a majority in the Legislature, and it took nine ballots and a heated contest to elect Palmer, and this was only accomplished by one majority, due to a break among the National Republicans in trying to transfer their support from Allen to Governor Crafts.

In 1832 again there was no election by the people. The National Republicans returned again to Governor Crafts, whom they had found to be their strongest candidate, and gave him 15,499 votes, while Palmer had 17,318, and Meech 8,210. It took forty-three ballots in the Legislature to re-elect Governor Palmer, with barely two majority, and this result was finally due to the aid of a few friends of Crafts. In 1833 the National Republicans had gone out entirely or been absorbed by the Anti-Masons, owing to a combination of both national and state causes, and the Democrats were the only party to stand up with any show against the new party. The vote was 20,565 for Palmer, 15,683 for Meech (Dem.), 1765 for Horatio Seymour, 772 for John Roberts, and 120 scattering. This was the only election Governor Palmer received by a majority vote of the people. By 1834 the Whigs had got well organized under the lead of Horatio Seymour, and the vote was 17,131 for Palmer, 10,365 for William C. Bradley (Dem.), and 10,159 for Seymour; but Palmer was elected on the first ballot in the Legislature, getting 126 out of the 168 votes cast. This was due to the fact that both parties, anticipating the early collapse of the Anti-Masons as a political organization, were playing to catch the pieces. Seymour had published a letter announcing that he would not be a candidate in the General Assembly against Governor Palmer, and the vote indicates that Bradley or the Democratic leaders had been conveying the same assurances privately.

In 1835 Governor Palmer still led in the popular vote, 16,210 for him to 13,254 for Bradley, and 5,435 for Paine, Whig, but could not win in the Legislature, and after sixty-three ballots without any choice, the highest vote for Palmer being 112, Bradley 73, and Paine 45, the effort was given up, and Jennison, who had been chosen Lieutenant-Governor, had to take the executive chair. All the rest of the Anti-Masonic ticket except Governor Palmer had been indorsed by the Whigs, and the combination to defeat the Governor was due to the recollection of his Democratic proclivities and the belief that he purposed to support Van Buren for the presidency the next year.

Governor Palmer had been the Anti-Masonic leader because he profoundly believed in the evil of all secret societies. He was never a member of any of them or of any similar social organization. But he did not take any such radical grounds in his messages as might have been expected. In his first address in 1831 he declared his purpose to appoint to office only men who were "unshackled by any earthly allegiance except to the constitution and laws," and he suggested legislation to prohibit the administration of oaths except "when necessary to secure the faithful discharge of public trusts and to elicit truth in the administration of justice,"

and to "diminish the frequency" of even these, because of the "influence which they exercise over the human mind." He reiterated these recommendations in subsequent messages.

He followed up the denunciations of the previous Governors of the system of imprisonment for debt, which he pronounced "a relic of a dark age, and a barbarous code," and declared to be inconsistent with the constitution of the state as it was, "except where a strong presumption of fraud" could be shown. He took occasion in his 1834 message to disapprove President Jackson's severe measures against the national bank as "pernicious in their consequences, and altogether unwarrantable," though he admitted the misconduct of the bank and the dangerous features of its charter, to whose renewal he was opposed "in its present form." The latter declaration was the reason of the Whig bitterness towards him.

In 1837 Governor Palmer was again returned to the Legislature, being elected county senator, and with this service he closed his public career, retiring to his farm in Danville, where he lived in honored ease until his death, Dec. 3, 1860, at the age of seventy-nine. He had in his later years been so subject to epileptic fits as to become a great source of trouble and anxiety to his friends and family.

The Governor was a very popular man personally, and also a good manager in political contests, and hard to beat when up as a candidate. He was charitable to a fault, as is sometimes said, frequently giving to his own hurt financially, and at his death he was comparatively poor. He was often consulted as an adviser by his townsmen and others, and his opinion was always considered valuable—and quite usually acted upon. He was certainly a man of "strong natural ability, possessing a decided and penetrating mind," and with such an "unpretending simplicity of manners," as inevitably made him a popular favorite.

He married in September, 1813, at Danville, Miss Sarah, third daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah Blanchard of Danville, who had removed to Vermont from Concord, N. H., in 1790 or before. The Governor and wife had seven children in all, two daughters dying in infancy; five boys lived to manhood: William B., Abial O., Henry Wirt, Edward Carter, and Franklin Rolfe, all except Edward, who died in 1888, residing in Danville.

JENNISON, SILAS H.—Governor of the state in 1836 and for the six years following, was the last of the Governors to secure such repeated re-elections, and the first who was native born. He was born in Shoreham, May 17, 1791, the son of Levi and Ruth Hemenway Jennison. His father died when he was only a year old, but his mother was a woman of uncommon strength of character,

and to her very largely was due his success in after life, as is the case with most great men. He had to work hard in his youth, attending school only a few weeks each year, but with the encouragement of his energetic, industrious and ambitious mother, he secured an education by omniverous reading, devoting his nights to study and reciting to Mr. Sisson, a neighbor. And he kept up this habit of study all through his life, storing his mind with information, so that though he was never a speaker and never engaged in public debate, the weight and solidity of his attainments, with his faculty of facile and accurate transaction of public business, won him prominence. He early became an expert in mathematics and surveying.

He represented his town 1826 to 1831, was assistant justice of the county court six years, 1829-'35, councilor, Lieutenant-Governor in 1835, acting also as Governor, as there was no choice by the people or in the Legislature, as explained in the sketch of Governor Palmer. He was then elected Governor in 1836 as a whig, by a vote of 20,471 over William C. Bradley, who had 16,124. He issued a proclamation this year, during the rebellion in Canada, warning against any violation of the neutrality laws, as there was much sympathy among our people with the rebels.

The proclamation affected his popularity for the time being, but in the end only increased it, as his firmness and good judgment came to be appreciated. The Democrats, however, took advantage of the feeling to make a sharp canvass against him in 1837, but he was re-elected with an increase of 187 in his majority. In 1838 it was increased 1,024 more, though so able and strong a man had been his competitor each year. The next year the Democratic fight was made under the cry of "Simlie and Bank Reform," with Nathan Simlie as the candidate, and Jennison's majority was cut to 2,354. But in the Harrison log-cabin year, 1840, he got a majority of 10,798, after the most exciting canvass he ever had. In the

Legislature, and as Governor, he interested himself largely in the subject of the grand list and problems of taxation. At the close of his term in 1841 he declined re-election. But he served for six years after this as judge of probate, 1841-'47, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1843, and he died in September, 1849, after a protracted illness.

Governor Jennison, who was of tall, stately build, and unaffected, cordial manners, was a man of cultivated tastes, clear-viewed on public questions, and prudent and correct in administration. As a political leader he was a man of uncommon shrewdness and perception, of winning lines of argument, and he was one of the half-dozen leaders to whom it was due that out of the Anti-Masonic shake-up the Whigs brought such growingly secure control of the state, to hand down to the Republicans after them.

PAINE, CHARLES.—Governor of the state in 1841-'43, the youngest man who had ever held the office, one of the leading projectors of the Vermont Central R. R., and its first president, was the son of Judge Elijah Paine, and was born April 15, 1799. He inherited his father's executive ability and bold conceptions of mind and enterprise of spirit, with even more than his benevolence, because of the easier lines on which his life was cast. His last work, where he lost his life, fitly supplementing what he had done in Vermont, was exploring a route in Texas for a Pacific railroad.

He was well educated, graduated from Harvard, and was intended for a profession, but instead took hold of his father's business matters, showing such an efficiency and grasp of affairs as pointed out the proper career for him. The great ambition of his young manhood was the building of the Vermont Central R. R. He interested foreign capital in it, and Oct. 11, 1848, he rode on the first train into Northfield, where he had settled. He built and conducted for years the large hotel at Depot Village, and was all his days engaged in important enterprises. Like his father, he was interested in agriculture, and imported a full-blooded Durham into town to improve the breeding of the cattle there. He was elected Governor in 1841 as a whig, being re-elected the next year. He had for several years been prominent in his party, and had been its candidate as far back as 1835, when its resurrection began from the ruins of Anti-Masonry, as explained in the sketch of Governor Palmer. There were no great features to his administration, though it was business-like in its conduct, and his messages gave considerable prominence to topics of education.

He donated the land on which the Northfield Academy was built, giving, besides, an excellent apparatus and $500 in cash. He built entirely with his own funds the Congregational church at Depot Village. He bequeathed to the Catholic church the land for its church and cemetery, and he also gave the land for the beautiful Elmwood cemetery at that place. He was a man of too broad mind to be sectarian in his generous impulses, and his charities always extended to the most diverse objects. His views were epitomized in his will, which, leaving all details to the trustees, required them, after "assisting such persons as they may think have any claim arising from consanguinity, friendship or obligation" incurred by him, "to use and appropriate whatever property I may die possessed of for the best good and welfare of my fellowmen, to assist in the improvement of mankind, recommending that they do it without sectarianism or bigotry according to the intention of that God whose will is found in the law of the Christian religion in which I believe and trust."

This will is not lawyer-like, could not stand under the law of trusts as expounded by the courts nowadays, and notably in the Tilden case, but it is noteworthy as showing the character of the man.

His career was cut short by his death in Texas, as above stated, after only twenty-six days' illness, July 6, 1853, when he had reached the age of only fifty-four.

In personal appearance he is described by a friend, Rev. E. Gannett, D. D., as of "erect form, open face, and princely demeanor, always with words of cordial greeting."

MATTOCKS, JOHN.—A distinguished lawyer, briefly a judge of the Supreme Court in 1832, Governor in 1843, and three times a representative in Congress, was born at Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1777, the son of Samuel Mattocks, a captain in the Revolutionary army who afterwards came to Vermont, became prominent in the early days, representing Tinmouth in the Legislature for four years, being judge and chief justice of the Rutland county court for five years, serving in the ninth council, succeeding Ira Allen as state treasurer, and holding the position fourteen years, from 1786 to 1800.

John Mattocks was only a year old when his father moved from Connecticut to Tinmouth, and at the age of fifteen went to live with his sister, Rebecca Miller, at Middlebury for two or three years, where he began the study of law in the office of Samuel Miller, completing it, however, at Fairfield, under Judge Bates Turner, and being admitted to the bar in February, 1797. He

commenced practice at Danville, but soon after moved to Peacham, where he carved out his successful career. He was Peacham's representative in the General Assembly in 1807-'15-'16-'23-'24, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836, and was first elected to Congress in 1820, then in 1824, and again in 1830. He joined the Whig party as soon as it was formed, and was an unyielding adherent of that organiza

tion to the day of his death. He was chosen judge of the Supreme Court in 1832, but declined a re-election the following year. He devoted himself to his professional practice for the next four years, until in 1843 the Whigs nominated him for Governor and elected him by a vote of 24,465 to 21,982 for Judge Daniel Kellogg, Democrat, and 3,766 for Charles K. Williams.

He was in 1806 one of the thirteen directors of the Vermont State Bank, and a brigadier-general of the state militia in 1812.

As a lawyer Governor Mattocks was often likened to the great Jeremiah Mason of New Hampshire. He was especially strong before a jury, with a concentration of mind, a power of analysis and illustration, a capacious memory that was a storehouse of argument, and a clear and convincing way of statement that were apt to make him irresistible. He was keen and searching on cross-examination, and his knowledge of practical life and his quickness of judgment of human nature, made him a very shrewd and adroit manager of cases. In Congress his most notable speech accompanied the presentation of a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His personal demeanor was always that of the utmost courtesy, and his kindliness to young lawyers has been the subject of anecdote for generations. He was deeply religious, Calvinistic in belief, and in his later years a member of the Congregational church at Peacham. A severe domestic affliction in the death of a son caused him to refuse re-election as Governor and to retire to private life.

Governor Mattocks wedded, Sept. 4, 1810, Esther Newell, of Peacham, who died on her fifty-second birthday, July 21, 1844, leaving a daughter and three sons living. Two daughters died in infancy. Governor Mattocks died August 14, 1847. Of the three sons who survived, one filled an honorable position as a clergyman, another as a lawyer, and the other as a physician.

SLADE, WILLIAM.—Congressman, Governor, secretary of state, secretary of the National Board of Education, political editor, compiler of "Slade's State Papers," and who probably held a greater variety of civil trusts than any other citizen of the state, was born at Cornwall in 1786. His father was Col. William Slade, a Revolutionary veteran, who came from Washington, Conn., in 1786, was sheriff of Addison county for several years, an active Republican politician, and a staunch supporter of Madison and the war of 1812. Young Slade graduated from Middlebury College in 1807, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. But his attention was soon absorbed in journalism and politics, and in historical and literary studies. In 1814-'15-'16 he edited the Columbian Patriot, a political paper at Middlebury, where he also kept a book store. In 1816 he was made secretary of state, and held the position for eight years. He was a Madison presidential elector in 1812. From 1817 to 1823 he was also judge of the Addison county court, and was afterwards state's attorney. Before the close of the Monroe administration he was appointed clerk in the state department in Washington, and served until 1829, when he had to "go" under Jackson. But he had improved the opportunity in the meantime to equip himself intellectually for the larger usefulness of later years, and was one of the few men who ever rose from departmental service to anything higher.

In 1830 he was elected representative to Congress and served continuously for twelve years. On his retirement, such was the versatility he had shown, that he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont. But he held this position only one year, because in 1844 he was chosen Governor, and re-elected the

next year. Subsequently he was for nearly fifteen years secretary of the national board of popular education, having for its object the furnishing of the West with teachers from the East, and gave himself to the duties of the position with the thoroughness and the zest that always characterized him, and with an effect for good that it is not easy to measure. These labors ceased only with his death, Jan. 18, 1859.

His best title to historical rank will rest on his speech, Dec. 20, 1837, on a petition for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and though the speech was suppressed by vote of the House, the pluck with which he presented the case and the skill and coolness with which he prodded the slavocracy to desperation, were well worthy of admiration. In arguing for the removal of the disgrace of this traffic from the National Capital, he naturally branched off into a discussion of the wicked and brutalizing character of the traffic everywhere. Quoted Franklin, Jefferson and Madison in reprobation of it, and when points of order were fired at him to the effect that "slavery in the United States" could not be discussed, he was ready with quotations from these great southern statesmen themselves to show that they were ready to discuss and consider, but never to throttle debate on the subject. He finally got the southerners into a corner where they objected to quotations from the Declaration of Independence itself, and driving them remorselessly in their dilemma, extorted a call from the leaders for the southern delegations to leave the hall in a body. When they attempted the gag rule to suppress him he said: "You may indeed silence the voice of truth in this hall, but it will be only to give it louder and deeper tones elsewhere"—words that were prophetic. His speech on the tariff bill of 1842 was also regarded as a strong one for the protectionist side of the argument, especially for its wool schedule, and it was widely published and circulated by the Whigs.

One of the interesting episodes of Vermont politics in those days was the "war of pamphlets" between him and Senator Phelps in 1845 and 1846, growing out of the charges made against the senator before his re-election in 1844, that he had been inclined to kick out of the party traces and to refuse to vote for the tariff bill of 1842 and against the land distribution bill, and that he had impaired his usefulness by excessive intemperance, violence of temper, and coarseness of language. Slade was at the time Governor and claimed that Phelps had got him nominated to silence these accusations. He had been an aspirant for the senator's seat, as also had Hiland Hall, and these two with Ezra Meech and Charles Adams fathered the reports, as Phelps claimed. The thing was fought out in the Whig convention and in the Legislature, which appointed a committee of investigation. Phelps won at both points, and then in the following winter published an "Appeal" to the people of Vermont in his vindication, reviewing the charges, producing letters from a large number of his colleagues and associates to show the baselessness of the charges. Slade followed with a "reply," then Phelps with a "rejoinder" and Slade with another address "To the People of Vermont," in which they handled each other severely and with a personal bitterness that would be irreparably damaging to the author in these days.

EATON, HORACE, Governor of the state in 1846–8, Lieutenant-Governor for the three years preceding, physician, college professor and writer, was a man of modest but wide merit. The accessible biographical facts about him, however, are meagre. He was a son of Dr. Eliphoz and Polly (Barnes) Eaton, born at Barnard, June 22, 1804, but removing with his parents to Enosburg two years later. He attended the district schools until he was fifteen, when he was sent to St. Albans Academy to fit for college, entered Middlebury in 1821, and graduated in 1825, having taught school every winter to help pay his expenses, but keeping up with his class without difficulty. He taught the academy school in Middlebury for two years after graduation, and then returned to Enosburg and studied medicine with his father, and also attended medical lectures at Castleton, where he received his diploma. He continued at Enosburg in the practice of his profession in company with his father, until the latter's retirement, then alone, and still later in company with his brother, Dr. Rollin Eaton. He was town clerk for a number of years, representative in the Legislature six different times, and once in the Constitutional Council. In 1837 he was elected state senator, and again in 1839, being re-elected three times. Though unpretentious, he was so diligent and useful a legislator that he made a reputation which resulted in his nomination by the Whigs for Lieutenant-Governor, in 1843, on the ticket with Governor Mattocks, and he was re-elected on the ticket with Governor Slade for his two terms. In 1846 he was the party nominee for Governor, and was elected by a plurality of 5,763, the largest the Whigs had up to this time obtained, except in presidential years, and he was re-elected the next year. On his retirement from the Governor's chair he was called to Middlebury College to take the post of professor of natural history and chemistry, which he held for about six years

until his death, July 4, 1855, in his sixty first year. He had for several years been in feeble health, the victim of wasting and exhausting disease contracted in the care of a professional brother, Doctor Bard, of Troy.

He was a man of clear and well balanced mind, Madison-like in the simple, convincing clearness of his arguments, and the comprehensiveness of his understanding of the subjects he handled, just and kindly towards others, of great delicacy of feeling, and always exceedingly careful not to wound, always a gentleman in his deportment. It was a combination of qualities that when bottomed on real intellectual strength and extensive learning, as was the case with him, make a strong man, a controlling one in deliberative assemblies and an authoritative on executive duties. He wrote much in the way of public addresses and lectures, reports and newspaper articles, not much of which, however, was of an enduring character. His last address delivered but a few weeks before his death was before the "Enosburg Young Men's Temperance Society." He was much interested in temperance work all through his later years, taking an active part in the agitation that finally led to the enactment of our prohibitory law. Besides all his other services to the state he was for five years the state superintendent of common schools.

Governor Eaton was twice married, first, August 14, 1821, to Cordelia L. Fuller, who died Feb. 7, 1841; and second, December, 1841, to Miss Edna Palmer. There were two children, but only one, Mrs. R. D. Ross of Missouri, lived to reach maturity.

COOLIDGE, CARLOS.—Speaker, senator, and Governor, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Coolidge, was born in Windsor, June 25, 1792. He fitted for college with Rev. James Converse of Weathersfield, and entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1807, but transferred to Middlebury in the spring of 1809, and was graduated in 1811. After graduation he commenced the study of law with Peter Starr, Esq., of Middlebury, with whom he remained about two years, and then returning to Windsor completed his legal studies with Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard, and was admitted to the Windsor county bar at the September term, 1814, and established himself in practice in his native town. In 1831 he was elected state's attorney for the county of Windsor, and was successively re-elected for five terms. He was a member of the first board of bank commissioners, appointed under a statute enacted in 1831. In 1834 he was elected to represent Windsor in the Legislature, and re-elected during the two succeeding years, being speaker in 1836, and was also representative for another term of three years, 1839-'40-'41, and speaker during the whole term, and distinguished himself by the dignity and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of that station.

In 1845 he was presidential elector and assisted in giving the vote of Vermont to Henry Clay. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor in 1848, and, no election being made by the people, was chosen by the Legislature. In the same way he was re-elected in 1849. He was a senator from Windsor county in 1853-'54-'55, and was frequently called upon to act as president *pro tempore* of the Senate and Joint Assembly.

He married Harriet Bingham of Claremont, N. H., by whom he had one son, who died in early childhood, and one daughter: Mary, who married Rev. Franklin Butler.

He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont in 1835, and that of LL. D. from his alma mater in 1849. He died at Windsor, August 14, 1866, aged sixty-nine.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES KILBORN.—Governor, an eminent jurist and one of the most widely useful of our statesmen, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1782. Youngest son of that eminent philosopher and historian, Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., by Jane, daughter of Elphialet Kilborn. He came to Vermont with his father in 1790, graduated at Williams in 1800, and locating at Rutland, continued to reside there until his death. He studied law with Cephas Smith, Esq., of Rutland, then clerk of the U. S. courts for the district of Vermont; was admitted to the bar in March, 1803; was appointed a tutor in Williams College in 1802, and about the same time received a similar appointment from Middlebury College, both of which he declined. He served one campaign on the north frontier in the war of 1812. Represented Rutland 1809-'11-'14-'15-'20-'21 and '49. After his retirement from the bench, by the general concurrence of all political parties in town, he was state's attorney of Rutland county in 1815; was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, in 1822-'23-'24, declining the last election; was appointed collector of customs for Vermont in 1825 and held the position until October, 1829,

when he resigned, being again elected one of the judges of the Vermont Supreme Court; to this office he received seventeen successive annual elections. He retired from the bench in 1849, declining a re-election. In 1850-'51 he was elected Governor by a majority of the popular vote. In 1827 he was appointed one of the state commissioners for common schools, a board to select and recommend suitable text books and to have general supervision over educational affairs of the state; was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College from 1827 to 1843, and, at the time of his death, was president of the society of the Alumni of Williams College. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury and Williams Colleges in 1803, and that of Doctor of Laws from the former in 1834.

Governor Williams died very suddenly at his residence in Rutland, March 9, 1853.

FAIRBANKS, ERASTUS.—Twice Governor of the state, the signer of its prohibitory law, which defeated him for re-election, but eight years later elected the first of our three war Governors, the founder, with his brother Thaddeus, of the great firm of scale manufacturers at St. Johnsbury, one of the fathers of the Passumpsic R. R., and its first president, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792.

The early American ancestors of the Fairbanks family, Jonathan and Grace Fairbanks, came from Yorkshire, England, in 1633 and settled in Dedham, Mass., where the family mansion there erected still stands. In Erastus Fairbanks, the sixth generation in the line of descent, was seen the junction of the qualities of character in the early New England settlers, energy, public spirit, and clear religious convictions. Joseph Fairbanks, a farmer, carpenter, and mill owner, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and he came to Vermont and St. Johnsbury in 1815, the son having preceded him by a few years. Erastus Fairbanks' early means of education were very limited and confined wholly to the common school of which he made uncommon use. In referring to this period of his early history he himself said of the school where he studied: "I went thoroughly through all the stages of the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes of this institution, and graduated at the age of seventeen with a knowledge of the branches there taught as a foundation. I ever considered myself a student at large, capable of acquiring, and bound to acquire, a knowledge of other sciences more or less thoroughly, and an acquaintance with whatever is requisite to qualify myself for any calling or station which in the providence of God I may be called upon to occupy." For a little while after leaving school he continued his education by teaching for two terms. Soon after, in 1812, he accepted an invitation from his uncle, Judge Ephriam Paddock of St. Johnsbury to enter his office as a student of law. A serious affection of the eyes soon compelled him to abandon his legal studies and engage in other pursuits. He entered mercantile life as represented in a country store, and continued in this for eleven years in Wheelock, East St. Johnsbury, and Barnet. In these years he established a reputation for absolute integrity and for interest in everything that concerned the public welfare.

On the settlement of his affairs in Barnet, he returned to St. Johnsbury and entered into business with his next younger brother, Thaddeus Fairbanks, as manufacturers of stoves, plows, etc. In 1829 the brothers added to their business the purchase and preparation of hemp for market. The rude and inaccurate mode of weighing their purchases led to the invention of the platform scale by them. This invention, like most of the discoveries that have revolutionized methods of industry, was simple and easily understood. The demand for the new scale compelled the brothers to relinquish other business interests. The two men were fitted for partnership in the work and growth of a great manufacturing establishment. Thaddeus gave the strength of his inventive genius to the improvement and manufacture of the scale, while Erastus with his genius for business, by original and far seeing methods, secured a wide and solid financial success, though they had their full share of struggles and misfortunes. A fire and a freshet in 1828 compelled them to ask for a two years extension from their creditors, which was cordially granted.

In 1836 Erastus Fairbanks was elected to represent the town in the state Legislature, and was re-elected for the two succeeding years. In 1844, and again in 1848, he was chosen a presidential elector for the state. In 1848 he was appointed with Charles K. Williams and Lucius B. Peck to prepare a general railroad law, and also one relating to manufacturing corporations, and their report still remains embodied in the statutes of the state. In 1852 he was elected Governor by the Legislature, having fallen a few hundred short of a majority in the popular vote, because of the candidacy of Brainerd and the Liberty party. In the closing days of the Legislature of that year the law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed; Governor Fairbanks signed it, and in consequence was defeated for re-election the next year. The figures and particulars of that interesting contest are given in the sketch of Governor Robinson, his successful competi-

Truman Bartlett

tor. The Whigs desired to fight out the issue in 1854 with Governor Fairbanks again as a candidate, but he declined a nomination because of his business engagements.

In 1860, however, the Republican convention unanimously made him its candidate, and he was easily elected over John G. Saxe, the poet, Democratic candidate. His administration in 1861 secured for him a reputation as a "man with a brain and conscience." By his energy and patriotism; he being "as lavish of his own time and money as by was sparing of the people's; and as regardless of his private interests as he was devoted to the public good," he earned the name of the war Governor. War meant loss of property and credits which the firm had in the South, but he never wavered for a moment in the conviction that the Union must be sustained. He called an extra session of the Legislature eight days after the assault on Sumter, and it placed $1,000,000 at his disposal without check on his discretion, for the arming and forwarding of troops, but at his earnest request a committee was appointed at the October session to audit his accounts, and on its report the Legislature adopted a series of resolutions highly complimentary to the ability and patriotic devotion with which he had executed the trust. The first six regiments of the state, of the famous "Vermont Brigade," and the first company of sharp-shooters were organized and mustered into the service under his administration. The Governor's services all through this trying period were purely a patriotic offering. He declined even to draw his salary, such was his sentiment on the subject, and it still remains in the treasury a monument of his self-sacrifice.

As a man of business, he had the power that easily assumes and carries on great operations. In 1850 he was active in the construction of the Passumpsic R. R., and was for years president of the company. He was also a leading and efficient member of the company that constructed the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He was always a man of deeds rather than words. "A staid and stable citizen, a successful man of business, a dignified and courteous Christian gentleman," is Colonel Benedict's description of him in "Vermont in the Civil War." A man of wide reading, to which he devoted an hour every day, of wide and practical information, intensely earnest in his convictions, and resolute in carrying them out, he was well equipped in every way for success in both private and public life.

He made work of public good, especially the interests of the town, an integral and a necessary part of his business. Anything that touched the community touched his interests. Probably his most enduring reputation is that of a business philanthropist. Prominent among his home charities represented in an active way may be mentioned the founding of the Academy, with his brothers; and his endowments assist in maintaining the Athenæum, the Museum of Natural Science, and the North Church. From 1849 until his death, he was president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and for many years was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

He was married, May 30, 1815, to Lois Crossman, of Peacham. His married life continued to within a few months of half a century. They had nine children, of whom four now survive: Charles, Franklin, Sarah (Mrs. C. M. Stone), and Emily (Mrs. C. L. Goodell).

Governor Fairbanks died Nov. 20, 1864.

ROYCE, STEPHEN.—Governor in 1854 and 1855, for twenty-five years a member of the Supreme Court of the state, and for six years the chief justice, had some of the brainiest and most patriotic blood of the state in his veins, and belonged to a family that for four generations has been distinguished in Vermont affairs. He was the grandson of Maj. Stephen Royce, a Revolutionary soldier and a member of the Dorset convention that declared Vermont's independence, and son of that Stephen Royce, also a Revolutionary soldier, who was Berkshire's first representative in the Legislature. On his mother's side he was a grandson of Judge and Doctor Ebenezer Marvin, likewise a Revolutionary officer, who was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, a surgeon in the Continental army, judge of the county courts in Rutland, Chittenden, and Franklin for sixteen years, and member of the Governor's Council for eleven years. His nephew, Homer E. Royce, was a member of Congress for four years, and a judge of the Supreme Court for nearly a generation, and for eight years chief justice.

Governor Royce was born in Tinmouth, August 12, 1787, but removed with his parents to Huntsburgh (now Franklin), in 1791, and two years later to the still newer town of Berkshire where there were at the time only two other families. His opportunities for schooling in his early youth were very meagre, but besides an able father he had in his mother, Minerva Marvin Royce, the best of teachers and character developers, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to Tinmouth to attend the common school, and a year later began an academical course at Middlebury under Charles Wright, afterwards a famous clergyman, and in 1803 entered Middlebury College, where he graduated with the class of 1807 which contained such a remarkable number of

eminent men. Twice was he interrupted in his academical and collegiate course by the necessity of returning to the farm to work. But he persevered, made his journey back to college on foot, with packages of furs secured in the wilderness, from which he obtained the money for the purchase of necessary books.

After graduating at the age of twenty, he taught district school for one term and studied law with his uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, Jr., with whom he was afterwards in partnership for a few years. He commenced practice at Berkshire, where he remained two years, then for six years was at Sheldon, representing the town in 1815 and 1816, and in 1817 went to St. Albans, where he remained the rest of his life, pursuing his profession with ever-increasing success until he was called to the bench. St. Albans sent him to the Legislature in 1822, 1823, and 1824 and as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1823. He was a member of the legislative committee in 1816 that made a strong report in favor of adopting the constitutional amendment proposed by North Carolina for choosing both presidential electors and congressmen by the district system, the same principle substantially as has recently been tried in Michigan. He was state's attorney for Franklin county from 1816 to 1818 and held the office of judge during 1825 and 1826, when he declined a re-election and resumed his professional practice until 1829, when he was again elected to the bench and continuously re-elected for twenty-three years until 1852, rising to be chief justice in 1847, and holding that position until he positively refused a re-election. In 1854 the whigs nominated him as their candidate for Governor and he was easily elected.

In 1855 he was re-elected, and at the end of his term retired to private life, passing the remaining twelve years until his death, Nov. 11, 1868, in a serenity and well-earned contentment that made a beautiful picture, with its easy hospitality, its enjoyment of literature and social amenities, and its care from kindred; for, though he was never married, his declining years were attended by nephews and nieces. His local attachments were deep, and among his later works was a carefully written history of Berkshire, though he did not live to complete it.

His personal appearance is described by B. H. Smalley as "tall, erect, with a vigorous and well-proportioned frame, of a commanding presence and a serene majesty of manners. His face was mobile, expressive, and strongly marked. The gleam of his mild gray eye illuminated his countenance and revealed every emotion whether grave or gay that was passing within, moving the looker-on by a sort of magnetic influence to sympathize with him." Professionally his ideal of honor was high.

He made it a rule never to accept a fee in a case in whose justice he did not believe, and if afterwards he was convinced it was wrong, to compel the client to settle or abandon the case. As a judge, he resembled Marshall and Chipman in his way of stating a case, laying down the legal principles and seldom referring to the books for authority; in other words, regarding the law in its high relation as the science of reason and right, which authorities can only illuminate, not slavishly bind. He followed this method even while confining himself to the case before him and carefully avoiding any essays upon law at large. He refused to report cases where there were no new principles involved, and it is said that he also refused to report some when he was satisfied, upon reviewing the case, that his decision had been wrong, holding that it was bad enough to have done injustice to an individual without sending it out as a precedent for future wrongs. He had considerable trouble because of these omissions to report, and the Legislature withheld a part of his salary for a time, but without moving him. Politically his career cannot be said to have been a notable one. The times of his prominence were not of a kind to call forth great powers, and it is doubtful if his temperament was of a kind to strive in political turmoil. He made a good and painstaking Governor.

FLETCHER, RYLAND.—The first distinctively Republican Governor of the state, was born in Cavendish, Feb. 18, 1799, the son of Dr. Asaph and Sally (Green) Fletcher. His father who came from Westford, Mass., in 1787, had been a member of the convention that framed the constitution of that state and was a man of considerable prominence both professionally and politically in Vermont, being a judge, legislator, councilor and presidential elector. One of the sons, Richard, who studied law with Daniel Webster, and after whom one of the latter's sons was named, represented Massachusetts in Congress and was a judge of her Supreme Court. Another, Rev. Horace Fletcher of Townshend, was quite a distinguished Baptist clergyman. The family was of English and Welsh origin and probably farther back of French, and Rev. John Fletcher, the early Methodist philologist and philosopher ranking next to Wesley himself for his influence on religious thought, belonged to one branch of it.

Ryland was the youngest of Dr. Fletcher's children, had only a common school education, worked on his father's farm through his

young manhood, teaching district school winters, but by his solid merits of mind and character grew to be a man of local influence. He was seized with the "western fever" in 1836, but after a few months' vain quest of fortune in the several parts of the country, was glad to return to old Vermont. He was early identified with the militia of the state, joining the company at Cavendish at the age of eighteen, being made a lieutenant the next year, captain two years later, major in six years more, then successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel, until in 1835 he was appointed brigadier-general, resigning when he went west. He became active as an anti-slavery man as early as 1837, and was the intimate associate of Garrison, Giddings, Wilson, Tappan, Gerrit Smith, and John P. Hale, in their work for the cause. He attended the great meeting of the anti-slavery leaders in 1845, at Fanueil Hall, Boston, and was with Henry Wilson present at the Philadelphia meeting of the Native American or Know-nothing leaders to launch a new party, and he and Wilson were the only decided anti-slavery men present, and after their eloquent appeals to commit the proposed party to this cause, the convention finally adjourned in great excitement without accomplishing the purpose for which it had been convened.

In 1854 the practical fusion through the action of the state committees of the Whigs with the Free Soilers and Liberty party men resulted in the selection of Mr. Fletcher as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor after the nomination had been refused by Oscar L. Shafter, and he was elected this year and in 1855 on the ticket with Governor Royce. He distinguished himself as the presiding officer of the Senate, and in 1856 was nominated by the Republicans for the chief magistracy, and was elected by a majority of 23,121 over Henry Keyes, Democrat, and re-elected the next year with a majority of 23,688, also over Keyes. In his messages he took strong ground for prohibition, and recommended the appointment of a board of education, which was done. He began the agitation for the establishment of a reform school with the first gubernational recommendation to that effect. It was during his adminstration that the state house was destroyed, and the location and construction of the new one determined.

He retired from office after trying responsibilities, with general agreement that his record had been a clean and creditable one. He was again summoned to the public service in 1861 and '62, when his town sent him to the Legislature to give the weight of his reputation and influence, as well as his ability and experience, to the war measures of the state. He of course exerted a large power for good in this emergency. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and strongly favored the policy of biennial elections. He was several times a presidential elector and a delegate to Republican national conventions. He was identified with temperance work from a very early period, gave many lectures on the subject, and was for several years president of the State Temperance Society. While colonel in the militia he induced the officers of his regiment to pass a vote to abolish the custom of "treating" on parade days. He was prominent in the denominational work of the Baptist church, and always active in Sunday-school duties.

Governor Fletcher's distinction was won, not as a man of brilliant abilities, but as one of well-balanced and well-poised character, pure of purpose, high of aims, and sound of judgment. As a public speaker he was most logical and convincing, without oratorical display, but with a power of pointed illustration and simplicity and clearness of statement that went straight to the understanding of the ordinary audience.

Governor Fletcher wedded, June 11, 1829, Mary, daughter of Eleazer May of Westminster. Of the three children of this union only one, Col. Henry A. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Governor of the state in 1890, survives. Governor Fletcher himself died Dec. 19, 1885, at Proctorsville.

HALL, HILAND.—Governor in 1858-'59, for ten years a congressman, Comptroller of the United States Treasury for about a year more, and perhaps the most indefatigable of the state's historians, certainly the most fruitful in results, was born in Bennington July 20, 1795, the eldest of seven children of Deacon Nathaniel and Abigail (Hubbard) Hall. He was descended on both sides from good English stock, from ancestors who were among the first settlers of Middletown, Conn., going there from Boston in 1650.

Hiland was brought up on a farm, receiving only a common school education with one finishing term at the Granville, N. Y., Academy. But he had besides the best of all education, in an experience of several terms, with all its power of development and discipline, as a district school teacher. And

he was from early youth an omnivorous reader, especially along historical and biographical lines, absorbing the contents of every book he could get in the neighborhood, often by the light of coals on the hearth of an old fashioned fireplace, even candles at that time being a luxury. He was a born patriot, and at the age of eighteen was interested in the formation of the "Sons of Liberty," a society of young men in Bennington to uphold the rigorous prosecution of the war of 1812, and in protest against the pro English sympathy that was then so rampant in New England.

Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1819, and continued its practice through his active life at Bennington, except when called away by official duties. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1827, was clerk of the Supreme and county court for Bennington county in 1828, and was state's attorney in 1828-'31. On the formation of party lines afresh, after the "era of good feeling" under Monroe, he espoused the cause of the National Republicans during the brief existence of that party under John Quincy Adams, then became a whig, and finally a Republican. In 1833, on the death of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, he was elected to succeed him in Congress and represented the old south district of the Senate for ten years, when he declined a renomination, and attempted to return to private life. His service in Congress was a laborious rather than a speechmaking one, his committee places being on that of postoffice and post roads, and Revolutionary claims.

His chief speeches were in May, 1834, joining the attack on President Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the national bank, and in May, 1836, favoring the distribution of the surplus among the states, from which Vermont received nearly $100,000 as her portion to be added to the school fund of the towns. Both these speeches were printed and extenively circulated by the Whigs as campaign documents. In one of the premonitory struggles over the slavery question, he presented a strong minority report on "incendiary publications" in opposition to the message of the President and the advice of the Postmaster-General and in answer to a report made in the Senate by Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina. So thoroughly and convincingly did it answer the position of the slave party that the majority of the committee did their best to suppress it by failing to make a majority report. But it found its way into the newspapers and was widely published and commented on.

Mr. Hall did an important and permanent service in connection with the act of July 22, 1836, in procuring the passage of which he took an active and leading part and by which in the reorganization of the postoffice department a system for which the settlement of accounts was established, which inaugurated an economical administration.

He made a big and single-handed and triumphant fight against the fraudulent claims which had for years been put in by Virginians under the name of commutation half pay and bounty land claims, founded on alleged promises of the state of Virginia or of the Continental Congress to officers of the Revolutionary army. It was an organized raid led by influential Virginians, Governors and congressmen, and had been pushed through Congress with little opposition, so that over $3,000,000 had been collected in the names of deceased officers, and the demands were fast multiplying. Mr. Hall's habit of thorough and exhaustive investigation stood him in good stead in this fight. He went through the Revolutionary archives at Washington and the public records at Richmond, he found authentic evidence that every one of these claims was unfounded, and he made a report as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims to this effect. The whole Virginia delegation, led by ex-Governor Gilmer, who was getting 1 per cent on all he could collect of these claims, aided by their sectional sympathizers in the South and political in the North, attacked him bitterly and attempted a reopening of the case by means of a select committee. Hall in response gave a list of sixteen of the last claims that had been paid, and on which over $200,000 had been drawn, challenged the Virginians to show that a single one was well or honestly founded and offered to withdraw his opposition if they could. The fight lasted through several days. Mr. Hall sustained every position he had taken in the debate, and so thoroughly discomfited his assailants as to win the plaudits of ex-President Adams and of the whole country. The result was a select committee and a report from it prepared by Mr. Hall which definitely suppressed the rascality.

He was president of the large "Whig" convention held in Burlington in 1840, and made the opening speech, and introduced to and presented Hon. Daniel Webster at the famous "Stratton Whig convention," held on the top of the Green Mountain on the 16th of August of the same year.

He was bank commissioner of Vermont for four years, from 1843, judge of the Supreme Court for a like period until 1850, when he was appointed second controller of the United States Treasury. He had an opportunity while in the latter position to do the country a permanent service, and to lay down lines which have since been followed in departmental practice. He took the ground that he should, if satisfied of the

illegality of an expenditure, reject it, no matter who ordered it, even if the head of a department, or if sanctioned by the President himself. He held this ground against the published opinion of three former attorney generals. He showed conclusively that judicial authority had been designedly conferred on the accounting officers as a check upon lavish expenditures in the several departments, and a second edition of his published opinion, which has since been followed in the department, has recently been printed for government use.

In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore, with Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire, and Judge H. I. Thornton of Alabama, a land commissioner for California, resigned his position as controller, recommending for his successor, Edward J. Phelps of Burlington. He was chairman of the commission and wrote the opinion in the famous Mariposa claim of Gen. J. C. Freemont, which included almost without exception, all the points that would be liable to arise in the adjusting of land claims under the treaty with Mexico. After the election of President Pierce, he remained for a time in San Francisco with the law firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park as general adviser, and to assist in the preparation of important papers.

He returned to Vermont in the spring of 1854, and resumed the practice of his profession at Bennington, was a delegate to the first Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1856, and in 1858 was elected Governor by a majority of 16,322 over Henry Keyes, Democrat, and re-elected in 1859 by a still larger majority, 16,717, over John G. Saxe, Democrat. He spoke severely in his message of the attempt, by a decision of the Supreme Court, to legalize slavery in the Territories, he pronounced the decision in the "Dred Scott" case as "extra judicial, and as contrary to the plain language of the constitution, to the facts of history and to the distastes of common humanity." He, however, acted as chairman of the delegation from Vermont to the fruitless "Peace Congress," at Washington in February, 1861, on the eve of the rebellion.

Mr. Hall always took a deep interest in the history connected with the territory and state of Vermont. He delivered the first annual address that was made before the Vermont Historical Society; and for six years, from 1859, was its president and was afterwards active in the preparation of the materials for a number of the volumes of its collections, and otherwise promoting its success. He read several papers at the meetings of the society, some of which were published; among them, one in 1869, in vindication of Ethan Allen as the hero of Ticonderoga, in refutation of an attempt made in the "Galaxy Magazine" to rob him of that honor. He contributed papers to the "New York Historical Magazine," to the "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," to the "Philadelphia Historical Record," and also to the "New England Historic Genealogical Register." In 1860, he read before the New York Historical Society a paper showing why the early inhabitants of Vermont disclaimed the jurisdiction of New York, and established a separate government.

In 1868, his "Early History of Vermont," a work of over five hundred pages, was published, in which is unanswerably shown the necessity of the separation of the inhabitants from the government of New York; their justification in the struggle they maintained in the establishment of their state independence, and their valuable services in the cause of American liberty during the Revolutionary war. In it the loyalty of all the important acts of the leaders is so firmly established by documentary evidence, that he was confident no aspersion could be maintained reflecting upon the patriotism of any of the early heroes. Naturally he has also taken a leading part in the rearing of the Bennington battle monument.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1859. He was a life member and vice-president for Vermont of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Long Island Historical Society, an honorary member of the Buffalo and corresponding member of the New York Historical Societies.

Mr. Hall was possessed of the qualities which go to make up a statesman; a strong mind stored with good common sense, a retentive memory, and a practical mode of thinking. His flow of language as an extemporaneous speaker was deficient, but at the desk he excelled, as formulated thoughts and moulded ideas flowed as freely as could be readily written, and in whatever position he was placed he was found equal to any exigency which arose, as his fund of information extended to all branches of national, constitutional or international research.

He married in 1818, Dolly Tuttle Davis, daughter of Henry Davis of Rockingham. She died Jan. 8, 1879. Henry Davis was at the battle of Bunker Hill under Colonel Stark at the line of rail fence, and also served at West Point at the time of Arnold's treasonable attempt to surrender it to the enemy, being in the Revolutionary service over three years. At a family reunion in North Bennington, July 20, 1885, in honor of Mr. Hall, at the residence of his granddaughter, on which day he was ninety years of age, there were present fifty-one of his descendants,

there being five others who were detained from this interesting gathering.

Governor Hall died in Springfield, Mass., at the house of his son, with whom he was spending the winter, Dec. 18, 1885.

SMITH, JOHN GREGORY.—The third of the war Governors of the state, the organizer and the head for years of the great Central Vermont railroad system, and one of the projectors of the Northern Pacific, was for nearly thirty years the most potent personality in Vermont affairs. He was born at St. Albans, July 22, 1818, and was the son of John Smith, a pioneer railroad builder in Vermont, and a leading lawyer and public man of his generation, representing St. Albans nine successive years in the Legislature and serving one term in Congress. The family came from Barre, Mass. John Gregory graduated from the University of Vermont in 1841, and subsequently from the Yale law school. He at once associated with his father in the practice of law and incidentally in railroad management.

At the death of his father in 1858 John Gregory succeeded to the position of trustee under the lease of the Vermont & Canada R. R. Simultaneously he entered politics, and for many years the career in each line was involved with the other. The roads ran down so that in 1865 trust bonds began to be issued to provide for repairs, and from this Governor Smith advanced to a large policy of "development" forming by leases and purchases a great "through system of roads, all under the authority" of the court of chancery, and as an extension of the policy of repairs. The emissions of "trust" bonds continued till 1872, when $4,356,600 were out. When the financial panic struck the country, these structures tumbled, the rent payment to the Vermont & Canada was defaulted, notes went to protest, a legislative investigation was held, and a long and complicated litigation ensued. Governor Smith and his management, generally speaking, came out of the courts successful, but before the end was reached a compromise was effected by which new securities were issued to the different interests and the "Consolidated Railway of Vermont" formed, still under Smith's management. He was one of the originators of the Northern Pacific railroad enterprise and was the president of the corporation from 1866 to 1872, when he retired amid the troubles that were thickening about both companies. Under his lead five hundred and fifty-five miles of the road were built.

He entered the Legislature as St. Albans' representative in 1860, and in '61 and '62 was speaker of the House, winning such popularity that he was unanimously nominated for Governor in 1863 and re-elected in '64. And none are there to deny the high quality of his service to the state and nation in those days. He was the friend and confidant of Lincoln and Stanton. He was particularly solicitous in caring for the Vermont boys at the front, and his many deeds of kindness won him many enthusiastic and life-long admirers. He was chairman of the state delegation to the national Republican conventions in 1872, 1880, and 1884. After his retirement from the Governor's chair he held no public office, though for about twenty years he was the master of Vermont politics.

He was frequently afterward talked of for a seat in the United States Senate, particularly in 1886, when quite a breezy little fight was made for him, and again in 1891 after Edmunds' resignation. But in both cases he withdrew his name.

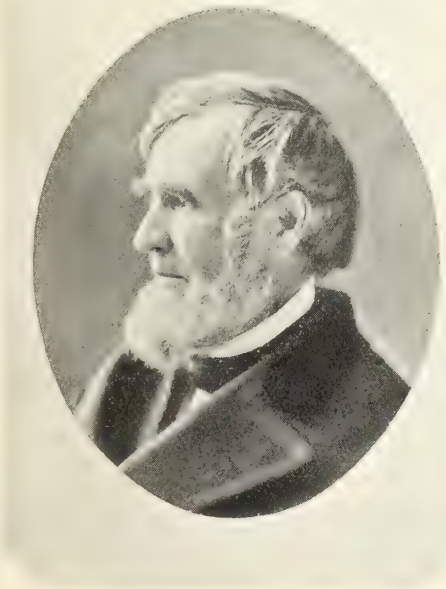
He was a very remarkable man—shrewd, far-seeing, persuasive, and yet iron-handed in his determination to carry his purposes. He had a wonderful faculty, with his wide knowledge of human nature and his singular affability of manner, of winning other men to his support, and his marked executive ability made successful the schemes he was so facile in organizing and inaugurating. He was prominently interested in several local business enterprises, and was president of Welden National Bank, the People's Trust Co., and the Franklin County Creamery Association. He was a life-long member of the Congregational church, and a liberal giver for church purposes, a late contribution being a gift of some $7,000 for remodeling the church edifice. In 1888 he gave the village of St. Albans an elegant bronze fountain costing $5,000, which now adorns the public park. His palatial residence in St. Albans has been the scene of many gatherings, at which Governor and Mrs. Smith have dispensed a courteous hospitality. He married in 1842, Ann Eliza, daughter of Hon. Lawrence Branerd, who has written several novels and other charming books and who survives him with five children: George G., in business at Minneapolis, Minn., Edward C., president of the Central Vermont R. R., Mrs. C. O. Steven of Boston, and Mrs. Rev. D. S. Mackay of St. Albans.

Governor Smith died at St. Albans, after a month's illness, Nov. 6, 1891.

DILLINGHAM, PAUL.—Congressman, Governor, and a lawyer of singular power and eloquence, was born at Shutesbury, Mass., August 10, 1799, the son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham, and of a family that traces back to the Winthrop colony in American history, that had brave officers, the direct ancestors of the Gover-

nor, in both the French and the Revolutionary wars, and that has always been marked by that fervent patriotism and usually by the religious earnestness so characteristic of him.

Paul's father, a farmer, moved from Shutesbury to Waterbury when the boy was only six years old. The latter was educated in the Washington county grammar school, studied law at Middlebury in the office of Dan Carpenter, was admitted to the bar in March, 1823, and formed a partnership with his preceptor, which lasted until the latter's elevation to the bench. For fifty-two years,



until his retirement in 1875, he was in the constant practice of his profession, except for the interruptions by his public service, and as a jury advocate he was at the head of a bar that for a full generation was among the ablest the state ever contained, and ranked perhaps as the first in the state.

As a Supreme Court lawyer he was not so great, though strong. A fine presence, six feet tall and weighing over two hundred pounds, with a kindly bearing, manly frankness and dignified simplicity, an eye beaming with magnetic quality, a voice "musical and sweet as a flute in its lower cadences, but in passion or excitement resounding like the music of a bugle," were only the externals of his power. The real secret was a nature rich with human sympathy. A knowledge of men and of affairs gathered in a long and observant contact, was illuminated by a mind fertile in poetic conceptions, apt illustrations and happy anecdotes, and deepened and strengthened by a profound study of the Scriptures to enforce his thought. As B. F. Fifield says in a sketch of him: "When in his best mood, he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow, whenever he pleased and as best suited the purposes of his case."

He was town clerk of Waterbury from 1829 to '44; representative to the Legislature in 1833, '34, '37, '38 and '39; state's attorney for Washington county in 1835, '36 and '37; a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1836, '57 and '70; state senator of Washington county in 1841, '42 and '61; and in 1843 was elected member of Congress, where he served two terms, and was on the committee on the judiciary. In 1862, '63 and '64 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1865 and '66 Governor of the state.

He was one of the leaders of the state Democracy, in what may be called its golden era intellectually, though it was a hopeless minority; and when a state convention met with Saxe, Eastman, Dillingham, Smalley, Kellogg, Stoughton, Thomas, Field, Chittenden, Poland, Redfield, Davenport and others, to flash their wit and eloquence across it, and with Hawthorne frequently coming up from Massachusetts to partake of the communion, there was apt to be a "feast of reason and flow of soul," such as no other political organization in the state before or since has witnessed. While in Congress Mr. Dillingham was the only Democrat on the delegation. He strongly favored the admission of Texas, and the policy that led to the Mexican war, not that he had any sympathy with slavery, but because he was a believer in the manifest-destiny doctrine, and one of his speeches predicted the territorial growth and expanding greatness of his country in words that were almost prophetic.

Mr. Dillingham's personal power was a large factor in making that section of the state so strongly Democratic. But the firing on Sumter shattered in a moment the political affiliations of a life-time. With a nature like his it was impossible for patriotism to take any other course. He would go to the utmost verge in concessions under the constitution to keep the South content in the Union and this same intense love of the Union would lead him to like sacrifice when once the blow of rebellion was struck. He couldn't see why any Democrat should fail to take that view. He wanted party lines obliterated entirely and the whole North to stand solid in support of the national administration. He, of course, received a warm welcome into the Republican ranks. He was a leader in the state Senate in the

war measures of 1861, and the next year his services were recognized with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and after three years' service in this position with that for chief executive in '65 and '66. The candidate against him both years was his old political friend, Charles N. Davenport. Governor Dillingham's majority in '65 was 16,714 and in '66 22,822. The great monument of his administration is the establishment of the reform school, which he recommended in his first message. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870 and with this his public service closed. He retired from law practice in 1875 and lived for fifteen years more, in serene and well earned leisure, dying at Waterbury July 26, 1891.

He was for many years an influential layman of the Methodist church, and was the first lay delegate from the Vermont conference to the quadrennial general conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1872, where he took a high position.

Governor Dillingham was twice married, first to Sarah P., eldest daughter of his friend, preceptor, and partner, Dan Carpenter. She died Sept. 20, 1831, and Sept. 5, 1832, he married her younger sister, Julia. Seven children, three daughters and four sons, lived to reach maturity. One daughter, who died in 1875, married J. F. Lamson of Boston, and another the great senator, Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, while the other is unmarried. Two of the sons entered the army: Col. Charles, president of the Houston & Texas Central R. R., and Major Edwin, who was killed at Winchester. Frank is a citizen of San Francisco, Cal., while William P., Governor of the state in '88 and '90, is still practicing law at Waterbury and Montpelier.

PAGE, JOHN B.—Governor, state treasurer, and for a generation prominent in Vermont railroading, was born in Rutland, Feb. 25, 1826, the son of William and Cynthia (Hickok) Page. Educated in the public schools, and at Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, he was called at the age of sixteen to assist his father, then cashier of the old bank at Rutland, to which office the son of John B. succeeded later, and so became a banker, and was many years president of the National Bank of Rutland, the reorganized form of the old state bank. He became interested in the Rutland & Burlington R. R., by being appointed one of the trustees of the second mortgage bondholders, and upon the reorganization of the property as the Rutland Railroad Co., was made president. He was for a time co-trustee with Hon. T. W. Park of the Bennington & Rutland R. R., and later was associated with Hon. J. Gregory Smith as vice president of the Central Vermont. He was a director of the Champlain Transportation Co., and various other railroad enterprises, and also in the Caughnawauga Ship Canal project for connecting Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, etc.

He was instrumental in the transfer of the shops of the Howe Scale Co., from

Brandon to Rutland, of which company he was the treasurer. He was in 1852 elected a representative to the General Assembly of Vermont at the age of twenty-six, and re-elected for the sessions of 1853 and 1854. In 1860 he was elected state treasurer and received successive re-elections annually till 1866, and was during this time allotment commissioner by appointment of President Lincoln. He originated the plan for the payment of the extra state pay voted by Vermont to her soldiers, $7 per month, and disbursed during his term as treasurer a total of $4,635,150.80 for military expenses.

In 1867 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1868, serving with judgment and ability through the critical period after the war.

He was again elected representative from Rutland in 1880 and took the place for the purpose of furthering some important measures that he had become interested in. Chief among these was a comprehensive scheme of tax reform, which is the foundation of our present corporation law, and with which he wished also to include a plan for the taxation of personal property like that

of Connecticut. He made a strong fight for these ideas with the influential vested interests of the state mustered against him, and he lived to see them afterwards incorporated into its laws.

He was a member of the Congregational church, for many years a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and was instrumental in having the meeting of that society, the only one ever convened in the state, held at Rutland in 1874. During this meeting he led in the movement which resulted in the establishment of a Christian College in Japan which the late Joseph Neesima projected. His strong personality was illustrated by his advocacy and accomplishment, at a meeting of this society at Providence, of an effort to pay off a debt of over $70,000.

He was one of the most public-spirited of men and had always in mind the welfare of his town and state. In his young manhood he was foreman of the Nickwackett Engine Co., one of the oldest organizations of firemen in the state. He pushed the erection of the commodious Congregational church in 1860, building for future generations, and largely aided in the construction of the chapel addition, the two united forming, perhaps, the most complete church property in the state. He died Oct. 24, 1885, and is buried near Rutland in Evergreen cemetery, a "city" which he helped to purchase and adorn.

WASHBURN, PETER T.—Governor, adjutant and inspector-general during the war, and one of that brilliant group of lawyers that made Woodstock famous through so many years, was born at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 7, 1814, the eldest son of Reuben and Hannah B. (Thacher) Washburn. There was distinguished ancestry on both sides. John Washburn, the sixth generation back, was secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Co., while in England. Joseph Washburn, his grandson, married a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first female member of the Pilgrim band that stepped upon Plymouth Rock. The Thachers were for several generations dstinguished preachers in Massachusetts.

In 1817 the father of Peter T. Washburn moved to Vermont, first settling at Chester, then at Cavendish, and finally at Ludlow. Young Peter graduated at Dartmouth in 1835, studied law first under the direction of his father, then for a time in the office of Senator Upham at Montpelier, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began practice at Ludlow, moving in 1844 to Woodstock where he formed a partnership with Charles P. Marsh which continued until the death of the latter in 1870. Mr. Washburn was in 1844 elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont, holding the position for eight years with high credit. He represented Woodstock in the Legislatures of 1853 and '54. But his chief energies had been devoted to his professional work, with ever growing reputation, until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He had been chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention that in 1860 nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. He was then in command of the Woodstock Light Infantry, a company of citizen soldiers who at once proffered their services to their country, and on the 1st of May marched to Rutland where it was incorporated with the First Vermont Regiment. Washburn was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but acted as colonel during its entire period of service.

In October, 1861, he was elected adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont and until the war closed devoted himself to its arduous duties, foreseeing their importance to the future, bringing order and system out of chaos and making it the model adjutant's office of the country. He was often likened by his admirers to Stanton for the energy, force and intellectual grasp with which he performed the duties of his office.

He was in 1869 elected Governor by a majority of 22,822 over Homer W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate, and died in office February 7, 1870. He had simply worn himself into the grave by overwork in the excess of his faithfulness to duty. No trace of disease, organic or functional, could be found by the physicians after his death. The decision was that there had been a complete breaking down of the nervous system. He was at the time preparing a digest of all of the decisions of the Supreme Court from the beginning, and had worked his way through thirty-eight of the forty-one volumes of the Vermont reports when his labors were interrupted.

The able, painstaking and widely varied service he had done the state were appreciated at his taking off, and have been more so since. "He was our Carnot, in organizing and administrative talents, our Louvois in energy and executive force," said the Rutland Herald, in speaking of his service as war adjutant. Thorough, studious, accurate, absolutely incorruptible, inflexibly just, judicious and kindly, he was a man the people could not fail to admire.

Governor Washburn was twice married, first to Almira E. Ferris of Swanton, and second to Almira P. Hopkins of Glens Falls, N. Y. Two children by the first wife died young, but two daughters and a son by the second marriage survived his decease, as did the widow.

CONVERSE, JULIUS.—Governor and another Woodstock lawyer, was born at Stafford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1798, the fourth son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Converse. The family was of French origin, the primary orthography being De Coigners, but emigrated to England centuries ago, and the American ancestor, Dea. Edward Converse, came with Winthrop's colony in 1630. The Governor's grandfather and great-grandfather, Lieutenant Josiah and Major James Converse, were renowned in the Indian wars of Massachusetts.

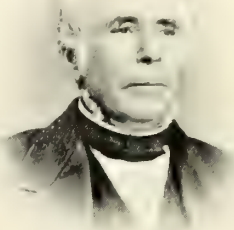
Joseph Converse, father of the subject of this sketch and a farmer, came to Vermont and settled at Randolph in 1801. Julius was educated in the common schools and at Randolph Academy, studied law in the office of William Nutting at Randolph, was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1826, and settled first at Bethel, whence he removed in 1840 to Woodstock. At Bethel he was for several years in partnership with A. P. Hunton, afterwards speaker of the lower house of the Legislature in 1860-'62. At Woodstock he formed a connection with Andrew Tracy and later with James Barrett, the firms of Tracy & Converse, Tracy, Converse & Barrett, and after Mr. Tracy's election to Congress, Tracy & Barrett, being among the strongest in the state. After Mr. Barrett's elevation to the Supreme Court Mr. Converse formed a partnership with W. C. French which continued until 1865, and after that Mr. Converse's practice was alone and within comparatively narrow limits. As a lawyer he was particularly strong in the careful preparation of his cases and as a cross-examiner of witnesses. He also excelled in chancery practice.

He several times represented Bethel in the Legislature and was a member from Windsor county of the first Senate in 1836, and three times re-elected to that body. He also represented Woodstock several times, and was state's attorney for Windsor county from 1844 to '47. In 1850 and '51 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Charles K. Williams. For the next twenty years he was out of public life until in 1872, when nearly seventy-four years old, he was suddenly and unexpectedly nominated for Governor, being taken up to defeat Frederick Billings, a purpose that was accomplished by a narrow majority of one after a hard fight in the Republican state convention. Mr. Converse was traveling outside of the state at the time, and the first he knew of his candidacy was when he read about the nomination in the morning papers. He was elected by a majority of 25,319 over A. B. Gardner, ex-Lieutenant Governor, who had joined the Liberal Republican movement of that year, and whom the Greeleyites and Democrats had nominated in high hopes of cutting the Republican majority down to 10,000. His administration was without notable incident.

Governor Converse was twice married, first in 1827 to Melissa, daughter of Henry Arnold of Randolph, who died two months after his inauguration as Governor, Dec. 14, 1872. June 12, 1873, he wedded Jane E., daughter of Joseph Martin, and a daughter was the issue of this second union.

Governor Converse died, August 16, 1885, at Dixville Notch, N. H.

PECK, ASAHEL.—Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor, was born at Royalston, Mass., September, 1803, the son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck of Puritan ancestry on both sides. The family record can be traced back from Joseph Peck, the first American ancestor, for twenty-one generations to John Peck, Esq., of Belton, Yorkshire, England, probably farther than that of any other Vermont family. His father came to Vermont and settled at Montpelier when Asahel was only three years old. Asahel's youth was passed on the farm, where he developed the sturdy vigor, mental, moral and physical, that was so marked throughout his career. He was educated in the common schools and fitted at the Washington county grammar school to enter the sophomore class of the University of Vermont in 1824; but he did not graduate, leaving in his senior year at the invitation of the president of a French college in Canada, for a course of study in the French language in the family of the latter. He studied law in the office of his oldest brother, Nathan Peck, at Hinesburgh, and one of the leading lawyers of that section, and afterward for a year or two in the office of Bailey & Marsh at Burlington. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1832, practiced alone for a while and afterward in partnership with Archibald Hyde and later with D. A. Smalley.



He was a man of solid rather than brilliant parts, but he made his way steadily. E. P. Walton says that it was "characteristic of him that he was slow in everything, but in the end he was almost always sure to be right and that he regarded as the only point worth gaining. He was a thorough and patient

student. * * Possessing a tenacious memory, he held firmly all that he had secured in years of study, and could instantly bring his great store of learning to bear upon any legal question presented to him." One critic has said that no man in New England since Judge Story has equalled him in knowledge of the common law of England and the law of equity. He and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a case, and that wonderful genius of the profession professed astonishment to find such a lawyer in Vermont, and besought him to move to Boston, where he would surely win both fame and fortune. But there were higher things in life for Peck and he persisted in staying in Vermont, whose practice he believed was the best in the Union to develop a lawyer of really great attainments.

He was judge of the circuit court from 1851 till it ceased in 1857. In 1860 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court under the present system and held the position continuously, though desiring toward the end to retire, until his election as Governor in 1874. He was nominated then in response to a strong demand from the people and against the calculations of the old line of managing politicians. He did not, however, make such radical recommendations on the questions of the day, especially with regard to the regulation of railroads, as some of his supporters had expected. But generally speaking, his administration was able, sound and deeper in its impress on the opinion of the people than that of almost any Governor of recent years. He strongly urged in his message the establishment of the house of correction to supply a serious lack "in the means of the suppression of crime and the punishment and reform of criminals," and he may justly be called the father of that institution.

On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair Judge Peck retired to his farm in Jericho, where he lived in the enjoyment of rural life, of which he was passionately fond, until his death May 18, 1879.

In politics Judge Peck was by nature and early affiliations a Democrat. But the aggressions of the slaveocracy early disgusted him, and he became a Free Soiler in 1848, being a member of the famous Buffalo convention that nominated Van Buren and Adams; and after the formation of the Free Democracy or Liberty party he identified himself with it, was its candidate for Congress in the Burlington district, and naturally was one of the pioneers in the formation of the Republican party. His patriotism was of the uncompromising kind, and during the war he had little patience with the assailants of the administration. A western lawyer of copperheadish proclivities who had been a student in his office in former years, and knew his reverence for law and all legal safeguards of the individual, met him one day in Burlington, and speaking of the Vallandingham or some similiar case, asked, "How long are such outrages to be endured?" "What outrages?" demanded the Judge. "The arrest and imprisonment of American citizens without process of law." The Judge replied, "I don't know what this case is, but I do know one thing, that a good many more men are out of jail who ought to be in, than in who ought to be out." The reply was evidently aimed at the colloquist individually and he subsided. Judge Peck was too great a lawyer, too large-minded a man to allow the forms of law to outweigh the essentials of right and justice.

Personally he was a most lovable man, tender and chivalric almost to the point of fault, as it sometimes seemed, when as a judge he was accused of "riding" cases in favor of the weaker party, especially if a woman—modest, kindly, and unostentatious—with a side of poetic beauty to his rugged nature, with its positive integrity. He was profoundly religious, and Gov. W. P. Dillingham, who was his secretary of civil and military affairs, says that he was one of the best biblical students he ever met, that he would sit up until nearly midnight talking of religious matters, of the lofty purity of Isaiah and of the mission of Christ, whose divinity, in his opinion, was better attested by His character and by the fact that through Him the Gospel is preached to the poor, than by His miracles.

Governor Peck was never married.

FAIRBANKS, HORACE.—Governor and son of a Governor, was born at Barnet, March 21, 1820, coming with the family to St. Johnsbury five years later. The general facts about the family are given in the sketch of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks on page 89. Horace was the second son of Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks, was educated in the common schools and at the academies in Peacham and Lyndon, Meriden, N. H., and Andover, Mass. At the age of eighteen he took a clerkship in the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., became active partner in 1843, and finally the financial manager of its extensive business, whose annual product he saw grow from $50,000 to $3,000,000, and force of workmen from forty to six hundred. He was from the beginning identified with the construction of the Portland & Odgensburg R. R., almost the father of the idea, the piloter of the charter through the New Hampshire Legislature, and the backer of the enterprise with the utmost of his means and credit. The Fairbanks characteristic of benefaction towards St.

HORACE FAIRBANKS.

Johnsbury and of desire to devote a share of their prosperity to public good, was very strong with Horace Fairbanks and took shape to correspond with the great success which his adminstration of the business achieved. The result is the great free public library and art gallery under the name of the St. Johnsbury Athenæum, for which the foundation was laid in 1868 and which was finished and dedicated in 1871. The library now contains some 15,000 volumes and in the gallery is a splendid collection of paintings including Bierstadt's masterpiece the "Domes of the Yosemite." The cost of this donation was never made public by Governor Fairbanks, but the spirit in which he gave it and the keynote of his whole life, were well expressed in the words of the dedication in which he said: "It gives me profound satisfaction and sincere pleasure to present to you and your children and to all who may come after you, the free use of this building and its contents. My highest ambition will be satisfied and my fullest expectations realized, if now and in the coming years the people make the rooms of the Athenæum a favorite place of resort for patient research, reading and study."

Governor Fairbanks' active life was spent as a business man rather than a politician, and in moral, educational and religious work rather than office-holding. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1872, and was a presidential elector in 1868. The only other political position to which he was chosen, before the governorship, was that of state senator from Caledonia county, to which he was elected in 1869, but was unable by reason of illness to take his seat. His nomination for Governor was a compromise after a bitter preconvention fight in the party over the candidacy of Deacon Jacob Estey of Brattleboro.

A number of names were placed in the field, arraying different elements against Estey, and finally that of Fairbanks was brought forward and he was nominated on the third ballot, though he had before declined overtures. He was out of the state at the time. The result at the polls was his election by a vote of 44,723 to 20,988 for W. H. H. Bingham, the Democratic candidate.

The chief criticism of his administration was that concerning his use of the pardoning power. His humanitarianism and his kindness of heart made it difficult for him to resist appeals that appeared to have any basis of merit to them. It was during this term that the celebrated case of John P. Phair came up, and the Governor granted the condemned man a reprieve on the very day fixed for his execution, on a telegram from Boston that seemed to indicate his innocence. Phair finally went to the gallows after the Supreme Court had passed on his case, but Governor Fairbanks' conduct, though bitterly assailed at the time, was amply justified by the circumstances. His inaugural message was to quite an extent devoted to the different systems of prison discipline, the condition of our county jails especially receiving his critical notice, and he earnestly urged more attention to the work of reforming criminals, and a revision of our whole prison system with this in view. His recommendations bore fruit of good in this line, and his administration for what it did and what it proposed, deserved and commanded the respect of thoughtful people. He was held in high esteem abroad, being a member of the Century Club at New York, and the St. Botolph, Boston.

Governor Fairbanks was married, August 9, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor of Derry, N. H. Of their three children, Helen Taylor, the oldest daughter, died in March, 1864; Agnes, the wife of Ashton R. Willard of Boston, is now living; and Isabel, wife of Albert L. Farwell, died July 2, 1891. Governor Fairbanks died in New York, March 17, 1888.

# SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

The following is a complete list of the Senators in Congress for Vermont. Biographical sketches of the entire list are given on the following pages, with the exceptions noted.

| FIRST CLASS. | | Solomon Foot, | 1851–56 | Dudley Chase, | 1825–31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Moses Robinson, | 1791–96 | †George F. Edmunds, | 1866–91 | Samuel Prentiss, | 1831–42 |
| Isaac Tichenor, | 1796–97 | | | †Samuel C. Crafts, | 1842–43 |
| Nathaniel Chipman, | 1797–1803 | SECOND CLASS. | | William Upham, | 1843–53 |
| †Israel Smith, | 1803–07 | Stephen R. Bradley, | 1791–95 | Samuel S. Phelps, | 1853 |
| *Jonathan Robinson, | 1807–15 | Elijah Paine, | 1795–1801 | Lawrence Brainerd, | 1854–55 |
| Isaac Tichenor, | 1815–21 | Stephen R. Bradley, | 1801–13 | Jacob Collamer, | 1855–65 |
| Horatio Seymour, | 1821–23 | Dudley Chase, | 1813–17 | Luke P. Poland, | 1865–67 |
| Benjamin Swift, | 1833–39 | James Fisk, | 1817–18 | †Justin S. Morrill, | 1867 |
| Samuel S. Phelps, | 1839–51 | †William A. Palmer, | 1818–25 | | |

"First and second class" relate to classes, as defined in the second clause, third section, first article in the Constitution of the U. S.

* Biographical sketch will be found among "The Fathers."
† Biographical sketch will be found among "The Governors." ‡ Biographical sketch will be found in Part II.

BRADLEY, STEPHEN R., and Moses Robinson were the first senators after the admission of the state into the Union. Mr. Bradley was five times elected the president *pro tem* of the Senate, the third highest office in the government, was the friend and close adviser of Jefferson and Madison, and all through that era up to the war of 1812 was regarded as the ablest and most potent Democrat in New England. He was on terms of intimacy also with Ethan Allen, and filled a brilliant career during the state's existence as an independent republic, being one of the brainiest of her statesmen, and acquiring great wealth in the land operations in which most of the fathers were engaged.

Stephen R. Bradley was born at Wallingford (now Cheshire), Conn., Feb. 20, 1754, the son of Moses and Mary (Row) Bradley and grandson of Stephen Bradley, one of a family of six brothers who came to this country in 1637, after service in Cromwell's Ironsides, in which one of them was an officer. Young Bradley graduated from Yale in 1775, having while a student there prepared an almanac for that year, of which an edition of two thousand copies was published by Ebenezer Watson in November, 1774, and having in his course shown frequent promise of the unusual abilities he afterward developed. Soon after graduation he entered the Revolutionary service, being captain of a company of "Cheshire Volunteers," as early as January and February, 1776, being in the fighting about New York, and afterward serving as quartermaster and as aid on the staff of General Wooster, until that patriot fell at Danbury in April, 1777.

The next year Bradley was employed as commissary and in the summer of '79 as major at New Haven. About this time, probably in the fall or winter previous, he had appeared in Vermont, certainly being present at the May term of court in Westminster in '79, when he was licensed to practice law in the new state. He had in the intermissions of his military service both taught school and pursued his law studies under the direction of Thomas Reeve, afterward the founder of the famous Litchfield Law School. He had, before 1780, located definitely in Vermont, for he was in June of that year appointed state's attorney for Cumberland county, and still earlier, Dec. 10, 1779, had prepared, at the request of the Governor and council, a statement of Vermont's case against the claims of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, entitled "Vermont's Appeal to a Candid and Impartial World." It was a pamphlet of remarkable power, considering that, coming to the state a stranger to the controversy, he had had actually less than two months to study it up. He reviewed trenchantly the claims of each of the states, laid bare with great skill the inconsistencies and weak points of all, and concluded with the declaration that "Vermont has a natural right of independence; honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which our innocent posterity have a right to demand and receive from their ancestors. Full well may they hereafter rise up in judgment against us, if, like profane Esau, we mortgage away their birthright, and leave them at the expense of their lives to obtain freedom. We have now existed as a free and independent state almost four years; have fought Britains, Canadians, Hessians, Tories and all, and have waded in blood to

Stephen R. Bradley

maintain and support our independence. We beg leave to appeal to your own memories with what resolution we have fought by your sides, and what wounds we have received fighting in the grand American cause, and let your own recollection tell what Vermont has done and suffered in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of mankind, and must we now tamely give up all worth fighting for? No, sirs; while we wear the names of Americans we never will surrender those glorious privileges for which so many have fought, bled, and died; we appeal to your own feelings, as men of like sufferings, whether you would submit your freedom and independence to the arbitrament of any court or referees under heaven? If you would, after wasting so much blood and treasure, you are unworthy the name of Americans; if you would not, condemn not others in what you allow yourselves."

He and Jonas Fay and Moses Robinson were appointed agents to Congress to urge the recognition of the independence of the state. They arrived there February 1, 1780, presented the appeal and declared their readiness to unite in placing Vermont on a footing with other states, but had no authority to close with the resolutions of Sept. 24. They said, if given time, they thought they could show that Great Britain had made a distinct government of Vermont, appointed Governor Skeene to preside over it, and hence Vermont had equal right with any of the other states to assume an independent goverment.

The fruitlessness of this mission has been explained in previous sketches, but the ability and resourcefulness with which Bradley sustained the argument added greatly to his reputation, and though only twenty-six years old, he at once took a position at the forefront among the Vermont leaders. B. H. Hall says: "An examination of his papers affords conclusive evidence that at this period, and for many years after, he was, in many respects, the ablest man in the state." In September he again went to Congress in

company with Ira Allen, as an agent for the state to meet and defeat Luke Knowlton, the representative of the Cumberland County Yorkers, and Peter Olcott who was there in advocacy of the scheme to form still another state by slicing off strips on each side of Connecticut. How safety was brought out of this complication and an agreement of all the factions reached, is told in the sketch of Ira Allen. Bradley was that year and again in 1781, '84, '85, '88, '90 Westminster's representative and in 1785 speaker of the House, of which he had been clerk in 1779. He was selectman of Westminster in 1782, and town clerk in 1787-'88. He continued to be state's attorney till 1775, and was for several years a general prosecuting officer for the state. He was register of probate from December, 1781, to March, '91, when he entered the United States Senate. In 1783 he was judge of the county court and from October, 1788, to October, 1789, was judge of the Supreme Court. In addition to all this he was active in the military service, being first appointed a lieutenant and then a colonel in the first regiment of the Vermont militia, serving on the staff of Gen. Ethan Allen, and finally in 1791 being made a brigadier-general. He was repeatedly called out with his troops to restore order during the troubles in the southern part of the county and with his skillful management seldom failed of success.

He was a member of the commission that settled the controversy with New York and of that which afterwards established the boundary. He was a powerful advocate in the convention of 1791, of the ratification of the Federal constitution and of the vote to join the Union, and next to Chipman, is entitled to the chief credit for the sweeping victory which the Union party won there.

By lot it fell to him when elected in 1791 to be a senator of the second class whose term expired in four years, and then as political lines began to form and the Federalists were a majority, he was defeated for re-election in 1794, but six years later, after serving one term in the council, in 1798, and one in the General Assembly, in 1800, on Paine's declination to serve another term, Bradley was again elected, and re-elected in 1806, serving with great distinction.

He was president of the convention of Republican members of Congress, and, as such, Jan. 19, 1808, he summoned the convention of members which met and nominated Mr. Madison as President, and though there was vigorous kicking by the minority faction of the party when he called the caucus, the nomination that resulted was confirmed by the country. He was placed on committees to which the most important and delicate questions were referred, for example— on the special message of Jefferson, Jan. 13, 1806, transmitting the claim of Hamet Caramelli, ex Bashaw of Tripoli, which involved the then late war with the ruling Bashaw, and Mr. Bradley made the report, including a bill for Hamet's relief, and a resolution of thanks to General William Eaton and his American associates, for their eminently brave and successful services in Hamet's behalf; on the confidential message of President Jefferson, Dec. 18, 1807, proposing an embargo; and on the confidential message of President Madison, Jan. 3, 1811, suggesting that the United States take possession, for the time being, of East Florida, and publish a declaration that the United States could not see, without services inquietude, any part of a neighboring territory, in which they have, in different respects, so deep and so just a concern pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power. This was aimed against Great Britain, and this, in fact, contained the germ of the famous "Monroe doctrine," of 1823.

A still more important service was that for the constitutional amendment of 1803, requiring the Vice-President, like the President, to be elected by a majority of the electoral votes, of which he was the author, and which he reported from the appropriate committee.

But Mr. Bradley partook of the New England feeling about the war of 1812. He earnestly counselled Madison against it, and at the close of his term in 1813, he had become greatly dissatisfied with his party's policy and he retired finally from public life.

In 1818 he removed from Westminster to the neighboring village of Walpole, N. H., where, after a happy and contented evening of life, he went to rest Dec. 9, 1830.

Dartmouth and Middlebury both conferred the degrees of LL. D. on him. Some of his contemporaries called him "eccentric" or "erratic," but all united in testimony to his great ability, his power as an orator, and his high qualities of leadership. Graham's letters from Vermont in 1791 say of him: "Few men have more companionable talents, a greater share of social cheerfulness, a more inexhaustible unaffected urbanity."

S. C. Goodrich, or "Peter Parley" who married a daughter of Mr. Bradley, says in his "Recollections of a Lifetime:" "He was distinguished for political sagacity, a ready wit, boundless stores of anecdotes, a large acquaintance with mankind and an extensive range of historical knowledge. His conversation was exceedingly attractive being always illustrated by pertinent anecdotes and apt historical references. His developments of the interior machinery of parties, during the times of Washington, Jef-

ferson and Madison; his portraitures of the political leaders of these interesting eras in our history—all freely communicated at a period when he had retired from the active arena of politics, and now looked back upon them with the feelings of a philosopher—were in the highest degree interesting and instructive."

PAINE, ELIJAH.—Senator at the close of the last century, state judge, United States judge for forty years, and a pioneer manufacturer, road maker and scientific farmer, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1757, the son of Seth Paine, a respectable farmer of Brooklyn, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Conn. He entered Harvard in 1774, but abandoned his studies for a few months to fight for his country in the Revolutionary army, and graduated in 1781. Then after studying law he came to Vermont in 1784, locating first at Windsor where he cultivated a farm, and then pushed into the wilderness and opened a settlement in Williamstown near the Northfield line, and soon established a large manufactory of fine broadcloths, which finally employed one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred workmen, erected the first saw and gristmills in that section, and constructed, at a cost of $10,000, a turnpike road twenty miles through the forest from Brookfield to Montpelier and which he finally presented to the state. Full of energy and enterprise, with a capacity for large affairs and of extensive scientific attainments, he introduced progressive ideas in every direction. He was a pioneer in the rearing of Merino sheep of which he had at one time a flock of 1,500. He also gave much attention to improvement in the breeding of horses, cattle and swine. And in addition to all this business and to his professional engagements, his farming was done on a vast scale and it is said to have been no uncommon thing for him to have thirty or forty men at work in the field, and himself superintending them. But with all these multifarious activities he grew to be a very able lawyer and a great judge, even while he devoted some of his best years to politics and statesmanlike usefulness and to educational projects. His remarkable executive ability seemed to win success from everything he undertook, and he died very wealthy for those times.

His public service extended almost continuously through sixty years. In 1786 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state, and was its secretary. From 1787 to 1791 he was Williamstown's representative in the General Assembly. Then he was appointed judge of the superior court, and held that office until in 1794 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Stephen R. Bradley. He was offered a re-election for another term in 1800, but declined it because in the late days of the Adams administration he was appointed United States district judge for the district of Vermont. The appointment was one of those of partisan grab in the last days of Federalist power, which so marred the record of patriotic upbuilding the party had made, but it proved to be a most admirable appointment, for Judge Paine's long career on the bench extending over a period of over forty years, until within a few weeks of his death, April 28, 1842, at the age of eighty-six, was one of strength and honor throughout, bearing with it at notable points the enlightenment he brought to his business operations.

Though he came to the state after her formative period was well advanced, he became prominent in her affairs before the period of independent statehood had passed, and he was with Tichenor, Bradley, Chipman and Ira Allen one of the commissioners to settle and close the controversy between Vermont and New York. He was on terms of personal friendship with Washington and on the visit of Lafayette to America was selected as the fittest man in the state, because of these associations, to deliver the address of welcome. He was interested in many movements for the intellectual and moral betterment of his time, and in close relations with the best minds of his day. He was president of the Vermont Colonization Society, the first president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, pronouncing its first oration, a trustee of Dartmouth College, a pecuniary benefactor of the University of Vermont, elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an honorary member of several other literary institutions. Both Harvard and the University of Vermont conferred the degree of LL. D. on him.

All around he ranked with his great political antagonist, Nathaniel Niles, as intellectually the most versatile man Vermont has contained. He was an exemplary Christian of the orthodox faith, and a constant attendant at church. One secret of his varied attainments was his close economy of time. It is said that he was never seen idle in his waking moments. Whenever there was an intermission of labor, it was improved with book and pencil. His thought powers were brought into training so that he could deal thoroughly and systematically with one subject after another as they came before him—now a problem of constitutional law, then one about the construction of the hog-pen, and anon one about the machinery in the woolen mill—and come out superior to difficulty in every one. He was punctual to

the uttermost in business matters. Two anecdotes illustrate this: One night he happened to remember that he had not paid a note due to a townsman that day, and he routed out his hostler, hitched up and drove to the townsman's house with the money before the hour of midnight had arrived. "You need not have bothered," remarked the creditor, "to-morrow would have answered just as well." "Did I not promise to pay it to-day?" was Judge Paine's response in his quick, nervous style. The late Hon. Daniel Baldwin tells another: Once Judge Paine called on him for a loan of $1,000 for a few days, until he could get a remittance from Washington for his salary, which he had been expecting for some time. Baldwin, who was a merchant, said he could spare it until a certain day, when he would have to take it to Boston to buy goods with. On the appointed day Judge Paine came hurrying to Baldwin just before time for the stage to leave and explained that he had waited for his Washington remittance until the day before, but not receiving it he had gone to Woodstock, forty miles distant, riding all night, and making a journey of eighty miles to procure it and return to fulfill his promise.

Judge Paine married, June 7, 1790, Sarah, daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N. H. She was a woman of cultivated mind, engaging manners and lofty character, and the result was a brainy family of children. There were four sons, three of whom graduated at Harvard, and one at Dartmouth. Martin, the eldest, was a distinguished physician at Montreal and New York, one of the founders of the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he for years held a professor's chair, and the author of various medical works, especially some aimed at materialistic ideas, which attracted much attention in both Europe and America. The second son, Elijah, was a judge of the Supreme Court of New York, rendering the notable decision sustaining the constitutionality of the statute that freed slaves when brought by the owner into the state, and a law writer of reputation, associated in the making of Wheaton's reports and the United States Circuit reports that bear his name. Gov. Charles Paine was the third son, and the fourth, George, also a lawyer, died in his twenty-ninth year at Marsellon, Ohio. One of the judge's descendants married into the Bonaparte family in Baltimore.

Walton describes Judge Paine as a "tall, well-proportioned gentleman, dressed in the style of President Washington, of a grave countenance and dignified bearing, scornful to none but affable to all." His daughter, Mrs. John Paine, says he "had a commanding personal appearance, a well proportioned frame of six feet in height, with a physiognomy of the Roman cast and a corresponding vigor of mind. Though sternly dignified he was as gentle as a woman and was loved and venerated by his children."

CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL.—One of the most eminent jurists and statesmen of his time, United States senator for one term, a Federal judge and a judge of the Supreme Court of the state for many years. He was also of Salisbury, Conn., origin, being born there, Nov. 15, 1752, the son of Samuel and Hannah Chipman and one of a family of six sons, of whom two were physicians, and four lawyers, and nearly all men of eminence. He graduated from Yale, in 1777, served for a time as lieutenant in the Revolution, fought at Monmouth and was at Valley Forge through a part of that winter of destitution and suffering, but resigned because of poverty, and completed his study of the law. Admitted to the bar in March, 1779, he came to Vermont, settled in Tinmouth, where his father had preceded him, and where in addition to his professional duties he took the management of the farm and built a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. There was a most promising field for lawyers in those days and he and young Bradley, espousing the side of the new state with ardor, rapidly and almost simultaneously came to the front as leaders. Chipman, however, became a member of the "young party," opposing Governor Chittenden and his administration and seeking to clear the way of the fathers for a generation of younger men. The "fathers" were indeed at that time only men of middle life and many of them of less, but the contingent of younger and ambitious men, as is almost invariably the case, viewed their ascendency with impatience.

But Chipman was too candid and just-minded a man to carry this party feeling to unreasonable lengths, and several times at critical junctures he rendered the Governor and his associates important service. One of these was at Windsor when knowledge of the intrigue with Canada was exploded before the Legislature and he helped the Governor and Ira Allen to concoct the hasty deception which bridged the affair over. He was frequently in confidential relations with the Governor and wrote out many of the latter's letters and state papers. He was a man of great and resourceful shrewdness in legislative and political management. It was his idea that stayed the paper money flood when the Legislature was overwhelming in favor of such an issue. Coming to Rutland, where the Legislature was in session in 1786, he found such a bill, with another making specified articles a legal

tender for debt, on the point of passage, and seeing after looking the ground over and consulting with various members, that there was no hope of defeating the bill on a straight issue, he prepared the amendment, which made the enactment conditional on the approval of the voters of the state and to go into effect only after it had been submitted to a vote of the electors. Then the question was fought out at the next election and the result was the rejecting of the bill by a vote of more than four to one.

And it is not too much to say that Vermont's exceptional prosperity above any part of the Union in the next thirty years, and its freedom from troubles like Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts that afflicted so many parts of the country, and came so near reducing things to a state of anarchy, was the result of this referendum scheme. It was, considering the times, a measure of extraordinary wisdom, and even yet its lesson has not been fully learned, that where demagogues and agitators with their plausible fallacies are bringing on disaster the safest defense is a reference to the original source of power, the people. It cannot be said, of course, that the people will always be right, especially on new problems before they have been fully discussed and sifted. But they are more apt to be right than any other source of authority. This is the bottom principal of democracy as against monarchy or oligarchy. Especially is it true, in a representative government where leaders constantly figure that the way of popularity and power lies in pandering to the selfishness and meaner passions of mankind, that an occasional direct application of the ozone of genuine popular thought is necessary. The politicians of Vermont then believed as did the politicians of other states, while the times were hard and debt burdens were oppressive, that the people would be pleased with a measure of inflation. The error was shown by an appeal to the people in Vermont; if it had been in the other states they would have escaped some severe experiences. Another notable case like it in political history was in Ohio in 1875, when the wave of Greenbackism was at its highest, men of all parties were bending before it, the Democrats had made it their chief issue, with the idea that success lay that way, and the Republicans feared to face the issue. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, insisted that there should be no faltering, but the canvass should be fought out on that question before the people, and the result was a signal victory for sound money against all the calculations of the time servers. It was this act of clear-viewed courage that made General Hayes his party's candidate for President the next year. It is always the safest course.

Mr. Chipman was also Governor Chittenden's coadjutor in the pressing to passage of that extraordinary measure of good sense in law, the quieting act, which is explained in the sketch of Governor Chittenden. Chipman represented Tinmouth in the General Assembly in 1784-'85. In 1786 he was elected assistant judge of the superior court being the first lawyer to be placed on the bench in Vermont. In 1789 he was elected chief justice and held the office for two years. He also had the decisive part in the negotiations which finally closed the controversy with New York and brought about Vermont's admission to the Union. He was a friend of Alexander Hamilton and in 1788 opened a correspondence with that great leader, which finally ended in Hamilton's espousing the cause of Vermont or throwing all his power and influence into an argument for an adjustment. Daniel Chipman says that the two men had an interview at Albany that winter, in which they agreed on the mode of settlement that was afterward adopted by the two states. When finally the consent of the New York Legislature was secured Chipman was appointed one of the commissioners for Vermont to determine the terms of settlement. He had always been fearful that the Vermont claims, and so land titles under Vermont authority, would fail to stand the test of law if they should ever be brought to adjudication, and so was not only solicitous for agreement with New York but that all these questions be disposed of in the agreement, as was done. He was a member of the commission that determined the boundary between the two states.

In the convention at Bennington to pass on the act of union and adopt the Federal Constitution, Chipman was the "Colossus of the debate," as Jefferson said of Adams in the Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence. There was then a strong feeling for the continued independence of Vermont; her prosperity had for several years been the envy of her neighbors; her own taxes were very light, and she had no share to bear of the burdens which the Revolution had left upon the rest of the country; her population was fast increasing and her values steadily mounting upward; she had gone safely through difficulties which seemed impossible of parallel, had shown her ability to take care of herself, was in a situation where it was an object for all sides to cultivate her friendship, had established a stable and smooth-working system of her own—and many were the men who argued that there was nothing to be gained by hitching the state to the federal system. Probably consent would have been positively refused

in the latter years of the old confederation, but the vigor and hopefulness which the new government under the constitution showed was very attractive to men of Chipman's views. Still the result seemed very doubtful when the convention at Bennington assembled, and under the leadership of Daniel Buck the arguments against union were speciously presented. Chipman made a speech of magnificent logic and eloquence, portraying the possibilities of political development in art, literature, science, industry and commerce, that were contained in the proposed connection, discussing and analyzing the new constitution in comparison with the best the world had seen. It was masterful as an argument and with the support of Bradley and Niles and others, it carried such conviction that the ratification was agreed to by a vote of 105 to 4. January 18, 1791, he was appointed with Lewis R. Morris commissioner to attend Congress and negotiate for the admission of the state into the Union.

Immediately after the admission President Washington appointed Chipman United States judge for the district of Vermont, a position which he resigned in 1793. But three years later, in 1796, he was again elected chief justice and in 1797 elected senator to succeed Tichenor, serving from 1797 to 1803. At the expiration of his term he returned to Vermont and resumed the practice of law with ever increasing fame. But he was not above serving the public in the humbler capacity and for the meagre pay of a legislator because he had been a United States judge and senator and he again represented Tinmouth, in the Legislature in 1806,-'7-'8-'9-'11.

In March, 1813, he was elected one of the council of censors, a body chosen once in seven years to review the constitution and recommend admendments. The ideas for which he stood then have some of them had to be adopted since and others must be to overcome evils that remain in our system. He always advocated amending the constitution to create a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, to take the power of election of judges from the Legislature and provide for appointment during good behavior and also to constitute a court of chancery distinct from the courts of law. He made and published a great argument then for the independence of the judiciary, reviewing the constitutions and practice of all the states, and applying most cogently the lessons of history and of the methods of other countries. But in spite of this luminous showing the old method of election at each session still survives, a relic of distorted and misapplied democracy, a method that combines the vices of both the appointive and elective systems without the merits of either. It is simply wonderful that the results of it have not been more evil.

Chipman was chosen chief justice of the state in 1813, receiving a majority of seventeen, where his party, the Federalists, had the lead by only one or two on joint ballot. He was however displaced in 1815 when the Democrats, or Republicans as they then generally called themselves, returned to power.

This was his last public position. He had for many years been an associate justice on the supreme bench, and had four times left the practice of law to take a seat on the bench. In 1816 he was appointed professor of law in Middlebury College, and gave a course of lectures that attracted much attention, and held the chair until 1843.

During the nullification times he wrote and published a very strong pamphlet against the Calhoun doctrine, more than matching in its vise-like logic the argument of the able South Carolinian.

Judge Chipman died Feb. 13, 1843, from congestion and inflammation of the lungs, aged ninety-one years. The last twenty-five years of his life were the golden period, where in well earned retirement, except for such law business as he chose to undertake, he enjoyed in rural pursuits his books, his friendship and correspondence with some of the most cultivated men of his time, and he was regarded by his neighbors and brethren of the profession almost as a patriarch.

His measurement as a lawyer and a judge will best be given by Mr. Huse in his department of this work. We will only allude to one of his methods as a judge, his habit of giving in his charges a summary of the testimony of each witness, instructing the jury as to the points on which it bore, clearing away immaterial matter and laying before the jury a compact and lucid statement of the whole case in all its bearings, while instructing them upon the law of it. He had a clear and discriminating mind, comprehensive in its grasp, and steadily analytic in its processes. He was cautious in forming his opinions, proceeding entirely without prejudice or bias, conscious that he had done so, and therefore positive and emphatic when he had reached a conclusion.

In 1793 he published a small work entitled "Sketches of the Principles of Government" and also a volume of "Reports and Dissertation" containing reports of cases decided while he was chief justice, with dissertation on the statute adopting the common law of England, the statute of offsets, on negotiable notes and on the statute of conveyances. In 1796, he was appointed one of a committee to revise the statutes of Vermont and the revised laws of 1797 were written by him. In

1833 he published "Principles of Government, a treatise on free institutions including the Constitution of the United States," which contained parts of his 1796 work.

CHASE, DUDLEY.—Speaker of the state Assembly for five years, twice United States senator, and four years chief justice of the state Supreme Court, was of a brainy family, being a brother of Bishop Philander Chase of Ohio, founder of Kenyon and Jobilee colleges, and the uncle of Salmon P. Chase, the great Republican statesman and chief justice.

Dudley Chase was born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 30, 1771, the son of Deacon Dudley Chase, and one of a numerous family of eight sons and six daughters. His youth was passed in pioneer privations at Cornish and Sutton, Mass., but he succeeded in obtaining a college education, graduating at Dartmouth in 1791. He studied law with Hon. Lot Hall at Westminster, and in the early nineties settled at Randolph. He was state's attorney for Orange county for eight years from 1803 to 1811 inclusive. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. He represented Randolph in the Legislature from 1805 to 1812 inclusive, and for the last five years he was speaker of the House, closing the service with such popularity that he was immediately elected United States senator to succeed Stephen R. Bradley.

He was elected for a full term of six years, but he resigned his seat in 1817 to accept an election as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was re-elected to that post each year until 1821 when he retired to return to the practice of law, but was sent to the Legislature in 1823-'24 and again won such popularity that he was in 1825 again elected to the United States Senate. At the close of his term in 1831 he retired finally to private life, devoting his attention to farming and gardening, of which he was exceedingly fond. A little of the scattering and disorganized opposition to Governor Galusha in 1819 centered about him, giving him 618 of the 2,618 votes cast against Galusha for Governor.

He was of attractive and winning address, portly in person, commanding in presence, well balanced mentally, with a poise of mind that fitted him admirably for judicial position, and a real kindness of heart that could not help to make him a favorite among men. He was perhaps somewhat lacking in the aggressive quality, like that of Galusha or Bradley or Niles, that makes the political leader of enduring power or that leaves permanent impress in statesmanlike work. Still there are events and good ideas in Vermont history with which Dudley Chase's name is identified. He was always earnest in advocacy of the support of district schools by a tax on the grand list so as to give poor children an equal opportunity with the rich to obtain an education. He helped in the framing in the act of 1805 regulating marriage and divorce. He was a member of the committee that fixed upon Montpelier for the location of the state capital. The state bank was established in 1806 on lines largely laid down by him. He was that year also a member of the legislative committee that drafted the famous "address of the Vermont Legislature" to President Jefferson entreating him to be a candidate for a third term. He was a member of the committee that provided for the location of the state prison at Windsor. He supported Bradley's resolution in 1807 for a constitutional amendment empowering the President to remove Supreme Court judges on address by a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate.

He died Feb. 23, 1846, at the age of seventy-four, after several years of declining health with fits of epilepsy. A fall in his room paralyzed his right leg which swelled badly, became erysipelas, and terminated in mortification and death. His wife, whose maiden name was Olivia Brown and whom he married in 1796 when she was seventeen years old, survived him but twenty-three days. They had no children of their own, but brought up many nephews and nieces and indentured boys, and of these gave a college education to not less than twelve or fifteen.

FISK, JAMES.—Judge of the Supreme Court, representative and senator in Congress, Universalist preacher, and a leader of the Democratic or Republican party in the state during its era of power and prosperity, was a native of Greenwich, Mass., born Oct. 4, 1763, and came to Vermont from Greenwich. Little is known of his ancestry or early youth, but his circumstances were humble and he was self-educated. His father died when he was only two years old, and he was early left to shift for himself. In 1779, at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, served for three years, then returned to Greenwich and went to work as a farm hand. He was only twenty-two years old when he was elected representative to the General Assembly of Massachusetts, and about this time he began to preach as a Universalist minister. He came to Barre in 1798, continued preaching occasionally, cleared a farm, and in his leisure hours studied law, opened practice and rapidly rose to eminence and influence. His alert mind, ready wit and power of practical and winning argument, his poise of character and justice and kindliness of views,

combined with his singularly genial, attractive demeanor, qualified him to an unusual extent for leadership. The late E. P. Walton says of him that "in his form, the vigor of his intellect and the brilliancy of his mind, he much resembled Aaron Burr." He was small of stature, keen eyed, a brilliant conversationalist, and, as Thompson says, "really talented."

He had been in Barre only three years when he was elected one of its selectmen, and the next year was sent to the Legislature, representing the town nine years, from 1800 to 1805, 1809 and 1810, and in 1815. He was a useful and prolific legislator, taking an active part in the legislation for the observance of the Sabbath, the taxing of liquor selling, the overhauling of the statutes for the support of the gospel, the collection of debts, proceedings in case of absconding debtors, land taxes, the forfeiture of charters, the reorganization of the judiciary system, and the regulation of marriage and divorce. He was prominent in the fight of 1804 over the law of libel, when it was proposed to do away with the old principle of privilege, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," and in criminal prosecutions to allow the respondent to plead in defence the truth of his words. He moved, as early as 1803, for the establishing of a permanent seat for the Legislature, and when the Assembly had passed the bill, before the Governor and Council had got the subject postponed, he was selected for Orange county's member of the special committee to locate the capital. He was also, in 1804, chairman of the committee that endeavored to get a settlement of our northern boundary with Canada.

He was an ardent friend of the University of Vermont in its younger days, and served on its board of trustees for several years, resigning in 1812. He naturally, with his adroitness and resourcefulness, became the leader of the Jeffersonians, being placed in the front in most of the contests with the Federalists, and especially where they wanted to match Governor Tichenor, who was indubitably one of the shrewdest politicians of his time. He was chairman of the committee in 1805 to draft an address in reply to the Governor's speech, and framed the answer to the proposal of the Massachusetts Legislature for constitutional amendments to exclude slaves from representation in any measure in Congress. He regretted the existence of slavery, and its influence in the making of laws to bind the freemen of our free state, but could see no remedy that "would not subvert the first and most operative principles of our federal compact." The skill with which these replies managed to take issue with the Governor, while couched in the most commendatory phrase, were too much for even "Jersey Slick" himself, and they may be instructively studied as models of this sort of sheathed stabbing in political warfare.

Mr. Fisk was also the chairman of the same committee when the Democracy came into power in 1809 and it was the address of Governor Galusha, with whom he was in full political sympathy, that was to be answered.

He was a judge of the Orange county court in 1802 and 1809, and in 1816 the Legislature chose him one of the three judges of the Supreme Court of the state. The next year he was re-elected, becoming the first assistant, and with his undoubted talent as a lawyer was on his way to the chief justiceship when he resigned to accept an election to the Senate.

He was elected a representative in Congress in 1804, serving two terms, and again two terms from 1811 to 1815, and then after his two years service on the Supreme Court, was chosen by the Legislature United States senator in 1817 to succeed Dudley Chase, but resigned after less than two years service and William A. Palmer was elected to succeed him.

He was a close friend and confidential adviser of President Madison and the administration through the war of 1812; he voted for the declaration of that war and his counsel was constantly sought, with reference to war measures.

He took a vigorous part in the "John Henry" debate of 1812, over the papers secured from that reprobate, who after five years life as a farmer, lawyer and editor in Vermont, was in 1809 employed by the Governor of Canada to get into communication with the most violent Federalists in New England and ascertain how far they could be brought to turn against their own country and in favor of England in case the embargo and other resistance to British aggressions should result in war. These papers opened the lid only a bit upon one of the most shameful chapters of our history, a chapter over which, fragmentary and unsatisfactory as is our knowledge of it, the blood of right feeling men cannot fail to boil to-day, a chapter that tells of sordid men and money making interests in New England that conspired in treason against the government that was fighting their battle and seeking to protect them from British spoliation, because they believed that the government ought to crawl at Britain's feet and do Britain's bidding against France, in order to help them to continue their money making. Mr. Fisk treated the subject vigorously in this view, and collected and presented a large mass of evidence showing how plottings for the dissolution of the Union had been going on. He quoted letters from Mr.

Erskine, the British minister, in support of this view. His arraignment was one that must have done an important part in covering the once glorious Federalist party with the disgrace that brought it into speedy decay and ruin.

But Mr. Fisk's moderation at another time served the state a good turn. The country's indignation at the selfish and base deeds of Federalists, focussed in the introduction, Jan. 6, 1814, of resolutions in the House instructing the attorney-general to institute a prosecution against Gov. Martin Chittenden for his proclamation of the year before ordering the Vermont militia home from New York, where they had been assigned to military duty at a critical time and point under the orders of federal commanders. The Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island had pursued a similar policy, refusing or threatening to refuse, on state rights grounds, requisitions on their militia for the common defense. Unscrupulous partisanship had reached about its worst abasement when Federalist executives could take this ground, and so far as they were concerned personally, prosecution might have been healthy. But Fisk deprecated the resolutions. He admitted that the proclamation was unjustifiable, thought few people in Vermont approved of it, knew the delegation in Congress did not, but he did not think it advisable to thus force the issue between state and nation. If the Governor had committed an offense against the laws let him be prosecuted, but let not Congress turn informer, which was all the resolutions meant; their effect would be only to give undue weight to successful prosecution and make Congress ridiculous if unsuccessful; they neither made nor strengthened law, and so were of no use. The argument was so well made that the resolutions were put to final sleep on the table.

Mr. Fisk was nominated and confirmed judge of the territory of Indiana in 1812, but declined the office after the Federalist presses in Vermont had wasted considerable energy in ridiculing the appointment. He did not cut much of a figure in his senatorial service because it was too brief to permit him, even under the rules then, to get to the front. He resigned in 1819 to accept the post of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, which he held for eight years, and during that time moved to Swanton, where he made his home until his death, which occurred Dec. 1, 1844.

In his later years he was a Whig as ardent as he had formerly been a Democrat. He was by temperament and logic a follower of Henry Clay, and the development of issues after the death of the Federalist party, that made the great Kentuckian the leader of the new party, naturally brought Fisk with them.

Mr. Fisk, soon after he came out of the Revolution, wedded Miss Priscilla West, of Greenwich, who died August 19, 1840, at the age of seventy-seven. They had six children—three sons and three daughters.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO.—Judge, councilor and senator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 31, 1778, the son of Major Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seymour. His father was a man of importance in Connecticut, a Revolutionary officer, state legislator for seventeen years and town clerk forty years, and among his descendants was Horatio Seymour, the New York statesman, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1868, and a nephew of the Horatio Seymour who became the Vermont senator and for a number of years the acknowledged leader of the Whigs in this state.

The subject of this sketch fitted for college under the tuition of his brother-in-law, Rev. Truman Marsh, graduated from Yale in 1797, taught an academy for a year at Cheshire, Conn., then attended Judge Reeve's famous law school at Litchfield for a year, and in October, 1799, came to Middlebury to continue his studies in the office of Daniel Chipman, and in 1800 was admitted to the bar. He was soon after appointed postmaster at Middlebury, and continued in the office nine years, until the growth of his law practice prevented his longer holding it. His reputation professionally was confined mainly to his own county, but he was probably engaged in more cases than any lawyer before or after him. His great defect was over modesty and lack of confidence in himself, so that he never pushed himself in law practice or politics as he might.

He had to get absorbed in the cause of his client, and the feelings and interests involved, before he could do himself justice. But he was very shrewd and tactful in the management of cases, and as a speaker, while making no pretensions to oratory, clear, logical and persuasive. In manners he was not only unassuming, but most urbane and courteous, and careful not to offend. His make up, in fine, was such as was sure in the course of years to command a great popularity, and he held it almost against his will, while shrinking from leadership, as few Vermonters have done. He was state's attorney for Addison county 1810 to 1813 and again 1815 to 1819, and councilor 1809 to 1814. When the Vermont state bank was established in 1806 he was chosen one of the first directors, and remained such until the branch at Middlebury was closed. In 1820 he was elected United States senator, and re-elected in 1826 after a vigorous contest with Governor Van Ness.

He was in early life a supporter of the administration and measures of Jefferson and Madison, but after the breakup following the Monroe administration he went with the Adams, or National Republican or what was afterwards the Whig element, and was influential in the party councils until his term in the Senate closed. He was also on terms of intimate personal friendship with Adams, Clay, Webster, King and Marcy, and men of such caliber, who all relied much on his judgment in matters of legislation, though it was rarely they could ever get him to speak in the Senate. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture.

At the close of his second term he returned to his law practice, and to party leadership in the state. It was due to his shrewd management very largely, that after the Anti-Masonic wave had swept over the state and controlled it for several years, the whigs were able to get the chief advantage of its breakup. Mr. Seymour was their candidate for Governor in 1833 and 1834, in the former of which years the whig vote fell to less than two thousand. In 1834, when the election was thrown into the Legislature, Seymour wrote a letter before the assembling, announcing that he would not be a candidate. This was to allow Governor Palmer an unobstructed re-election, which it was calculated would count when the collapse of Anti-Masonry came. Bradley, the Democratic candidate, who had about the same vote as Seymour, each a little over ten thousand, pursued the same wary course, but by individual instruction rather than a public letter, and with much less effect on the rank and file of the voters.

Mr. Seymour's later years were passed in the practice of his profession and in the duties of judge of probate, which he performed from 1847 to 1856. Middlebury conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1847.

He died Nov. 21, 1857, after several years of infirmity, at the age of eighty. He married in 1800 Lucy, daughter of Jonah Case, of Addison. She died in October, 1838, leaving three sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Moses Seymour, settled at Geneva, Wis.; another, Horatio, was a lawyer at Buffalo, N. Y., and another, Ozias, an attorney at Middlebury.

PRENTISS, SAMUEL, twice United States Senator, one of the great Whig leaders of his day, ranking with the six of highest fame whom Vermont has had among "the Elders of the land," the peer of the intellectual giants with whom he sat, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Benton, and perhaps even greater yet on the bench of the state Supreme Court and the United States district court, was a native of Stonington, Conn., where he was born March 31, 1782, the son of Dr. Samuel Prentiss. The family had been one of note for centuries, tracing back to 1318 in English official records, and including Capt. Thomas Prentiss, the noted cavalry officer in the King Phillip war, and Col. Samuel Prentiss, of the Revolutionary army, the great-grandfather of Judge and Senator Samuel.

Young Prentiss' boyhood was chiefly passed at Northfield, Mass., where Dr. Prentiss moved after a short stay at Worcester, when the future statesman was only four years old. With only a common school education, supplemented by a study of the classics under Rev. S. C. Allen, the minister of the town, young Prentiss studied law, first with Samuel Vose, of Northfield, then with John W. Blake, at Brattleboro, was admitted to the Windham county bar in December, 1802, and located at Montpelier a few months later. He devoted himself for full twenty years to his profession, and to extensive study and reading in cognate lines until his equipment was such as few men have.

The Legislature offered him almost unanimously in 1822, a position as associate justice of the Supreme Court, but he declined it. But in 1824 he did accept an election as Montpelier's representative in the General Assembly and from this time his rise in politics was rapid. It was at a time when the era of great Democratic leadership, the era of Galusha, Niles, Butler, Fisk, Bradley, and Van Ness, was drawing to a close, and a man of Prentiss' intellectual sweep found but little to obstruct his progress. He was re-elected to the General Assembly in 1825, and during the session was chosen to the Supreme Court, where four years' service won him an election by common consent to the chief justiceship, and one year more brought a summons to go to Washington as senator to succeed Dudley Chase. He was re-elected for a second term in 1836, but before it expired he resigned to accept an appointment as judge of the United States district court for the district of Vermont to succeed Elijah Paine, deceased. The nomination was confirmed by unanimous consent without the usual reference to a committee. He continued in this position for

fourteen years until his death, Jan. 15, 1857, completing an official career of thirty-four years which was not begun until he was forty-two. There is reason for believing that he could have had a seat on the Federal supreme bench, but preferred this because the duties were so near home.

As a lawyer he was profoundly learned with a learning that reached to the sources of the Roman as well as the common law, with a comprehension that embraced it as a great system of principles rather than technicalities and with a thorough belief that no less could be said of the law, in the words of Bishop Hooker, "than that its seat is the bosom of God." As a judge no less an authority than Chancellor Kent said: "I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England." His penetrating judgment, his power of analysis, like that of chemical forces in the certainty with which it could resolve every problem into its elements, his habit of sifting and of classification, together with his faculty of luminous statement, and his resolute uprightness, combined to render him well nigh a model for a judge.

It is said that not one of his decisions while on the Supreme Court was afterwards overruled. In the Senate his rank was easily among the first. John C. Calhoun said of him and his speech against the bankruptcy law of 1840, that it was the clearest and most unanswerable argument on a debatable question which he had heard for years. Mr. Prentiss' independence in following where his convictions led was illustrated by his stand on his questions, for he was the only Whig, with one exception, that fought the bill. But he was generally in close and confidential relations with Clay and Webster, sharing with them as third in command, the party leadership in the Senate. They both regarded him as the best lawyer in the Senate.

He was the originator and successful advocate of the law to suppress dueling in the District of Columbia. He was in at the opening of the great and protracted battle with the slavocracy, presenting in 1838, the resolutions of the state Legislature for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and also against the annexation of Texas. Several of his speeches on different subjects have gone into the reading books as among the American classics, and they are fine examples of the eloquence of straightforward logic. In his younger days he wrote considerable on literary and moral topics, which was published in the newspapers, and all through his life he constantly sought refreshment and invigoration of the mind by communion with the great masters of English literature. In his personal habits and his domestic life, he was a severe economist, a habit to which early necessity trained him; but he was still a liberal giver where the object commanded his approval. It is related of him that when the minister lost his own cow, the judge sent his man to the parsonage stable with one of his own two cows, and when as luck would have it that cow died the first night, he forwarded to the minister the money required to buy still another.

He married, in 1804, Lucretia, daughter of Edward Houghton of Northfield, a woman of unusual powers of mind and strength of character, who bore most of the family cares during Judge Prentiss' busy life. She died at Montpelier, June 15, 1855, aged sixty-nine. She had twelve children of whom ten were boys, and all of them who lived to reach manhood became lawyers.

SWIFT, BENJAMIN.—Representative in Congress in 1827,-1831, and senator from 1833 to 1839, came of a family of distinction in Connecticut, where his uncle, a Revolutionary colonel, was a judge and member of the council for twelve years. His father, Rev. Job Swift, was a well-known divine at Bennington and Addison. A brother, the seventh son of Rev. Job, was Samuel Swift, lawyer, editor, historian of Addison county, a judge of probate and assistant judge there, and secretary of the Governor and council in 1813 and 1814.

Benjamin Swift, the sixth child of Rev. Job, was born at Amenia, N. Y., April 8, 1780, before his father's coming to Vermont. He was well educated for those days, took a course in the law school of Reeves & Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and first put out his shingle for practice in Bennington county, but moved to St. Albans in 1809. Like most young lawyers he soon plunged into politics, taking the side of the then declining Federalists, so as to be effectually estopped from office-holding for a while and leaving a good share of his time and energy for improvement in his profession. He thus attained a leading place at the bar, though his equipment was not by nature that of a lawyer. He was repeatedly a candidate on local and county tickets and was two or three times elected representative from St. Albans, but it was eighteen years after his settlement in St. Albans before he reached any other office. He had come out of the war of 1812 a good deal better than most Federalists, for he did not allow his feeling against the Madison administration and his criticism of the war to carry him to any such foolish or traitorous lengths as it did many of his party. In fact, when the report came of a probable engagement with the British at Plattsburgh he was one of the first to shoulder his musket and proceed to the scene, and though he arrived

too late for the battle he showed a disposition which counted in his favor in after years.

As party lines were reformed after the "era of good feeling" under the Monroe administration, he naturally took the side of the national Republicans, and afterwards the Whigs, and as such was elected representative to Congress in 1827. He was re-elected in 1829, but before his term had expired the opposition party had become so strong, that though he was earnestly supported by his followers for a third election, he withdrew in favor of Heman Allen of Milton, who was elected. The next year, however, while the politics of the state were shaken all to pieces as regards the old parties, by the Anti-Masonic movement, he was brought forward as a candidate for the United States Senate, as a man whose moderation of views could command votes from all factions. He was elected and served a full term till 1839, retiring with a fair degree of credit. On one point especially he took an emphatic position in line with Vermont's views from the beginning. He refused to vote for the admission of Arkansas in 1836, because the new constitution of the state sanctioned perpetual slavery. He was a warm admirer and follower of Clay, and an enthusiastic advocate of his policies.

After his retirement from the Senate he devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits and scholarly leisure, except when he buckled on the armor for the management of campaign work for the Whig party, and it was while he was at work in the fields with his laborers that death overtook him. While in Congress he engaged earnestly in temperance work and was among the pioneer movers in the great Washingtonian temperance reform.

While in the Legislature he obtained the charter for the Bank of St. Albans, and was its first president.

He was a man of simple tastes and habits of life, of clear and penetrating judgment, severe in his notions, even while of a naturally impulsive temperament, and inclined to pursue with an absorbing energy any object for which he had started. In theology he was a Calvinist of the most rigid type in the regulation of his own conduct, but inclined to gentleness in abstract views. There was a rugged kindly courtesy about him, a freedom from malice or personal bitterness in controversy, political or religious, which in spite of his uncompromising argument, could not fail to command respect and even attachment. "Physically, mentally and morally," says E. P. Walton, "he was a large man."

PHELPS, SAMUEL S.—Senator for thirteen years, councilor, Supreme Court judge, and one of the ablest and most accomplished men the state has ever had in public life, was born at Litchfield, Conn., in May, 1793, and of a family that had for generations been one of intelligent well-to-do farmers. Litchfield was in those days a breeding ground for able and influential men, and has probably turned out more than any town of its size in the country. It then contained the very best law school in the country. The intellectual friction of such associations was of incalculable benefit for such a bright youth as Phelps, and here may be found the foundation of his greatness and that of his son. He entered Yale at the age of fourteen, graduating in 1811, in the class with John M. Clayton of Delaware and Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut. He pursued his legal studies for a few months in the law school until in 1812 he came to Middlebury and entered the office of Horatio Seymour who had himself come from Litchfield. He served in the war of 1812, in the ranks at Burlington and Plattsburg and afterwards as paymaster. In those days he was an enthusiatic young Democrat and supporter of the administration and the war; but when the Whig party was formed he went with that, though all through his political life he exhibited an independence of judgment and action that was unusual in those times, and several times he stood up for his views against the majority of his party when it cost something of peril and sacrifice to do so.

He was admitted to the Addison county bar in 1815, and made rapid progress to professional eminence, even with such lawyers as Seymour, Dan Chipman and Robert B. Bates as competitors. He was a member of the council of censors of 1827, and wrote the address of that body to the people of the state, chiefly notable for its argument for the abolition of the Governor's council, and the establishment of a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature—an argument which bore fruit seven years later, though it then failed. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Governor's council, and at that fall's session was chosen a judge of the Supreme Court, and was annually re-elected seven times until 1838, when he was chosen a senator in Congress to succeed Benjamin Swift. He was again elected in 1844, though he had one of the most disagreeable fights that the state has ever seen; an account of it is given in the sketch of Governor Slade.

In January, 1853, on the death of Senator Upham he was appointed to the vacancy on the recommendation of the Vermont delegation in Congress, though he lived on the west side of the state, because he was in Washington at the time; the nomination of a

judge of the Supreme Court was pending in the Senate and it was doubtful if any one else if appointed, could reach the Capital from Vermont, in season to help the Whigs on the vote. Judge Phelps remained in the discharge of his duties through that session, and returned to Washington the next winter to claim his seat, but as the Legislature had met in the meantime and failed to elect him or anybody else, the Senate refused to admit him on the ground that an executive appointee could not continue after the Legislature had had an opportunity to fill the vacancy.

Judge Phelps then retired to private life and the delights of his farm, though he still practiced in the courts in important cases, especially before the Supreme Court at Washington, where he had a high reputation. One argument especially, on the Woodworth planing machine patent, was regarded as among the strongest ever delivered before the court. He was not a frequent speaker in the Senate, reserving himself for great occasions. He was a member of the committee of thirteen that reported the Clay compromise measure between the North and South, the Omnibus bill of 1850, and the action greatly weakened him at home. He had been fully committed to the principle of the Wilmot proviso; he had, in a powerful speech the year before, reminded the Southerners that the whole agitation over the slavery question of which they complained, and because of which they were threatening the dissolution of the Union, was "only the logical sequence of the Mexican war, * * * which carried in its train elements that might end in despoiling the Republic;" but when the real danger of dissolution confronted him, his love of the Union led him, like Webster, to temporize, where with larger and cooler prevision he had recognized that temporizing was useless.

There was no stronger argument made against slavery in the whole course of the debates than that of Phelps in answer to Calhoun and Berrien in 1848 on the bill for the exclusion of slavery from Oregon, with the lessons and warning he drew from the action of the new French republic in abolishing it. Henry Wilson in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" describes it as a speech of "remarkable eloquence and power." Wilson says, in a general estimate of Phelps, that he was "a man of rare ability and equalled by few as a lawyer and forensic debater, but his unfortunate habits impaired public confidence." His position in the Senate gradually grew to be a conservative one, out of sympathy with the current of thought and events, soon to be guided by men like Seward and Chase, and he thus became less of a leader than his admirers thought he ought to be. He served laboriously on the committees of claims and Indian affairs, and it is said that the recommendations of his reports, fortified as they were by a definite statement of the case, were seldom rejected. He was, both as senator, judge and advocate, a cogent, powerful reasoner, with a clear, simple, vigorous way of stating his argument, and a habit of viewing questions that was at once comprehensive and discriminating, large in its grasp and quick in its mastery of the subject, and this with his dignified bearing and his air of resolute honesty, made him a weighty man in what was perhaps the greatest era of the greatest deliberative body of the world, a peer among such senators as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Benton, Macy, Clayton, Wright, Forsyth, Corwin and Douglas.

The senator died at his home in Middlebury, March 25, 1855. He was twice married, and brought up a large family of children of whom the eldest is Edward J. Phelps, the late minister to England. [For a sketch of E. J. Phelps see page 309, part II.]

UPHAM, WILLIAM—For ten years United States Senator, and though not ranking up with the great historical names from Vermont—Bradley, Phelps, Prentiss, Collamer, and Foote—yet a strong and able man of his time in national councils. He was born at Leicester, Mass., August 5, 1792, the son of Capt. Samuel Upham, who moved to Vermont in 1802, settling on a farm in Montpelier. Young William worked on the farm until he was fifteen, attending school only winters, when an accident in a cider mill, crushing his right hand so that it had to be amputated, and unfitting him for manual labor, procured paternal consent to his being "educated." A few terms at the old academy at Montpelier, then some tutoring in Latin and Greek by Rev. James Hobart at Berlin, and a short time at the University of Vermont were, however, all that his means would permit in this line. Then he studied law with Samuel Prentiss at Montpelier; was admitted to the bar in 1811, and for a few years practiced in partnership with Nicholas Baylies and afterwards alone or in temporary partnership for about thirty years, with hardly an interruption from politics to mar his professional achievements.

It was a bar of great lawyers with whom he had to match wits, including besides Senator Prentiss, such giants as Dillingham, Collamer and Lucius B. Peck. But he was a foeman worthy of the best of them, and became, in fact, one of the strongest jury advocates the state has ever had. He was Choate-like in the fiery impetuousness of his eloquence, though without the rich poetic fancy with which Choate embellished his argument, masterful in his methods of state-

ment, biting in sarcasm, full of nervous energy. Senator Seward in the obituary speeches in Congress described him as a "man of strong and vigorous judgment, which acted always by a process of inductive reasoning," and these were qualities that gave him peculiar powers in the rough and tumble of the law combats of those days.

He kept carefully out of politics until his reputation was made at the bar, refused all proffers of nomination to office, including one for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and held firmly to the theory that the "law is a jealous mistress." In 1827 he did accept an election as town representative, because success seemed very dubious when he consented to run, and he was re-elected the next year and again in 1830. He took high rank as a debater, of course, but at the close of his third term he remained for ten years more a simple lawyer though he was state's attorney for Washington county in 1829. But he was ardently in sympathy with the Canadian rebellion of 1838, presided over a great meeting at Montpelier that year to send greetings to the insurgents and condemn the Van Buren administration for its efforts to stop filibustering aid, and the 1840 campaign aroused him and for the first time in his life, when nearly fifty years old, he plunged actively into politics, and stumped nearly the whole state for Harrison.

The fruit was an enthusiastic personal following for himself, which, in 1842, showed itself in his election as United States senator to succeed Samuel C. Crafts; at the end of his term he was re-elected for another term but died before completing it, Jan. 14, 1853.

He was an ardent Whig and all the more so because of the power of partisan advocacy which his training as a lawyer had given him. Ill-health in the later years of his service interfered much with his activity, but he made a number of notable speeches and took positions on some occasions that were historic. He and Crittenden of Kentucky were the two men who voted "aye, except the preamble" on the bill in 1845, declaring that "war existed by the act of Mexico" and authorizing the President to call out 50,000 men. He moved the Wilmot proviso, forever forbidding slavery in the territory to be acquired, as an amendment to the bill in 1846 appropriating $3,000,000 to authorize the President to negotiate peace with Mexico, and he made a speech on the subject, treating trenchantly as it deserved the whole iniquity back of the Mexican war, which was widely circulated and published in pamphlets and newspapers. He made a number of strong speeches on different questions connected with the war, the greatest of them being that of Jan. 28, 1848, on the bill to establish territorial governments in Oregon, California, and New Mexico. But perhaps the greatest one and the one most independent of party lines of all his career was that of July 1 and 2, 1850, against the "compromise bill" of that year on the slavery question.

On the tariff question he was a Whig of Whigs, believing that increase of industry and growth of national wealth would surely flow from a protective policy, and being one of the most strenuous advocates of the idea that wool growing was to be promoted by high duties. He fought hard against the Walker tariff-reducing bill of 1846, and his speech on that occasion was highly complimented by Daniel Webster, who wrote asking for memoranda of some of his "statements respecting the market abroad for our wool," and adding, "following in your track, my work is to compare the value of the foreign and home market."

The senator had a habit of exhaustively studying his subject before speaking and then an effective way of marshaling his facts and arguments. As Senator Foot said in his eulogy, his speeches had "the peculiar impress of his earnestness, his research, his ability, and his patriotic devotion." Mr. Upham was for several years chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims and post office and post roads, so that a vast deal of detail work was thrown on his shoulders.

The senator's domestic life was a singularly happy one. His wife was Sarah Keyes of Ashford, Conn., whom he met while she was on a visit in Montpelier with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Brooks, grandmother of Gen. W. T. Brooks, commander of the Vermont Brigade. She was a beautiful, accomplished woman, who made her home at Montpelier and at Washington a center of social charm as well as a delight to its inmates. She died May 8, 1856. One of their sons, William K. Upham, went to Ohio, where he rose to the front in law, ranking with such men as Chase, Corwin, and Bingham. Another, Major Charles C. Upham, was paymaster in the United States Navy.

FOOT, SOLOMON.—Senator, representative in Congress for nineteen years, like Bradley and Edmunds long president *pro tem* of the Senate, and among the greatest of the succession of remarkable men Vermont has kept in the Senate, with hardly an exception, from the beginning, was a native of the state, born in Cornwall, Nov. 15, 1802, the son of Dr. Solomon and Betsey (Crossett) Foot. The family was of Connecticut origin, where one of the ancestors was prosecuted in 1702 "for having his negro servant sit" in his church pew, "contrary to religion and profanation of the Sabbath." Dr. Foot died when young Solomon was

only nine years old, and the boy was left to the training of an intelligent and prayerful mother. With intermissions of farm work and teaching of district schools to earn money, he fitted for college and graduated from Middlebury in 1826. For the next five years, except for one year while he was a tutor at Middlebury, he was preceptor of Castleton Academy, and professor of natural philosophy at the Vermont Medical School at that place. He re-established the academy on a broader basis, erected a handsome and spacious edifice, and indeed achieved a large success as a pedagogue, as he did with everything he took hold of in life.

But while teaching he had pursued the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and established himself in practice at Rutland. He at once plunged into politics, attracted attention the next year with an address which he issued in favor of Clay for President and against the re-election of Jackson, and from this time until his death he was almost constantly before the public. Rutland sent him to the Legislature in 1833, again in 1836-'37-'38, he being speaker in the last two sessions, and freshly enhancing his reputation by the ease and ability with which he discharged the duties. From 1836 to 1842 he was state's attorney for Rutland county, and in the latter year was elected representative in Congress as an ardent Whig, a follower of Clay, and a repudiator of Tyler. His first appearance on the floor was to present a petition for the "protection of American producers against the unfriendly and ruinous competition of foreign nations."

His first speech, June 4, 1844, was in the same line, and this was his position as long as he was in Congress. He was one of the few Republicans to vote against the low tariff bill of 1857. He, of course, fought the Walker tariff bill of 1846 strenuously. He earnestly opposed the admission of Texas and the Mexican war, whose purpose he declared to be simply to obtain more territory for slavery, and denounced the measures of the Polk administration almost uniformly, and especially its construction of the Oregon boundary question. He made a hot speech Feb. 10, 1847, full of "scornful defiance" of the President for his intimation that those who censured the conduct of the executive in carrying on the war were guilty of constructive treason. He was one of the three intrepid men who came to the rescue of Giddings of Ohio, when Dawson of Louisiana, supported by four other Southerners, pistol in hand, threatened to shoot him for his denunciation of the "brutal coarseness" and "moral putridity" of slavery, and when it looked for a time as if the floor of Congress was to be a general shooting-ground.

He served in the House two terms and refused a re-election in 1841, to return to the practice of law. But he was the next fall sent to the Legislature by Rutland and re-elected in 1848, and again was speaker of that body, and in 1850 he was elected to the Senate to succeed Judge Phelps, and this was the arena where he won his largest fame. He was prominent in the debates over the Kansas question against the admission of the state under the Lecompton constitution. He opposed the scheme for the acquisition of Cuba, justified the action of Commodore Paulding in the arrest of William Walker whose filibustering expedition to South America he recognized as a scheme of the slavery extensionists. He was a participant in the discussion of all Central American matters, and strenuous in insisting that England should give up her protectorate over the Mosquito territory. He served with Jeff Davis as a commissioner to reorganize the course of study and discipline at West Point. He was a strong advocate of governmental construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast. He carried through bills for the erection of a custom house at Burlington and court houses at Windsor and Rutland and for the improvement of the breakwater at Burlington. He served industriously on the committees on pensions, post-offices and post roads, revolutionary claims, public lands, pensions contingent claims and foreign relations, rising steadily by the care and thoroughness of his work to a position of leadership. He supervised the enlargement of the capitol and the erection of other government structures. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements for the inauguration of President Lincoln.

When the extra session of Congress was convened on account of the war, July 4, 1861, Mr. Foot was unanimously elected president *pro tempore* and through the whole of this, the whole of the Thirty-seventh and a part of the Thirty-eighth Congress he continued in this position. During the trying days of the war he did not appear on the floor so much as he had before done, evidently regarding speech-making as a needless waste of energy when there was so much work to be done, and the party in power had things all their own way, anyhow. On several important occasions, however, he kicked out of party traces. He voted against the legal tender act because he regarded it as clearly unconstitutional, and against Sumner's bill in 1861 to wipe out of slavery in the proposed new state of West Virginia as a prerequisite to its admission. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864. One of his last speeches in the Senate was that of Jan. 12, 1865, in favor of terminating the Canadian reciproc-

ity treaty. He was with the leaders of his party in sharp antagonism to President Johnson and his policy, but died March 28, 1866, before the crisis in that struggle came, though he clearly foresaw it.

In him the country plainly saw it had lost one of its best equipped statesmen. He may not have had, as Senator Edmunds says, "that aggressive intellectual combativeness and analytical subtlety of mind, which, fortified by learning, has produced the greatest lawyers," but he had a sound and practical mind, an active and vigilant industry, a habit of thoroughness of preparation for his duties, together with an intellectual and moral courage, and a hatred of meanness and duplicity, that, while it sometimes carried him too far in partisanship, made him faithful, reliable and useful.

Senator Foot was twice married, first in 1839, to Emily, daughter of William Fay of Rutland, who soon after died; and second, to Mrs. Anna Dora, daughter of Henry Hodges of Clarendon, who survived him.

BRAINERD, LAWRENCE.—Briefly senator, to fill out Mr. Upham's term, for years the recognized leader of the Liberty party in the state and under whose auspices the old Whig party was absolved into it, under the new name "Republican," was a native of Connecticut, born at East Hartford, March 16, 1794. He was from a family that has been called one of "the two great families of divines"—the Beechers being the other—because of its great number of clergymen, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist. Among them have been several missionaries, including David Brainerd, the evangelist of the aborigines, whose biography was written by Jonathan Edwards.

Lawrence was the fifth of the thirteen children of Dea. Ezra and Mabel (Porter) Brainerd, but when nine years old went to Troy, N. Y., to live with an uncle, Joseph Brainerd. Five years later he started out to shift for himself, went to St. Albans on the proceeds of walnuts he had gathered and sold, and with a capital of just twenty-five cents began the struggle of life. That same year, though only fourteen, he was sent to Massachusetts, a distance of three hundred miles, to fetch a pair of oxen. He made the journey on foot but executed the trust faithfully. Though his education had been limited, he fitted himself to teach district school and that pursuit he followed for several winters. Then he became a clerk in a store, and, in 1816, embarked in business for himself, and with his foresight, courage and large judgment rapidly enlarged his operations, acquiring additional wealth at every step.

He conducted a large mercantile establishment, doing an extensive barter with the farmers. He also engaged in farming and sheep raising, and as "railroad times" approached took hold of these enterprises with all his energy. With John Smith and Joseph Clark he effected the construction of the Vermont & Canada R. R., borrowing $500,000 on their personal credit before any stock subscriptions had become available. He was connected with the Vermont Central either as director or trustee until his death, and was among the original projectors and promoters of the Stanstead, Sheffield & Chambly, and of the Missisquoi roads. He was also largely interested before this time in Lake Champlain navigation, built the first upper cabin steamer that plied its waters, and was a director of the St. Albans Steamboat Co. for many years.

His political life began with service as deputy sheriff in his young manhood, to which he was recommended by his reputation for bravery. In 1834 he was elected representative from St. Albans, but this was his last office until he became Federal senator, because in 1840 he abandoned the Whig party, with which he had been affiliated, on the slavery issue. He was one of the three hundred and nineteen in Vermont to cast their votes for Birney for President in 1840. He stood as the Liberty party's candidate for Governor in 1846 and 1847, yielding the post to Oscar L. Shafter and the "Free Soil" movement of 1848, but returning to it in 1852 and 1853, holding the balance of power so as to throw the election into the Legislature in 1852, and defeat the Whigs and prevent Governor Fairbanks' re-election in 1853. The result was the break-down of the Whigs, the coalition of 1854 and the formation of the new Republican party, over whose first convention in July of that year Mr. Brainerd presided. He was a candidate for the state Senate from his county, but was beaten by the old Whig animosity. But the new movement had become so strong before the close of the year, that when a vacancy in the United States Senate occurred by the death of Senator Upham, Brainerd was elected to it by a practically unanimous vote, the first man who had been sent there on purely abolitionist principles.

He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and chairman of the Vermont delegation in the latter that threw the vote of the state for Abraham Lincoln. He called the convention of 1856 to order, was chosen one of its vice-presidents, and served during the campaign on the national executive committee. He was, of course, a cordial supporter of the Union cause through the war, and a less impatient one than most of the old anti-slavery leaders, because he foresaw that the end, in the inevitable logic of events, must be emancipation. He had, before the war, kept the last station of the "underground railroad" on the route to Canada, and many a poor runaway black had been aided by him to liberty.

After the war he was deeply interested in the work of the American Missionary Association in educating and uplifting the freemen, and was president of the association and always a generous contributor to its funds. He in fact came to be known as among the most princely of Vermont philanthropists, and his donations were in many lines of educational and religious work. He was a business man of remarkable ability always, and his training and habits of thought followed him in his benefactions. He had to be convinced that the object of charity was a worthy one, that the money would be judiciously expended, and then his purse strings were open. Disbursements increased in magnitude as his means increased, and he recognized in the possession of wealth a trust to be executed for good.

He was married Jan. 16, 1819, to Fidelia Barnet, daughter of William Gadcomb, and she died Oct. 18, 1852, having borne him twelve children, of whom four sons and two daughters reached maturity. One daughter married J. Gregory Smith, afterwards Governor; and the other, F. S. Stranahan, the present Lieutenant-Governor. The sons were: Lawrence, Aldis, Erastus P., and Herbert, who have all been men of prominence.

COLLAMER, JACOB.—Judge, both representative and senator in Congress, postmaster-general under Taylor, the only Vermonter before Proctor to serve in the cabinet, is the man whose statue, as the representative Vermonter, stands with that of Ethan Allen in legislative hall at Washington. He was born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1791, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Ormun) Collamer, the third of eight children. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and of a family that had for generations been prominent in Massachusetts, "Collamores Ledge" being named after one member, Capt. Anthony Collamer, who was shipwrecked there. Samuel Collamer came to Vermont when Jacob was about four years old. Early in youth, ambition and thirst for knowledge possessed the boy, and by his own energy and industry he procured the means to prosecute preparatory collegiate and professional study and yet was fitted for admission to the University of Vermont at the age of fifteen. He graduated in 1810, and then studied law with Mr. Langworthy and later with Benjamin Swift at St. Albans, being admitted to the bar in 1813. There was an interruption in 1812 when he was drafted into the detailed militia service and served in the frontier campaign as lieutenant of artillery.

In 1816 he moved to Royalton, where he practiced his profession with growing reputation for twenty years, until in 1836 he went to Woodstock. He was for several years register of probate in the Royalton district. He represented that town in the Legislatures of 1821, '22, '27 and '28. He was state's attorney for Windsor county in 1822, '23 and '24. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1836, that did away with the old Governor's council and established the state Senate, and took a leading part in effecting the change.

In 1833, unexpectedly to himself, Mr. Collamer was elected one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court, and regularly re-elected until 1842, when he declined further service. If his career had ended here it would have been distinguished; as a *nisi prius* judge he was extraordinarily well equipped by habit and training of mind. As Judge James Barertt, long his partner, says of him: "Without any of the qualities designated fancy, imagination, brilliancy, or genius, his mind was made up of a clear and ready perception, acuteness of discrimination, a facile faculty of analysis, an aptness and ease in rigid and simple logic, excellent common sense, and withal, a most tenacious memory of facts. These qualities of mind enabled him to serve and master all the substantial purposes of professional and judicial avocation without his becoming emphatically a judicial scholar. What his lawbooks contained he knew not, as mere matter of recollection, their substance became incorporated as matter of consciousness into the very substance of his mind, which thus became thoroughly indoctrinated and imbued with the foundation principles upon which the superstructure of his professional greatness arose."

Says Judge Poland: "His published opinions while a judge of the Supreme Court, are models of judicial compositions. For accuracy of learning, terseness of statement, clearness and comprehensiveness of style, I

do not know where they are excelled. Had Judge Collamer remained upon the bench to the end of his life, like Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, or Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania, I have no doubt his judicial fame would have equalled that of those eminent jurists."

But the next year, after a close and hotly contested campaign that required two trials at the polls, and with Ransom and Titus Hutchinson the candidates against him, he was elected to Congress and entered upon the national career that continued, with only brief interruptions and with steadily enlarging fame and usefulness, until his death. His colleagues when he took his seat were George P. Marsh, Solomon Foot and Paul Dillingham. His first speech was in February, 1844, in opposition to the apportionment resolution, and it attracted a good deal of attention. But the argument which fixed his place in the front rank of the Whig leaders was delivered in the April following, on the tariff, and under the title of "Wool and Woolens," to which a large part of it was given. It is, perhaps, the strongest and most exhaustive argument ever made in favor of protection to wool growing, and as a historical, constitutional and economic argument was one of the best Congress has ever heard on the protective side of the question. He served on the public lands committee and was its chairman in the Thirtieth Congress. He originated the system now in force of mapping the public domain and thus exhibiting the real location and market status of every section of land. He was prominent in the debates on the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, taking the Whig view, of course, but with the moderation and independence of judgment that so often marked his conduct.

He declined a re-election to Congress in 1848, but a legislative caucus that fall formally recommended him for a cabinet position, and President Taylor on his inauguration named him for Postmaster-General. Here again his clear-headed and progressive thought brought some good ideas to the administration, and though the service was brief, it is the testimony of his associate in the cabinet, Reverdy Johnson, that the "vast and complicated business of the department was never more ably conducted." Henry Wilson says in his history, the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," that Mr. Collamer "was a statesman of recognized ability and firmness, and was unquestionably the most decided of any member of the cabinet in his opposition to the increasing encroachments of the slave power."

On the death of President Taylor, in July, 1850, Mr. Collamer resigned with the rest of the cabinet, and again returned to his law practice in Vermont, and was that fall elected circuit judge by the Legislature. The choice between the Supreme Court and circuit judiciary was offered him, but he preferred the latter and continued to preside in the county courts, until in 1854 the young Republican party elected him United States Senator as an anti-slavery Whig, in conjunction with Lawrence Brainerd of Free Soil antecedents. He at once entered the arena over the Kansas troubles, presented a minority report, signed only by himself, upon the condition of affairs in that territory, and he was fully a match for Douglass in the great debate that followed, ushering in the years of controversy that ended with the admission of Kansas as a free state in 1861, a result that was largely developed out of his efforts. He was not and never professed to be an abolitionist, but he understood fully the spirit and purpose and inevitable procedure of the slave power. He long believed that it could be met and defeated by standing on the constitution, but never by yielding to its encroachments. He and Grimes of Iowa, and Fessenden of Maine were most intimate associates through this era, forming in their conservatism along certain lines, and their agreement in economic views a triumvirate not less useful, though less conspicuous than that of Seward, Chase and Sumner which finally aroused and brought to fruition the tremendous moral sentiment of the North on the slavery question. As has been well said of him, he "united the best traits of the radical and the conservative." He was one of the three senators from New England who voted against the tariff bill of 1857.

When his term expired in 1860 he was re-elected for a second term, and filled even a larger place in national councils. Indeed, Vermont presented his name to the Chicago convention that year for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and he received ten votes on the first ballot of the convention, the only Vermonter, except Edmunds, who has been so honored in the national conventions of either party. But his name was withdrawn after the first ballot, and though there was some talk of him for the vice-presidential nomination, he was left to do an important work and one for which he was best adapted in the Senate, to meet the storm which was gathering upon the country.

At first, as Sunset Cox says in his "Three Decades," Senator Collamer was "regarded as not indifferent to a compromise which would at least retain the border states, if it did not stop the movement of the Gulf states" toward secession. He and Fessenden were among the few Republicans who declined to vote against the "Crittenden compro-

mise" of the winter of 1861, proposing by constitutional amendment to forever forbid any revocation of the guarantees of slavery within existing limits, its three-fifths representation and its perpetual right to recover fugitives, in other words, to intrench the institution securely in the organic law of the land. They did not vote for this amendment, but by abstaining from voting at all, signified their willingness to concede so much if it would satisfy the South; and indeed it would only have been putting into constitutional phrase the doctrine upon which all parties had professed to stand up to that time. He voted and spoke powerfully in the panic following Bull Run, for the Crittenden resolution, declaring that the war was waged only to preserve the Union, the supremacy of the constitution, and the dignity, equality and rights of all the states, and as soon as these objects were accomplished the "war ought to cease."

But while he was of the conservative element of the party, repressing the extreme measures to which the times naturally tended, he was resolute and uncompromising in his stand for the Union. The great act of July 13, 1861, which invested the President with new powers and gave the war its first congressional sanction, was drawn by him, and in the words of Charles Sumner, who was so often in conflict with him, it was "a landmark in our history, and might properly be known by the name of its author as Collamer's Statute." He offered the resolution in the amended form it finally took regarding the reclaiming and surrender of fugitive slaves, forbidding any army or naval officer under severe penalties from assuming to take any action whatever on the subject.

He opposed in 1862 Sumner's amendment to an appropriation bill prohibiting the domestic slave trade, on the ground that any law which should undertake in any way to recognize negroes as merchandise instead of "persons," as described in the constitution, was "totally unauthorized and unconstitutional." He offered the bill of 1864, to treat all negroes who had enlisted on the same footing as other troops. But he opposed, as did several of the most radical anti-slavery men, the prohibition of slavery in West Virginia when it was created into a state and admitted to the Union. He stood out against the bulk of his party in denying the right of Congress to tax the state banks out of existence. He opposed also the Legal Tender Act, making an exhaustive argument against it as unconstitutional. He would not admit the "necessity" or the morality of the greenback issue. He was not willing that the government should be like the man who says, "Here is my note, if I do not pay it you must steal the amount from the first man you come to and give him this note in payment."

As the war closed and the era of reconstruction came on, Mr. Collamer found himself more nearly in line with the more radical section of his party. He denied the right of the insurgent states to participate in any presidential election until Congress had declared that the insurrection was ended. He demanded of the South in the last speech he made, "some security for future peace." His argument for the requirement of the "ironclad oath" is declared by Henry Wilson to have been "among the most lucid and logical presentation, of the reasons for extra-judicial and extra-constitutional legislation." He took the ground fully that Congress could and should control in the matter of reconstruction. But disease and death cut short his service before the struggle over this subject had reached its great historic intensity. He died at his home in Woodstock, Nov. 9, 1865.

The judgment of his cotemporaries was one of profound admiration for his character and abilities. Senator Morrill, in presenting to Congress the statue in behalf of the state, declared him to be its "foremost citizen in ability, moral excellence, and national distinction." Mr. Blaine in "Twenty Years of Congress" sums Collamer up as "an able, wise, just and firm man, stern in principle, conservative in action," and again, "to describe him in a single word, he was a wise man." "Conservative in his nature, he was sure to advise against rashness. Sturdy in his principles, he always counseled firmness. In the periods of excitement through which the party was about to pass, his judgment was sure to prove of highest value—influenced, as it always was, by patriotism, and guided by conscience. Without power as an orator, he was listened to in the Senate with profound attention, as one who never offered counsel that was not needed. He carried into the Senate the gravity, the dignity, the weight of character, which enabled him to control more ardent natures, and he brought to a later generation the wisdom and experience acquired in a long life devoted to the service of his state and of his country."

Of his personality the best picture was that drawn at a single touch by Representative Woodbridge, in presenting resolutions upon his death. "You all recollect the sweetness of his face. He seemed, as Sidney Smith said of Horner, to have the ten commandments written there." He was a man who was loved by children, by neighbors, by all who knew him. He was a member of the Congregational church for the last twenty years of his life, and he delivered a course of lectures, as reverent as they were learned, on

"The Authenticity of the Scriptures." He was for some time professor of medical jurisprudence in the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, where he gave short but instructive courses of lectures. The University of Vermont conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1849, and Dartmouth in 1860.

Mr. Collamer wedded, July 15, 1817, Mary N., daughter of Abijah Stone, and seven children were the fruit of this union: Harriet (Mrs. Eliakim Johnson), Mary (Mrs. Horace Hunt, of New York City), Edward, now in Ohio; Ellen (Mrs. Thomas G. Rice, of Cambridge, Mass.), and Frances, who resides at the old family mansion at Woodstock. William Collamer died in 1873, being a man of unusually brilliant parts.

POLAND, LUKE P.—Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court, both senator and representative in Congress, and a man of extraordinarily large brain power, though without the qualities of popular success in politics, was born at Westford, Nov. 1, 1815, the son of Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland. The father and grandfather were carpenters and joiners by trade and farmers as well, and the father was Waterville's first representative in the Legislature after it was organized as a town. But the family was in comparatively humble circumstances and Luke's educational advantages were limited to a few weeks each year in the public school, until he was twelve years old, and a bare five months in the academy at Jericho, when he was seventeen. The balance of his youth was passed as clerk in a country store at Waterville, and in work upon the paternal farm and in the saw-mill. But he was an eager student and gathered such knowledge from reading and contact with life that his father approved of his desire to study law, and he set out on foot with a capital consisting of just one change of underclothing, for the neighboring village of Morristown, and teaching school that winter, began the study the following spring in the office of Samuel A. Willard.

He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and by the force of his native ability rose so rapidly in the ranks of his profession that twelve years later, in 1848, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court over a Whig competitor and by a Whig Legislature, though he had himself always been a Democrat until that year when he was candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Free Soil ticket. He had before been register of probate for Lamoille county in 1839 '40; a member of the state constitional convention in 1843; states attorney for Lamoille county in 1844 and '45. His judicial duties kept him out of active politics for the next twenty years, though he was still a Democrat of Free Soil sympathies until after the formation of the Republican party when he joined that. In 1860 he was chosen chief justice of the Supreme Court and held the position until his election as senator. Some important questions went into the crucible of his thought and decision during these years, among them the power of eminent domain or the right to take private property for public uses and the proper extent and limitation of that power; the adoption of the common law of England by the United States; the subject of easements; the constitutionality of retroactive statutes; the acquirement of title by adverse possession; to what extent promises to pay the debt of another are governed by the statute of frauds. His opinion upon the extent of the constitutional power of the state to authorize its soldiers in camp to vote was regarded as a settlement of that vexed question, and was followed by several states.

Judge James Barrett says of him: "In thirty years conversancy with the bench and bar of Vermont, it has not been my fortune to know any other instance in which the presiding judge in his *nisi prius* circuit has been so uniformly, and by the spontaneous acquiesence of the bar, so emphatically 'the end of the law' in all things appertaining to the business of these courts. As judge of the Supreme Court sitting in banc his adaptedness to the place was equally manifest. His mastery of the principles of the law, his discriminating apprehension of the principles involved in the specific case in hand, his facility in developing, by logical processes and practical illustrations, the proper applications and results of these principles are very strikingly evinced in the judicial opinions drawn up by him, contained in the Vermont reports. His memory of cases in which particular points have been decided was extraordinary, and this memory was accompanied by a very full and accurate apprehension of the very points and grounds and reasons of the judgment. Some of the cases in which he drew the opinion of the court stand forth as leading cases, and his treatment of the subjects involved ranks with the best specimens of judicial disquisition."

Upon the death of Senator Collamer, having some years before moved to the east side of the mountain and made St. Johnsbury his home, he was chosen by the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of a little over a year, and in 1866 was elected representative to the lower house of Congress and Morrill transferred to the Senate. While in the Senate he was placed on the judiciary committee and piloted the bankruptcy bill, of which he was given charge, to enactment. While in the Senate also he inaugurated the greatest work of his congressional career, the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. The plan, a singularly clear and comprehensive one, was his, and passed substantially in the shape he reported it, the direction of all subsequent proceedings in the following seven years was by him, as chairman of the house committee; the ultimate decision of what was and was not law, the sifting out of statutes that over-lapped one another, or were repealed because of incompatibility or inconsistency; the construing of difficult or conflicting phrases, the rearrangement of the statutes by subject and in all the detail and diversity of chapters and sections, were all guided ultimately by him. This codification was a work largely judicial in character, and as Hon. Lorin Blodgett said in an address before the Social Science Association at Philadelphia, in 1875, entitled to "a rank quite distinct from if not higher than any previous work of the kind known to history." Both the House and Senate accepted the work as it came from his hands and it became law June 3, 1874.

Judge Poland filled several other important posts during his House service. He was chairman of the committee to investigate the Ku Klux outrages, which took evidence filling thirteen large volumes, and whose report had much to do with breaking up that organization. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the vexed question of the Geneva award, advocating the right of the insurance companies to receive the money awarded for vessels and cargoes destroyed by the rebel cruisers where the owners had received their insurance. He was chairman of the Credit Mobilier investigating committee, and drew the report which, though unanimous on the part of the committee, and relegating several prominent men to private life, was regarded as somewhat of a compromise on the merits of the case. In the winter of 1874-'75, after he had been defeated for re-election, he was chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the troubles in Arkansas, and his report was in direct antagonism to the views of President Grant and the party leaders, and strong in its condemnation of the policy of military interference with state elections and state governments. It was a vigorous display of independence, such as he had not often been accustomed to in the heat of the politics of the previous few years, but natural ot his judicial mind. There had been a marked incident of a similar kind while he was in the Senate when he voted in opposition to the bulk of his party in favor of Senator Stockton in the contested election case from New Jersey.

It was in the Congress of 1873-'75, while leading in the Credit Mobilier investigation, and as his great work in the revision of the laws was nearing its end, that Judge Poland seemed to be on the crest of the wave of advancement. There were even suggestions of him for the Presidential nomination in the next campaign. But the prospects were all dashed at one blow, by the passage of the "salary grab" bill, so called, increasing the salaries of members to $7,500 a year and dating it back to the beginning of that Congress. Judge Poland voted against the bill, but he would not yield to the storm of popular fury which arose. While other members hastened to convert their extra salary back into the treasury, or give it to their states or benevolent objects, he felt only contempt for their terror. "Here," he said, slapping his trousers pocket, when asked as to the disposition of his extra pay, "here it is and here it is going to stay." He had had a sharp fight against the brilliant Judge B. H. Steele to secure his renomination in 1872, and antagonisms and claims of broken trades arose on every side to confront him.

There had always been weaknesses in him as a politician. His brainy quality could not be denied, and personally there was a sparkling wit and genial humor that won some men to him, while it seemed to repel others; there were accusations of greed in money matters, of too much grasping of honors for himself and of too great fondness for whiskey, all of which had some basis of truth, though greatly exaggerated and entitled to weigh but little in the balance against his extraordinary intellectual equipment. But in the peculiar conditions of that year, the political revulsion that extended through the land, they were sufficient to defeat him for re-election in one of the strongest Republican districts of the country.

He was, however, chairman of the state's delegation to the Republican national convention of 1876, and was still suggested in some quarters as a vice-presidential candidate; but he himself presented Wheeler's name to the convention and was largely instrumental in securing the nomination for that gentleman. In 1878 St. Johnsbury sent him to the state Legislature, where, of course, he took a leading position. In

1882, he made something of a contest against Senator Morrill for the latter's seat in the Senate, but unsuccessfully of course. But a "surprise party" in the convention of the new second district of that year secured him the nomination for the House away from General Grout. But he served only one term and despite his great and recognized ability, and long experience, without especial distinction; he seemed to be out of the current, all the more because it was evident that he would not secure a re-election.

He was married on the 12th of January, 1838, to Martha Smith, daughter of Dr. William Page of Waterville. By this marriage he had three children. Of these Martin L., the eldest, was educated at West Point Military Academy, and afterward served as captain of the ordnance corps; he died at Fort Yuma in August, 1878; Mary died in August, 1865; and Isabel is now the wife of A. E. Rankin of St. Johnsbury. Mrs. Poland died in April, 1853. In 1854 Judge Poland married Adelia H. Page, sister of his deceased wife.

He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont in 1861, was a trustee of the institution, 1878, and founded the Westford scholarship there in honor of his native town.

Judge Poland died July 2, 1887.

# REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following is a complete list of the Representatives in Congress for Vermont. Biographical sketches of the entire list are given on the following pages, with exceptions noted.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel Niles, | 1791 95 | Orsamus C. Merrill, | 1817–19 | §Solomon Foot, | 1843–47 |
| †Israel Smith, | 1791–97 | Charles Rich, | 1817–25 | †Paul Dillingham, | 1843–47 |
| Daniel Buck, | 1795–99 | Henry Olin, | 1824–25 | §Jacob Collamer, | 1843–49 |
| Matthew Lyon, | 1797–1801 | Mark Richards, | 1817–21 | William Henry, | 1847–51 |
| Lewis R. Morris, | 1797–1803 | William Strong, | 1819–21 | Lucius B. Peck, | 1847–51 |
| †Israel Smith, | 1801–03 | Ezra Meech, | 1819–21 | William Hebard, | 1849–53 |
| William Chamberlain, | 1803–05 | Rollin C. Mallory, | 1819–31 | James Meacham, | 1849–56 |
| †Martin Chittenden, | 1803–13 | Elias Keyes, | 1821–23 | Ahiman L. Miner, | 1851–53 |
| James Elliot, | 1803–09 | †John Mattocks, | 1821–23 | Thomas Bartlett, Jun., | 1851–53 |
| Gideon Olin, | 1803–07 | Phineas White, | 1821–23 | Andrew Tracey, | 1853–55 |
| §James Fisk, | 1805–09 | William C. Bradley, | 1823–27 | Alvah Sabin, | 1853–57 |
| James Witherell, | 1807–08 | D. Azro A. Buck, | 1823–29 | ‡Justin S. Morrill, | 1855–67 |
| Samuel Shaw, | 1808–13 | Ezra Meech, | 1825–27 | George T. Hodges, | 1856–57 |
| William Chamberlain, | 1809–11 | †John Mattocks, | 1825–27 | Eliakim P. Walton, | 1857–63 |
| Jonathan H. Hubbard, | 1809–11 | George E. Wales, | 1825–29 | Homer E. Royce, | 1857–61 |
| §James Fisk, | 1811–15 | Heman Allen of Milton, | 1827–29 | Portus Baxter, | 1861–67 |
| William Strong, | 1811–15 | §Benjamin Swift, | 1827–31 | Frederick E. Woodbridge, | 1863–69 |
| William C. Bradley, | 1813–15 | Jonathan Hunt, | 1827–32 | Worthington C. Smith, | 1867–73 |
| †Ezra Butler, | 1813–15 | William Cahoon, | 1827–33 | §Luke P. Poland, | 1867–75 |
| †Richard Skinner, | 1813–15 | Horace Everett, | 1829–43 | Charles W. Willard, | 1869–75 |
| Charles Rich, | 1813–15 | †William Slade, | 1831–43 | ‡George W. Hendee, | 1873–79 |
| Daniel Chipman, | 1815–17 | Heman Allen of Milton, | 1832–39 | Dudley C. Denison, | 1875–79 |
| Luther Jewett, | 1815–17 | †Hiland Hall, | 1833–43 | ‡Charles H. Joyce, | 1875–83 |
| Chauncey Langdon, | 1815–17 | Benjamin F. Deming, | 1833–35 | Bradley Barlow, | 1879–81 |
| Asa Lyon, | 1815–17 | Henry F. Janes, | 1835–37 | ‡James M. Tyler, | 1879–83 |
| Charles Marsh, | 1815–17 | Isaac Fletcher, | 1837–41 | ‡William W. Grout, | 1881–83 |
| John Noyes, | 1815–17 | John Smith, | 1839–41 | §Luke P. Poland, | 1883–85 |
| Heman Allen of Colchester, | 1817–18 | Augustus Young, | 1841–43 | ‡John W. Stewart, | 1883–92 |
| †Samuel C. Crafts, | 1817–25 | †John Mattocks, | 1841–43 | ‡William W. Grout, | 1885– |
| William Hunter, | 1817–19 | George P. Marsh, | 1843–49 | ‡H. Henry Powers, | 1892– |

* Biographical sketch will be found among "The Fathers."
† Biographical sketch will be found among "The Governors."
§ Biographical sketch will be found among "The Senators."
‡ Biographical sketch will be found in Part II.

NILES, NATHANIEL.—Legislator, speaker, councilor, congressman, lawyer, judge, physician, preacher, inventor, and withal something of a poet, was, perhaps, the man of the most varied attainments of any of the fathers. He was one of the first settlers of Fairlee, and having been a legislative leader during the state's career as an independent republic, was, with Israel Smith, its first representative in the Federal Congress.

He was born at South Kingston, R. I., April 3, 1741, the grandson of Samuel Niles, the famous author and minister at Braintree, Mass. He commenced his collegiate course at Harvard, and, ill-health compelling him to suspend his studies for a time, graduated at Princeton. He studied theology under Rev. Dr. Bellamy, early exhibiting his tendency toward independent thought and inquiry along unusual lines. He was also in these young days a student of law and medicine, taught school awhile in New York City, preached for a time at Norwich and Torrington, Conn., and showed his versatility of mind with mechanical experiments. He was the inventor of the process of making wire from bar iron by water power, and he erected at Norwich, Conn., where he early took up his residence, a woolen card manufactory. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution and, though there is no record preserved of military service on his part, he was the author of an ode entitled "The American Hero," written just after the battle of Bunker Hill and published in the Connecticut Gazette in February, 1776, which was immediately set to music by Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Ripley, father of Gen. E. W. Ripley, and was almost universally sung in the churches of the eastern states, and is said to have become the war song of the New England soldiers. Its concluding stanza read:

> Life for my country and the cause of freedom
> Is but a trifle for a man to part with;
> And if preserved in so great a contest,
> Life is redoubled.

He came to West Fairlee with a number of Connecticut associates just after the Revolution, settled near the center of the town and purchased a large tract of land. Here he preached every Sunday in his own house for twelve years, and became a strong religious and moral force in the community. He was elected to the Legislature in 1784 and was immediately chosen speaker. As a presiding officer he won the same success as everywhere in life, being masterful in parliamentary law, fair in rulings, and efficient and expeditious in the transaction of business. In 1784 he was also elected with Moses Robinson and Ira Allen an agent to Congress to "transact and negotiate the business of this state with that body." In the break-up of

1789, when Governor Chittenden failed for one year of re-election, Mr. Niles got a few of the scattering votes for Governor. The same year also he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and held the position until 1788. In 1785 and 1787 he was also a member of the council, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1791, and took the lead with Chipman in securing the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the admission of the state to the Union he was elected to Congress, serving two terms from 1791 to 1795. But the close of his service in Congress did not mean his retirement from public life. He again represented Fairlee in the Legislatures of 1800-'01-'02, and in 1812-'13-'14, was again a member of the council of censors in 1799, and was again returned to the Governor's Council in 1803, and served five years until 1808, while he also took a prominent part in the Constitutional Convention of 1814.

In politics Mr. Niles, like that other great Baptist preacher-politician of the state, Ezra Butler, was a thorough-going Jeffersonian Republican, all the more influential because their views were in such marked contrast to the generality of ministers in New England. For a period of nearly twenty years Mr. Niles was perhaps the most steadfast and most popular champion of Democratic views in Vermont. His first election to Congress was before party lines had been definitely formed in either the state or nation, and his retirement became inevitable as the Federalists got control of the state, and party passion was running to a high degree of virulence. It is worthy of note that all four of the state's first congressmen, Senators Robinson and Bradley, and Representatives Niles and Israel Smith, afterwards took the Jeffersonian side of politics. Naturally, coming from the healthy mountain atmosphere of freedom, they were shocked even as Jefferson was, at the growth of aristocratic ideas and monarchical leanings which increasingly characterized the career of the Federalist party, and ruined its usefulness so quickly after it had achieved its great work of consolidating the Union. His political feeling once led him to what approached rather near sharp practice for a man of the cloth. It was in 1813, when the people of Vermont had failed to elect a Governor by popular vote and when the issue in the Legislature hung so long doubtful. Three of the Federalist councilors had failed to arrive at the opening of the Legislature, and Niles and Henry Olin on October 16, moved to proceed at once to the election and fought hard to bring it about in joint committee. Probably if they had succeeded Governor Galusha would have been re-elected, but they were beaten by a vote of 108 to 102.

Niles was consistent with the spirit and hope of his party in those days, in being a resolute antagonist of slavery. He led in formulating the demand of the state in 1805 for a constitutional amendment to forever prohibit the importation of slaves, or people of color into the country.

His name appears all through the records of the "Governor and Council" alike during his service on the floor of the Assembly and in the Council, as among the busiest of legislators, alike with topics of mere local interest and those of large importance. He was prominent in 1801 in advocacy of the amendment to the Federal constitution for the election by districts of presidential electors and representatives in Congress, which passed the Vermont legistature by a vote of nearly three to one, but failed of assent by the requisite number of states. He and Olin made sharp issue with Gov. Martin Chittenden's address of 1814, expressing the extreme Federalist antipathy to the war of 1812, and declaring it "unnecessary, unwise and hopeless in all its offensive operations." After fighting the answer of the legislative committee echoing this sentiment, they with eighty other Democratic members entered their solemn protest against it on the records of the House. It was a time that stirred men deeply.

That Niles was not ordinarily indisposed to the amenities of official intercourse was shown in 1800, when he was chairman of the committee to draft a response to Governor Tichenor's address, and though they were on opposite sides in politics and it was the year of a presidential campaign, the report responding to the sentiments of the Governor was such as was agreed to by the Assembly without a division. He was also chairman of a committee to respond to Governor Galusha's patriotic address in 1812, and being in full sympathy with the Governor did it in a style that was called "eminently partisan." He is on record with Asaph Fletcher and Samuel Shepardson in 1804, as "entering a solemn protest" against some of the lottery legislation of that year, not so much against the principle of the thing itself as the extraordinary immunities granted the sellers of the tickets. He was chairman of the committee in 1814, that reported against the constitutional amendment proposed by Tennessee and Pennsylvania to reduce the term of senators from six years to four, and he was chairman on the part of the House of the joint committee to consider the invitation of Massachusetts to send delegates to the Hartford convention, and which to the lasting credit of Vermont, by a unanimous vote of the six Federalists and three Republicans, reported

against having anything to do with this traitorous scheme.

He was a strenuous opponent of the bank bill schemes proposed so thickly in the early years of the century, though he did, finally, in 1806, assent to the compromise for the establishment of the Vermont State Bank. Some of the arguments of his reports read interestingly now. "Banking operations," he wrote, are "a vicious substitute for that industry and economy, which constitute the best portion of our means of livelihood." "Credit is not less liable than money to be misimproved, and while the misimprovement of money merely diminishes property, that of credit creates debt and when it is employed to discharge one debt by incurring another, nothing can commonly be gained. Sudden changes in the quantity of circulating medium are not less fatal to prosperity than all such changes in the atmosphere to the comfort and health of mankind. They operate powerfully, to shift property from hand to hand without at all augmenting the general wealth of a country; banking establishments, to say the least, possess in a very high degree, the very dangerous power of producing such changes, in the circulation of the pecuniary medium of commerce." The "tendency" of bank bills would be to "palsy the vigor of industry and to stupefy the vigilance of economy." Among the many other measures of permanent interest with which he was identified was that of 1803 defining the power of justices of the peace.

With his work in the Legislature, and the constitutional convention of 1814, Judge Niles, at the age of nearly seventy-four, retired from his thirty years of almost continuous public service, and passed the rest of his days until his death, in November, 1828, at the age of eighty-eight, at his comfortable home in West Fairlee, and being until the end among the most revered of our public characters. A massive granite monument, typical of his character, stands over his grave in the center of the town.

Judge Niles was twice married, first to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass., and second to Elizabeth, daughter of William Watson of Plymouth, Mass., a lady of the highest accomplishments and the intimate friend and correspondent of the most eminent philosophers and theologians of the period. He left two sons of considerable intellectual attainments; one of them, also named Nathaniel, became United States consul at Sardinia, acting plenipotentiary to Austria, and secretary of legation at the court of St. James under General Cass.

Judge Niles was quite a voluminous writer and a large number of his sermons, addresses on one occasion or another, essays and poems were published.

BUCK, DANIEL.—One of the state's representatives to Congress and speaker of the Assembly just after the admission to the Union, was one of the earliest settlers of the state, a lawyer by profession. He represented Norwich for several years, was active and prominent in legislation always, and held the speaker's chair in 1795-6. He was also in the Legislature again in 1806. He was in 1792 counsel for Ira Allen in the long and bitter fight in the Legislature over the latter's accounts, one phase of which resulted in a political revolution, and ousted Governor Chittenden from office for one term. He was a member of the convention at Bennington that adopted the act of union, but took the lead in opposing that action and urging Vermont to continue an independent little republic by herself. He made the motion in 1794, though then speaker, by which it was decided after long debate not to make provision to pay the debts of those Tories whose property had been confiscated by the state. He took a leading part in the passage of the act of 1806, empowering judges of the Supreme Court of judicature to grant divorces. He was one of the committee in 1805 that drafted the resolution to concur in the proposal of Kentucky to amend the constitution so as to limit the jurisdiction of United States courts by excluding causes between citizens of different states. He was also active in the Legislature of 1806 for the establishment of a state bank. He appears to have served the state as attorney-general in 1794, as the records of the Governor and council show an act in October, '95, directing payment for the last year.

His service in Congress from 1795 to '99 was in no way noteworthy, except that as parties formed he became an ardent Federalist, while his colleague Matthew Lyon was a red-hot Democrat.

Soon after his last term in the Legislature expired he was committed to jail at Chelsea for debt, and obtaining the liberties of the prison took up his residence there and kept up the practice of his profession until his death in 1817.

BUCK, D. AZRO A., son of the former, also speaker and representative in Congress, was born at Norwich in 1789, and was a young man when his father moved to Chelsea. He graduated from Middlebury in 1807, and also from West Point in 1808, when he entered the army, being appointed second lieutenant of engineers; but he resigned his commission in 1811. The state offered him a commission as major in a volunteer corps ordered by the Legislature. The next year, April 13,

he became a captain in the 21st Regt. in the U. S. Army, which was made up of Vermonters, and served creditably through the war, but finally abandoned the military profession in 1815, and at the age of twenty-six established himself as a lawyer at Chelsea, and though not profoundly learned reached a reasonable success. His easy and courteous address, with the demeanor of the real old-fashioned gentleman, made him quite effective as an advocate and won rapid political promotion. He was for six years state's attorney for Washington county, and was Chelsea's representative in the Legislature fourteen years, and was speaker in 1820-'23, 1825-'27, and 1829-'30, a length of service equaled only by Gideon Olin and James L. Martin in the whole history of the state. He was with William Strong and Stephen Royce a member of the committee in 1816 that drafted the report in favor of electing congressmen and presidential electors by districts, as proposed by the constitutional amendment that had been sent up by the Kentucky Legislature. He was one of the presidential electors in 1820 that cast the vote of the state for Monroe. He was twice elected to Congress, in 1822 and 1826. In 1836 he moved to Washington, where he was connected with the Indian Bureau of the War Department, and he died there Dec. 24, 1841.

LYON, MATTHEW.—Elected to Congress from three states, the peppery, red-headed little Irishman, whose ups and downs in life with his big ideas and his untiring enterprise, made a career that can but kindle the admiration of the reader even as it did of some of his cotemporaries, while it stirred the profound animosity of others. He came to this country a poor boy, indentured for his passage money, and touched, before he got through, most of the extremes of human experience. His apprenticeship indenture was transferred a few months after he reached here for a yoke of steers and his favorite oath in after years was "By the bulls that bought me."

He was born in Wicklow, Ireland, about 1746; his parents were poor and his father died when he was a boy. He attended school at Dublin where he got an English education and a respectable smattering of Latin. He was then apprenticed to a printer and bookbinder, where he got a taste for the "art preservative" that followed him through life; but at the age of thirteen a sea captain, with glowing tales of America, induced him to run away and come here, even though it meant several years slavery to pay his passage. Lyon in after years would become sentimental instead of combative for a few moments whenever he recurred to this experience and his last visit to his mother's chamber to kiss her good bye while she slept. On the sea voyage he was very sick and tenderly ministered to by some abandoned women on board who also supplied his necessities for new clothing, most of his old having been rendered unfit for use by his illness. This was one of the extremes of life which he touched, and perhaps it helped to give him the broad human sympathy that always accompanied his resolute aggressiveness. He never told, or if he did it is not remembered, of his first fifteen years in this country, the working out of his indenture and his struggles for a livelihood.

But he was in Vermont in 1776, for he then held a lieutenant's commission under Captain Fassett and was stationed at Jericho with a squad of men to hold a post of observation there. The men refused to serve because of the unsupported position, and cleared out, leaving Lieutenant Lyon to report the facts. It was strongly surmised that the officers were as willing as the men to get away from the post and Lyon and the others were court martialed and cashiered for cowardice. The story, which his political enemies were careful to keep alive all through his career was that he was presented with a wooden sword, and made to ride about the camp, and he was called in derision the "Knight of the wooden sword." But General Schuyler reinstated him, and in July, 1777, appointed him paymaster of the Northern army.

Before the end of that year and after the battle of Bennington, we find him in Arlington and a laborer on the farm of Governor Chittenden, with whom he had apparently come to take possession of the confiscated estates of the Tories and who made him also deputy secretary for the Governor, and clerk of the court of confiscation until 1780. He got himself into one of his scrapes in later years and suffered some opprobrium, because he refused to give up the records of this court.

He married the widow Beulah Galusha, daughter of the Governor, an intelligent, warm-hearted and benevolent, though rather coarse woman, and was soon a rising man. He had before wedded a woman by the name of Hosford, who died after bearing him four children.

He became a captain and colonel of the militia and served the state in its contests with New York.

He represented Arlington in the Legislature in 1779-'82, serving on important committees. He was one of the original grantees of Fair Haven under the new state's authority and moved there in 1783, having already established a saw and grist mill there. He erected an iron mill in 1785 and a

paper mill soon after. He manufactured paper from bass wood, and with some success, long years before it was thought of anywhere else, and in his iron mill he turned out hoes, axes and various agricultural implements, but the business was mainly the making of iron, from the ore imported from abroad, into nail rods which were then manufactured into nails by hand. During the time of his prosperity he employed a large number of hands. He drew distinctions of honor between his business and his public relations that could well be emulated in these days of subsidy and special privileges. Once he endeavored to get a legislative act giving him the exclusive right of slitting iron in the state and he counted every member from Bennington county as a supporter of the bill because a political friend. But after hearing the arguments on both sides he refused to support the measure himself and when his name was reached in the roll call he asked to be excused, because his conscience would not permit him to so use the trust of the people for his private benefit. He was for years the king-bee of Fair Haven, was selectman in 1788, 1790, and 1791, the town's representative in the General Assembly ten years continuously from 1783 to 1796, except 1785, 1786 and 1789, and he gave most of his time to town affairs till the admission of the state to the Union. He was a man of multifarious activities. Besides all his other business enterprises he started in 1793 a newspaper called "The Farmers Library" and later through his son James, a political sheet, the "Fair Haven Gazette."

In 1786 he was assistant judge of the county court. He plunged into politics as soon as the state was admitted to the Union, became a red-hot Democratic leader, and immediately a candidate for Congress. He contested the election with Israel Smith and Isaac Tichenor in 1791, '93, '95. Party lines had not been very clearly formed then, but Tichenor stood for the Federalist tendencies, and between Smith and Lyon who were in political sympathy, it was a matter of personal choice. Lyon announced his candidacy as that of the "commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests in preference to any of the law characters." At the first election, in August, 1791, he had a plurality—597 votes to 513 for Smith and 473 for Tichenor; but at the second trial Tichenor withdrew and Smith was elected by a majority of 391 over Lyon. The next election, in January, 1793, also required two trials, but Smith was elected. Lyon's remarkable strength among his neighbors was shown by the fact that in 1793 he got 355 of the 376 votes cast in Fair Haven.

In 1795 he was elected in a close contest in which he and Smith were the only candidates, the vote being 1,804 to 1,783, and he took his seat in 1797, having grown steadily in the violence of his hatred of the Federalists. His first appearance in debate was in a long speech replying to the President's message. He and Andrew Jackson in the Senate had the distinction of being the two most rabid anti-Washington men in Congress. In January, 1798, he had a personal fray with Roger Griswold of Connecticutt that ruined his position in that body. In the course of a debate Griswold twitted him with the "wooden sword" story. Lyon spit in his face. Griswold started to give him a thrashing, but was prevented by his colleagues. A motion of expulsion against both was lost by a less than two-thirds vote, though it had a majority. In an address to his constituents the February following justifying his conduct, Lyon said that if he had borne the insult he should have been "bandied about in all the newspapers on the continent, which are supported by British money and federal patronage, as a mean poltroon. The district which sent me would have been scandalized."

But perhaps the thing with which Lyon's name is most strikingly linked in history is his martyrdom to the alien and sedition law. At the October term of the United States court at Rutland in 1798 he was indicted for "scurrilous, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory language" about President Adams, written in June, fourteen days before the passage of the law, but published in the Windsor Journal the last of July. The language, though Lyonesque decidedly, was no worse than has been used thousands of times in every political campaign without other effect than an amused pity that men will so lose their heads, and the prosecution was an illustration of the dangerous and vicious tendency which Federalist ideas had taken after their great service in consolidating the Union. The article was about appointments and removals and the use of religion to make men hate each other —all legitimate though exaggerated argument—and the offensive words about President Adams were these: "Every consideration of public welfare swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation or selfish avarice."

He was also accused of having "maliciously" procured the publication of a letter from France which reflected somewhat severely on the government. Lyon pleaded his own case at the trial, but was convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment and a $1,000 fine. He was committed to jail at Vergennes and treated with inexcusable hardship. But the prosecution only increased his popularity. While in the jail, he was re-elected to Congress by five hundred ma-

jority. The sentence expired in February, 1799, and he only saved himself from re-arrest by proclaiming that he was on the way to Philadelphia, as a member of Congress. His journey was one of triumph in a coach and four under the American flag and with a succession of fetes along the way, especially at Bennington. He was for the time being a party and popular hero. Another effort was made to expel him, but without success. In the prolonged contest over the presidential election of 1800, he became prominent by finally casting the vote of the state, which had been divided in the House, for Jefferson, and in after years when out of temper with that great leader, he said, "I made him, and can unmake him." This was of course an exaggeration, as Bayard, of Delaware, also cast the vote of that state for Jefferson, while Maryland voted blank, and Jefferson had nine of the sixteen states, without Vermont.

But his neglect of his extensive business while in jail and so immersed in politics, with the bitter antagonisms engendered by the prosecution, had ruined him financially and he determined to quit Vermont and start anew in life. So putting his affairs into liquidation, and settling his debts as best he could, on the expiration of his term in Congress he moved to Kentucky, established the first printing office in the state at what is now Eddyville, and again engaged in extensive business operations and was again elected to Congress in 1804, serving until 1810. He again fell into business disaster, owing to his failure during the war of 1812, to deliver to the government in season some ships he had contracted to construct, and he again struck out to new fields, going to Arkansas, whence he was, in 1820, chosen the first delegate to Congress, but died at Little Rock, August 1, before taking his seat. One of his sons, Chittenden Lyon, was also afterward a member of Congress. Another, Matthew, was a man of considerable business prominence in Kentucky, and a Jackson elector. General H. B. Lyon of Kentucky was also the latter's son.

That this "ardent, combative, rough and ready Irishman" as Pliney H. White characterizes him, this "rough and wilful man" as A. N. Adams, the historian of Fair Haven, styles him, was a man of extraordinary qualities as his career sufficiently attests. Among the men with whom he came into friendly contact he was wonderfully popular. He was a forceful writer, an independent thinker, full of moral courage, and physical also, notwithstanding the episode of 1776. He dispensed a generous hospitality always. He was a business genius, and unsuccessful mainly because instead of looking out for himself alone he was always ambitious to build up prosperity around him. Perhaps the personal ugliness that so often appeared in him was due to the fact that like Ethan Allen he was often a deep drinker. One of the traditions still preserved at Arlington, where perhaps much of the old Tory feeling is handed down, is that of often seeing Allen, Lyon and most of the old Vermont heroes staggering drunk through the streets in squads after their meetings of state.

In 1840, Congress refunded to Colonel Lyon's heirs the fine that he paid under the sedition law.

MORRIS, LEWIS R.—Six years congressman, prominent in the last days of Vermont's independence, and in the negotiations which resulted in her admission to the Union; was a native of New York, where he was born, Nov. 2, 1760, of one of the most illustrious families of the colonial period. The family influence secured a grant of land for him in Springfield, which was settled under a charter from New York, and he came to the new state about 1786, and at once became prominent in business and political affairs of both the town and county. Though his land titles originated in New York authority, he came to the state after the controversy had practically ceased, and no distinction was made against him on this account. He was a member of the Bennington convention that voted to ratify the Federal constitution; was influential in carrying the vote, and was one of the commissioners to Congress that completed the negotiation for admission to the Union in 1791.

He represented Springfield in the General Assembly in 1795-'96, 1803-'05-'06-'08. He was secretary of the Constitutional Convention held in Windsor in 1793. From 1797 to 1803 he was a member of the National House of Representatives, and though an ardent Federalist in politics, he assisted in ending the long contest over the presidential election of 1800, and to defeat the Federalist intrigue to supplant Jefferson with Burr, by absenting himself on the thirty-sixth ballot and allowing Lyon to cast the vote of the state for Jefferson. He was subjected to much bitter criticism at the time, for this action; but history has amply justified it with the revelations of after years about Burr's character.

Many are the anecdotes told of General Morris, all going to show that he was kind and considerate to those in humble circumstances with whom he had to deal. He was a complete gentleman; the ease and grace of his manner under all circumstances made him a general favorite. Soon after settling in Springfield he married the daughter of Rev. Buckley Olcott of Charleston, N. H. A

few years later his wife died, and he later married Ellen, daughter of Gen. Arad Hunt of Vernon. He had children by both wives, but the descendants of the family have all left the state.

The last years of General Morris's life were devoted to rural pursuits on his farm on the banks of the Connecticut, where he died, Dec. 29, 1825, surrounded by members of his family.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM.—A Revolutionary soldier, general of militia, councilor, judge, congressman and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., in 1753, and, when twenty years old, moved with his father to London, N. H. He enlisted promptly when the war for independence opened, was in the Canada expedition as an orderly sergeant, and one of nine officers and privates out of a company of seventy that survived to take part in the battle of Trenton, N. J. He soon after returned to his New Hampshire home, but volunteered again upon Burgoyne's invasion, and was in the battle of Bennington where he distinguished himself by his bravery, and brought away some trophies of personal combat with the enemy. He settled in Peacham about 1780, being clerk of the proprietors of the town, and was town clerk for twelve years; justice of the peace twenty-four years; town representative twelve years, 1785 and '87 to 1796, and in 1805 and 1808; chief judge of the Caledonia county court seventeen years, 1787 to 1803, and in 1814, and councilor seven years, from 1796 to 1803.

He was twice elected to Congress, first in 1802 and again in 1808, serving only one term in each case. The Federalist victory of 1813 elected him Lieutenant-Governor with Martin Chittenden, and they were re-elected in 1814. He was an Adams presidential elector in 1800. He was for nearly two decades one of the party leaders—facile and resourceful in tactics, and very strong before the people. But he came to the front in the period of his party's decline, which was particularly rapid in Vermont after the war of 1812, and this fact prevented his attaining further distinction. The close and hard-fought election of 1815 retired him to private life finally, though he ran a little better than Chittenden. He was for fifteen years president of the Caledonia County Bible Society, and of the board of trustees of Peacham Academy. He died Sept. 27, 1828.

Personally he was a man of clean and upright life, sincere in all his relations, both public and private, interested in the forward movements of humanity, and of a simple and earnest religious faith. He had two sons of some distinction: Mellin, a Maine lawyer, who was drowned in Europe in 1840, and William A., professor of languages at Dartmouth, who died in 1830. Judge Mellin Chamberlain of Boston was a grandson.

ELLIOT, JAMES.—In Congress three terms, 1803–9, a man who had to shift for himself from the time he was seven years old, and yet, without educational or professional advantages, was in Congress before he was thirty, and was for some years the foremost Democrat of his part of the state. He was born at Gloucester, Mass., August 18, 1775. His father was a seafaring man and lost his life while the boy was yet an infant. The widow moved to New Salem five years later, and ill-health rendering it difficult for her to support the family, young James was placed in the family of Colonel Sanderson of Petersham, as the youngest and most menial farm servant. He was, however, taught the rudiments of grammar by his employer. His mother had before taught him to read, and the few books within his reach, the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Josephus' Wars of the Jews, Rollins' Ancient History, Dilworth's spelling book, and the catechism, were perused and reperused until he was the thorough master of their contents. This he was able to supplement in later years with other books of travel and history, and it may be said to have constituted his education.

He came to Guilford at the age of about fifteen, and got a position as clerk in a retail store, where he had the advantage of an acquanitance and conversations with a remarkable circle of literary people, including Royall Tyler, John Phelps, J. H. Palmer, John Shepardson, Henry Denison, and Miss Elizabeth Peck. According to his own account, young Elliot had come to be pretty lawless about this time and spent a good share of his leisure in gambling. It was only a brief aberration, however; he had too much mind to find lasting enjoyment in such things. His youthful readings had filled him with military ardor, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted at Springfield, Mass., as the first non-commissioned officer in the Second U. S. Sub-legion, commanded by Capt. Cornelius Lyman, and was in the service for three years against the insurgents in Pennsylvania, and the Indians in Ohio. Returning to Guilford, he published in 1798 a volume of two hundred and seventy pages, called "The Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of James Elliot," including a diary of his military service, twenty-five short essays called "The Rural Moralists," a number of fugitive political pieces, and some twenty poetical effusions, chiefly versifications of the Odes of Horace, but including several original pieces, lines of glorification on the adoption of the Federal constitution, an Ode to

Equality, another to General Lafayette, etc. The diary part of the work is notable for the views it expresses on the Indian question, uncommon for the time, and such as would make him a leader in these times in the Indian Rights Association. The essays, poems and fugitive pieces had been published in the Greenfield Gazette, and the New England Galaxy.

Mr. Elliot had from his youth enthusiastically taken the Democratic or Republican side in the political division, though he was of too candid a cast of mind to ever be so bigoted a partisan as was usual in those days. He was also a warm admirer and follower of Nathaniel Niles and took the lead in political discussions in this part of the state, and in 1803, having in his leisure moments read law, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Brattleboro. He was elected to Congress to succeed Lewis R. Morris. On his retirement from congressional service, in 1809, he published a paper for a while in Philadelphia, then entered the army in the war of 1812 as a captain, but after a brief service returned to Vermont and resumed the practice of law at Brattleboro, being sent to the Legislature by that town in 1818-'19; afterwards removed to Newfane, represented that town in 1837-'38; became county clerk, register of probate, and in the last two years before his death state's attorney.

He died at Newfane, Nov. 10, 1839, aged sixty-four. His wife, a daughter of General Dow, survived him for thirty years, and both are buried in the Prospect Hill cemetery at Brattleboro. One daughter, Mrs. D. Pomroy, of New York, was at a recent date the only survivor of that family.

Mr. Elliot was a man of fine intellectual equipment, thoroughly honest and sincere, and with the force of character to make his mark. The mistake of his life was that his energies were so scattered. Samuel Elliot, so long a distinguished citizen of Brattleboro, was his brother.

OLIN, GIDEON.—Congressman, and one of the founders of the state, was born in Rhode Island, in 1743, and came to Vermont and settled in Shaftsbury in 1776. His ability and force of character were such as to at once bring him to the front in Vermont affairs, and he was a delegate to the Windsor convention of June 4, 1777, and a representative in the first Legislature under the new state government in 1778. He was also appointed a commissioner of sequestration that year. He was major of the second regiment under Colonel Herrick, in 1778, and afterwards under Lieutenant-Colonel Walbridge, and was often in service on the frontier during the Revolutionary war. During the state's independence he was one of its most trusted leaders; being in the General Assembly fourteen years, from 1780 to 1793, and speaker six years, from 1788 to 1793; judge of the Bennington county court from 1781 to 1795. After the admission to the Union he was equally prominent, serving in the council from 1793 to 1798, being again judge of the county court from 1800 to 1802, and chief judge from 1807 to 1811—a total judicial service of twenty three years. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1791 and 1793, and was in Congress two terms, from 1803 to 1807.

He died in January, 1823. Martin Mattison says in his sketch of Shaftsbury. "Gideon Olin was one of the firmest supporters of the state, and in the hours of political darkness not a star of lesser magnitude; possessed great natural talents, an intuitive knowledge of mankind, was nobly free in his opinions, and decided in his conduct."

Congressman Abraham B. Olin of New York was his son, Congressman Henry Olin, of this state his nephew, and the descendants of distinction from him and his brother, of Shaftsbury, have been numerous.

WITHERELL, JAMES.—Patriot of the Revolution and the war of 1812, doctor, councilor, congressman and United States territorial judge, had a stirring career. Born at Mansfield, Mass., June 16, 1759, of an old English family, he enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Revolutionary service, and continued in it from early in the siege of Boston, and being severely wounded at White Plains, until peace was won and the army disbanded at Newburgh in 1783, when he came out an officer in the Continental line, with just $70 in continental currency as pay for his eight years of fighting, bleeding and suffering for his country. With this, it is said, he "treated a brother officer to a bowl of punch, and set out penniless to fight the battle of life." He studied medicine with Dr. Billings of Mansfield, and in 1789 settled in practice at Fair Haven, where the next year he wedded Amy, daughter of Charles Hawkins, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. He was the hearty associate and coadjutor of Matthew Lyon in politics, a red-hot uncompromising Democrat. He represented Fair Haven from 1798 to 1802; was assistant judge of the Rutland county court 1801-3, and chief justice 1803-6; councilor 1802 till 1807, when he was elected to Congress, where he had the pleasure of voting for the act abolishing the slave trade, which was passed in 1808.

But before his term was completed President Jefferson appointed him one of the judges of the territory of Michigan, with executive and legislative duties to perform

as well as judicial, and with a jurisdiction extending over a vast wilderness from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean and containing a population of only about three thousand in all. Here he helped to lay out the new city of Detroit. Here also he had an opportunity to again serve his country bravely in the war of 1812, and he embraced it. He commanded a corps at Detroit and when the post fell before the British, he refused to surrender his command but allowed his men to disperse and escape while he and his son and son-in-law remained to be taken prisoners. He again lived in Fair Haven a few years while paroled, but when exchanged returned to Detroit to resume his mixed judicial and political duties which he continued with increasing usefulness and honor until, in 1826, President John Quincy Adams appointed him secretary of the territory. He died at Detroit Jan. 9, 1838, aged seventy-nine. One of his sons, Benjamin F. H. Witherell of Detroit, was a judge of the circuit court of Michigan and a man of much influence.

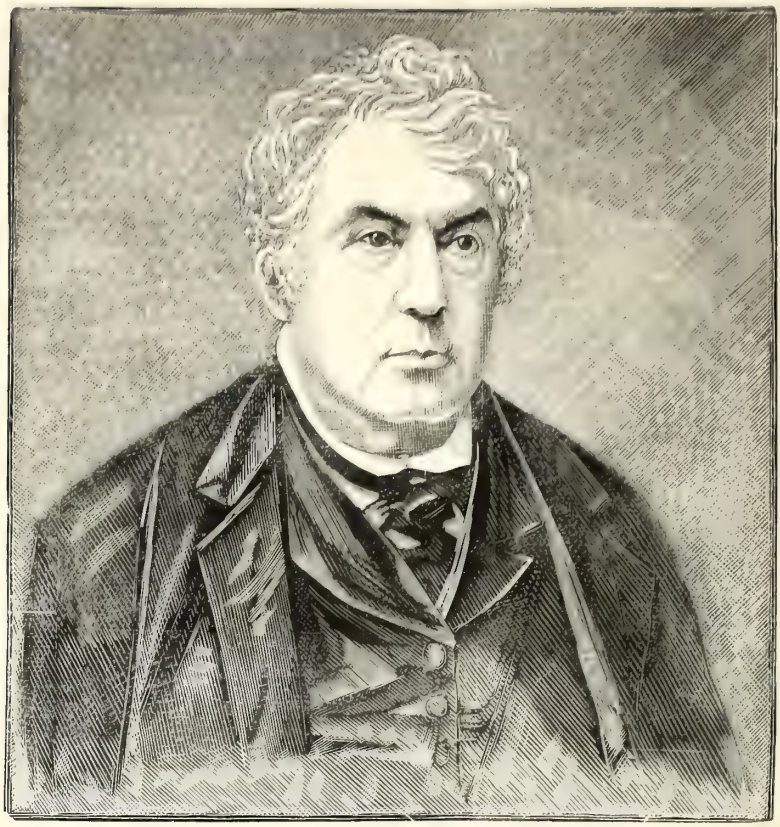
SHAW, SAMUEL.—Physician, councilor, congressman, and Democrat of the Matthew Lyon school, was born at Dighton, Mass., in December, 1768; came to Putney with his parents in 1778, and nine years later, when he was only nineteen years old, though he had had but a limited education, settled himself at Castleton and began, after two years of study, the practice of medicine. He soon became a leading politician of that locality, and Lanman says in his "Dictionary of Congress" that he was "one of the victims of the sedition law. For his deunciation of the administration of John Adams he was imprisoned, and liberated by the people without the forms of the law." Walton says he is unable to verify this statement, but there was probably a demonstration of some kind to furnish a foundation for it. Dr. Shaw was Castleton's representative from 1800 to 1807, when he was elected to both Houses, but accepted the office of councilor. He was, however, defeated for re-election the next year, when the Federalists elected ten of the twelve councilors. But he was immediately elected a representative to Congress, serving from 1808 to 1813, being high in the confidence of Jefferson and Madison, and vigorously supporting the war measures of the latter.

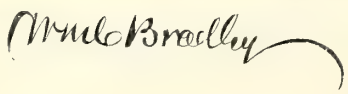
He had, while in private practice, won quite an extended reputation as a surgeon, and on his retirement from Congress was appointed a surgeon in the United States army, being stationed at different times at New York, Greenbush, St. Louis, and Norfolk, and attaining an eminence that was remarkable, considering his early disadvantages. He was indisputably a man of decided native ability and with physical powers to correspond. He once rode on horseback from St. Louis to Albany, N. Y., in twenty-nine days. He continued in his duties as surgeon throughout the war and until 1816. He died at Clarendon, Oct. 22, 1827.

HUBBARD, JONATHAN HATCH.—Jurist, born in Windsor, in 1768; died there Sept. 20, 1849. After receiving a liberal education he studied law and was admitted in 1790, and practiced his profession with success until his election to Congress in 1808. He served until 1811, and in 1813 became judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, continuing in office until 1845.

STRONG, WILLIAM.—At two different times in Congress, was born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1763, the son of Benajah and Polly (Bacon) Strong, descended in the sixth generation from Elder John Strong of Northampton, the American ancestor. Benajah Strong was also one of the first settlers of Hartford in this state, coming there in 1764 when William was a baby. The latter was necessarily self-educated, denied even the advantages of a common school in youth, and gaining from contact with men and life, and from the reading of such books as he could borrow, the knowledge that made him a man of power and usefulness in his later years. He was in early manhood, for several years extensively engaged in making land surveys in Grand Isle county, a professional work for which he had fitted himself by his own exertions. Returning to Hartford and engaging in farming he quickly became a man of influence in the town and county; represented Hartford in the Legislature in 1798–'99, 1801, '02, '15, '16, '17, and '18, and taking a leading position among that remarkable coterie of Democrats or Republicans, including Galusha, Leland, Butler, Skinner, Richards, and Meech, who so long ruled the state. He was also sheriff of Windsor county for eight years, from 1802 to 1810, judge of the Supreme Court of Windsor county in 1817, and a member of the council of censors in 1834. He was first elected to Congress in 1811, and served two terms with James Fisk, Samuel Shaw, William C. Bradley, Butler, Skinner, and Charles Rich for his colleagues a part or all of the time. In 1819 he was again returned, serving one term.

He died Jan. 28, 1840, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a man of sterling integrity, hearty and cordial in manner, thoroughly democratic in his instincts and bearing, broadly generous in views and action, and of ample mental capacity. He was throughout his public career connected





with events of large importance, and always acquitted himself creditably in them.

He married, June 17, 1793, Abigail Hutchinson of Norwich, who bore him nine children. Of these, Jasper, a man of superior abilities, was an extensive government contractor before the war, and two others, John P. and Charles, were woolen manufacturers at Quechee, and the latter, the inventor of valuable improvements in vertical and horizontal motion. One daughter, Emily, was the wife of Hon. A. G. Dewey.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM C.—Twice a congressman, long the leader of the Jacksonian Democracy of the state, and its perennial candidate for Governor, in the opinion of Pliney White, "all things considered the greatest man Vermont has produced," and whom Webster declared to have one of the greatest minds in the country, was born at Westminster, March 23, 1782, the son of Senator Stephen R. and Merab (Atwater) Bradley.

His youth contained abundant promise of his brilliant future. He began to write poetry when only six years old and at twelve his first prose work was published under the title of: "The Rights of Youth, composed revised and submitted to the candid reader by William C. Bradley, Esq., author of the poem on Allen's and Tichenor's Duel." At nine he had read the Bible through seven times and thoroughly saturated his young mind with the noble imagery, the right thought and sublime eloquence better imbibed from the Scriptures than any other source on earth. At eleven he was fitted for college; at twelve he was studying Hebrew and at thirteen he entered Yale, but was expelled before his freshman year was ended. At seventeen he delivered the Fourth of July oration at the Westminster celebration, followed by an ode which he had composed. Both exhibited a remarkable maturity of

thought. At eighteen he was secretary of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, serving for three years, and before he was of age he was state's attorney for Windham county, being specially appointed by the Legislature, though he had been refused permission to practice before the Supreme Court because of his youth. He held this position for seven years. At twenty-four he represented his town in the Legislature. At thirty he was a member of the Governor's Council and at thirty-two was sent to Congress.

His expulsion from college (for some prank, of which he always claimed that he was not guilty, though he admitted that he deserved it on general principles) greatly enraged and mortified his father, who for discipline gave him a dung fork and set him to work on a manure heap and finally expelled him from home. He went to Amherst, Mass., and entered upon the study of law with Judge Simeon Strong, and soon showed the manly, sturdy stuff in him, sufficiently to win back the stern parent's forgiveness, so that on Mr. Strong's appointment to the Supreme Court young Bradley returned to his home at Westminster and continued the study of the law, being admitted to the bar in 1802. He was for a number of years town clerk of Westminster, and it was in 1806-'07 that he represented the town, and in 1812 that he was in the council. Besides all his other accomplishments he had, through his father's intimacy with the great men and events of the time and by constant and instructive correspondence with that great statesman while at Washington, acquired an understanding of politics on their practical and personal, as well as their philosophic side, that was an education of itself. Few men ever entered public life so thoroughly and admirably equipped or so certain of winning the largest fame; but he soon developed a strong distaste for office holding, while his love of home life was unceasing. Besides, after the formation anew of party lines after the administration of John Quincy Adams, he was in the minority party, and pleased to be so, though he enjoyed leading the Democracy in its up-hill fight, and did so with very great skill at times and with a relish that was in inverse proportion to his chance of being elected. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1830, 1834-'35-'36, twice in 1837-'38 driving the choice to the Legislature, holding the organization together against the Anti-Masonic wave, playing warily but unsuccessfully against Seymour to get the remnants of that movement when it should collapse, and still heading the ticket after the Whigs had gained a secure ascendency in the state. But when the extension of slavery became the issue of our politics he was prompt to join the Free Soil party of 1848, and afterward the young Republican party, in company with many others of his old associates, and he headed the Fremont electoral ticket in 1856.

He was first elected to Congress as a Jeffersonian Democrat in 1812, and was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Madison administration. He was the friend and intimate associate of Clay, Adams, Webster, Calhoun, Graudy, Forsyth, Pickering and men of that stamp, who were all won and charmed by his wonderful versatility. It may be that he shone too much in the drawing room and social circle for the best achievements in committee and on the floor. At the expiration of his term he was appointed agent of the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, for fixing the northeastern boundary, a work that required five years, and which he regarded as the greatest service of his public life. He went in person to the wild region in dispute and laid down the line which, rejected by Great Britain and disputed over almost to the point of war, he had the satisfaction of finally seeing adopted by the Ashburton treaty. He was again elected to Congress in 1822, and re-elected in 1824, and this substantially closed his office-holding, though he again represented Westminster in the Legislature of 1850 and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1857. During his last term in Congress he had a rupture with President Adams over what he considered a breach of faith on the latter's part. This was the immediate occasion of his retirement, and naturally also of his allegiance to the Jacksonians, as party lines were reformed, though his sympathies and antecedents were such as would have made him a Democrat anyway. He had some part in the tariff debates of that time, though always moderate in his views, which he well summarized in after years in his eulogy of Webster, when he said, "Tariffs are, of necessity, alway matters of expediency, and an unchanging one would in time defeat itself."

In 1858, he took formal leave of the bar, after fifty-six years of constant practice, except when called away by public duties, with the most brilliant success, and always as the acknowledged head. The banquet and toasts on this occasion at Newfane formed one of the most interesting annals of the Windham county bar. The sunset years that followed were indeed beautiful. He had been called a free thinker, because he was willing to read and to discuss candidly all that was written on the great problems of life, the works of the German infidels as well as the Scriptures whose thought and feeling had been interwoven with every fiber of his mind in childhood. He was a truth seeker always, but never a scoffer. "Theol-

ogy" he once said "is the noblest profession, law is second to it." "My boy," he said to a pert fellow once, "never make sport of the religious worship of any sect, no true gentleman will do it." Shortly before his death he remarked to a minister "As I grow older, my faith grows simpler; I come nearer and nearer to the simple truth of salvation by Christ." A correspondent of a New York paper, who visited him about this time, wrote, "He was portly and florid, as if fed on roast beef and port; but redeemed from the sensual by a massive, noble-formed head. He had a keen bright eye, which gave me at once a glance into that capacious brain, as I have sometimes peeped through the window of a conservatory and caught a vision of rich masses of foliage and rare flowers. * * * It is delightful to see this man in the green November of life, hale and hearty, ripened and mellowed, with all the juices of a kindly nature flowing in a full, strong current in his veins. Such a spectacle does one good; we understand better the capacity and power of the human soul to enjoy and impart enjoyment."

He died at Westminster in March, 1867, at the old homestead where he had remained after bringing the remains of his fondly loved wife from Brattleboro, for interment in the family tomb in the August preceding. She was a daughter of Hon. Mark Richards, a woman of rare beauty of person, and had mingled in the politest society of the time, to whom he plighted troth when they were school boy and girl together and between whom love and devotion grew till at the age of eighty-four death separated them. There were four children of whom only two, Jonathan Dorr and Merah Ann, who afterwards married Judge Daniel Kellogg, survived until maturity.

Mr. Bradley with his rich imagination and vast stores of learning from English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew literatures, his keen wit and wholesome nature, was a good deal of a poet and some of the scraps which he dashed off, notably "A Ballad of Judgment and Mercy," may fairly be counted among the gems of our literature.

Rev. Pliney H. White in the estimate above quoted of him, says: "Williams may have equalled him as a lawyer, Collamer as a reasoner, Phelps as an orator and Marsh may be a peer in multifarious learning; but neither of them, nor any other Vermonter, living or dead, who has come to my knowledge, has been at once lawyer, logician, orator and scholar to so eminent a degree. His personal presence was that of a remarkble man."

And E. P. Walton says, "Rich in the wisdom that comes from learning, reflection and intercourse with the ablest men of the country, he had also a ready wit and a large fund of anecdotes, so that in public addresses or social converse he was charming."

Rev. J. F. Fairbanks, says "He possessed a wonderful memory, accompanied with rare conversational powers. His capacious mind seemed an inexhaustible reservoir of learning, wit and wisdom, which poured forth in a full torrent from his powerful, yet melodious voice, that would hold the delighted hearers entranced for hours."

J. Dorr Bradley, was of the third generation of this remarkable family, and by many good judges rated as the most brilliant intellectually of all, with the large practical

J. DORR BRADLEY.

talent of his grandfather, and the rich originality of his father developed into positive genius. He held no public office higher than that of representative in the Legislature from Brattleboro, though he was several times the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district. Indeed, he had very little ambition for official place which he could have readily commanded after the formation of the Republican party, of which he early became a member. He was also utterly without care for money. His tastes and desires were all intellectual; the only acquisitions for which he cared were those of law, literature and science, with liberal enrichment from the humorous and the knowledge of contact with life.

Jonathan Dorr Bradley was born at Westminster in 1803, the son of William C.

Bradley. He graduated from Yale, studied law in his father's office, began practice at Bellows Falls, but moved to Brattleboro about 1832. It was in 1856 that he represented that town in the Legislature, and greatly distinguished himself in the debate over the new state house question. He was prominent in the Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. enterprise, and was on the first board of directors of the company. Professionally, he stood for years admittedly at the head in this portion of the state, and one of the two or three leaders of the brilliant bar of Vermont. As a pure lawyer, a reasoner from foundation principles, he was great and masterful, and added to that, in the words of the tribute of a committee at the session of the U. S. circuit court after his death, "his varied and elegant acquirements as a scholar, his general and attractive qualities as a man * * professional labors enriched by learning so complete, by wit so rare, and sense so full, and inspired always by so thorough an appreciation of what belonged to the lawyer and the gentleman," it is not to be wondered that he won so large a fame. E. P. Walton says of him: "His reading was extensive and *recherche*, his memory was retentive, his style of conversation was playful and captivating, and always appropriate to his theme, his perceptions were quick and vivid, his illustrations apt and beautiful, and his whole air and manner reminded us of the school of elder times in which he had his training." He was always fond of mechanical and scientific investigations, and especially strong, of course, in those lines of law that were allied to these studies. He was facile in adapting himself to all grades of intellect, a keen judge of human nature, and so a jury advocate of tremendous power. Thousands are the anecdotes that still linger in local annals of his wit and readiness at repartee. Withal he was something of a poet and dashed off at different times some good specimens of verse, especially of a satirical kind.

He married at Bellows Falls, in 1829, Susan Crossman, who bore him four children: William C., a Harvard graduate in 1851, now librarian at Brattleboro; Richards, of Boston and Brattleboro; Stephen Rowe of New York, and of the firm of Hall, Bradley & Co., extensive manufacturers of white lead; and Arthur C., an Amherst graduate in 1876, and now of Newport, N. H., and who has won fortune by the genius of mechanics and scientific experiments which he inherited from his father.

Mr. Bradley died after three weeks of illness from fever, in September, 1862.

RICH, CHARLES.—Congressman for ten years, was a thoroughly representative Vermonter in the first quarter of this century with its vigorous Democratic growth, healthy hard-working prosperity and beautiful home life. He was born in Warwick, Mass., Sept. 13, 1771, and came to Vermont with his father, Thomas, in 1787, going all the way to Shoreham on foot. Charles at the age of twenty-nine was elected representative from Shoreham to the Legislature and was re-elected eleven times. He served as county judge six years. He was first elected to Congress in 1812, and constantly re-elected, except for the term of 1815-'17, till 1825. He was there a member of practical usefulness, a ready debater, well and quite widely informed, with a habit of thoroughly studying every subject that came before him, so constantly growing more active and prominent in service. He had only a limited education, attending school only three months when he was fifteen years old, his aid being required by his father in erecting mills, clearing land, etc., but he was always a great reader, especially of Addison's Spectators, had a retentive memory and a faculty of analysing and assimilating his information, and he early began to discipline his mind by committing his thoughts to writing. As a youth he was often called upon for orations on public occasions. His mind was well balanced and considering his opportunities, a well trained one, his knowledge of human nature was penetrating, and his fine personal appearance and his open bland manners fitted him for the great popularity he so long enjoyed. He continued, along with his public duties, the mill business which his father established, and he took a cold from working in the water for several days on some repairs, and died from the consequences Oct. 15, 1824, aged fifty-three.

He wedded at the age of twenty a daughter of Nicholas Wells, to whom he had been attached since childhood and toward whom he was a lover to his last day, and the affection evidenced by his correspondence with her and with the children is inspiring for the depth and richness of life's possibilities which it shows. He commenced life with one cow, a pair of steers, six sheep and a few articles of furniture, on about forty-five acres of land which Mrs. Rich's father had given them, but by industry and prudence from this small beginning he became a very wealthy man.

OLIN, HENRY.—Both Lieutenant-Governor and congressman and a leader of the Jeffersonian Democrats to their long control of the state, was born in Shaftsbury, May 6, 1768, the son of Justice and Sarah (Dwinell) Olin, and a nephew of the distinguished patriot, Gideon Olin. The family was a Rhode Island one. Henry settled in Leices-

ter in 1788 and it was there that he passed his active life and won his distinction. He was chosen to the Legislature in 1799 and steadily re-elected, except four years, until 1825 and was elected to the council in 1820 and '21. This twenty-three years of legislative service was matched by a similar period on the bench. He was elected assistant judge of the county court in 1801, when only twenty three years old, and held the place eight years, then being chosen chief judge and serving for fifteen years more. In 1824 he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Charles Rich. He was chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1827, and for the three years subsequently. His popularity was so great that he had the nearly unanimous vote of his town for Governor in 1827. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814, '22, and '28. He became a Whig after that party was formed and about that time retired from public life after nearly forty years of almost uninterrupted service.

He was undeniably a strong man—one of the "self-made," so-called—winning his way upward, in spite of his limited early education, by his native wit, shrewdness and vigorous common sense. He was almost Lincolnlike in his exhaustless fund of stories and apt illustrative humor. He had a great unwieldy frame, but such was the sense of power that went with it that it is said, wherever he went, men, women and children would abandon any task to look at him. He mixed his Jeffersonian Democracy with zealous Methodism, and of his nine children one, Stephen Olin, D. D., became a famous Methodist divine in the South, professor of *belles lettres* in Franklin College, Ga., president of Randolph, Macon and Wesleyan Colleges, and author of "Travels in Holy Land" and other books.

Henry Olin died at Salisbury in August, 1837, having moved there the spring before.

CHIPMAN, DANIEL.—Brother of Nathaniel, the youngest of seven sons who were all distinguished men, congressman for one session, legislator, speaker, biographer of his brother, Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and Seth Warner, and a law writer of some note. He was born at Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1763, fitted for college with his brother, Nathaniel, at Tinmouth, graduated from Dartmouth in 1788, studied law with his brother, opened an office in Poultney in '90 but moved to Middlebury in '94. He represented Middlebury in the Legislature several times between 1798 and 1808, and also in 1812-13-14-18 and 21, was speaker of the House in '13 and '14, and was a member of the Governor's council in 1808. In 1814 he was elected to Congress, but had to resign because of ill-health after one session. In 1828 he moved to Ripton, where he had large property interests and where he did most of his literary work. His biographies cannot be praised as either very interesting or instructive, though of course they have preserved a few facts from loss, especially in the history of the state under Chittenden.

In 1822 he published a treatise on law contracts for the sale of specific articles which is highly esteemed by the profession and was commended by Kent, Story and other jurists. In 1823 the Legislature appointed him reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, the necessity of which work he had strenuously urged, and he had published one volume of reports when ill-health compelled him to resign. His law pactice was extensive and in his younger years took him regularly to all the courts in Rutland, Bennington, Addison and Chittenden counties. He was state's attorney for Addison county for twenty years, from 1797 to 1817. He was a member of five different Constitutional Conventions in 1793, 1814, 1836, 1843 and 1850. In attending the latter at the age of eighty-four he incurred the disease that ended in his death. In the convention of 1843 he was conspicuous in the debate over the amendment for the establishment of the state Senate which was adopted by a small majority. E. P. Walton, who saw him there, says he strongly resembled John Quincy Adams in personal and intellectual qualities, and "with equal advantages in culture and experience in lofty statesmanship, Mr. Chipman would certainly have won high repute in the nation." His ideas were considerably different from his brother's, or rather ran to an extreme from the same premises, for his writings are notable for the distrust they express of democracy, while some of his brother's grandest achievements had their roots in that trust. In state politics Daniel Chipman will probably be longest remembered for his part as speaker of the Assembly in carrying through the seating of Gov. Martin Chittenden. The details of the affair are given in the sketch of Governor Galusha. Chipman's part was to refuse to yield his chair to the Governor for a joint assembly the second day, holding that the report of the canvassing committee the first day, that there was no choice, was conclusive, and that the two Houses had no power to canvass the votes or to act on the subject otherwise than by concurrent resolutions to meet and elect a Governor. In other words he held that the Legislature had no power to act on the report of its own committee; if there had been a deliberate and palpable falsification of the figures there would have been no escape. In this case it

amounted to nearly the same thing, for the action prevented any consideration of questions of law and fact, whether certain votes should be counted or not, on which the result turned. To the lay mind it looks like a curious doctrine for so great a lawyer as Mr. Chipman. At any rate it was unexpected for the joint assembly had adjourned to the next morning for just that consideration and Speaker Chipman's action assumed to dissolve it. But he said he had satisfied himself by an examination of the constitution during the night that this was the proper action, and Governor Galusha and his supporters were unable to help themselves without violence. Afterwards, while the dispute over the election was in progress, Chipman ended it by escorting Chittenden to the chair and having him sworn in as Governor.

He was a liberal supporter of Middlebury College and a member of the corporation from the beginning. He received the degree of LL. D. from it in 1849.

He married, in 1796, Elatheria, sister of Rev. Lemuel Hedge, of Warwick, Mass., sister of Prof. Levi Hedge, of Harvard.

JEWETT, LUTHER.—Congressman, physician, preacher, and editor of St. Johnsbury's first paper, was born at Canterbury, Conn., in 1772, graduated at Dartmouth in 1792, and came to St. Johnsbury in 1800. He began his career there with the practice of medicine and kept it up more or less all his active life. He was later licensed to preach by the Coos Association, and supplied the pulpits of Newbury and other towns for ten years. In 1827 he started the first paper in St. Johnsbury, which he styled the Friend, and issued chiefly to combat Anti-Masonry, to which he was strenuously opposed, though he gave considerable attention to slavery and intemperance. The next year, July 3, 1828, he issued the first copy of the Farmers' Herald, Whig in politics, but ably edited, and which he continued for four years, when declining health compelled him to abandon it. In 1815 he was elected to Congress from the northeastern district of the state, but served only one term. He was a man of varied acquirements, scrupulously just, and all through his later years was one of St. Johnsbury's most honored citizens. He died in 1860 at the age of eighty-seven.

LANGDON, HON. CHAUNCY.—Representative in Congress, 1815-'17, state legislator and councilor, was a man of very considerable power, who was kept from the public employment his talents merited, by the fact that he was a Federalist in a strongly Democratic locality.

Among the families that came early from Connecticut to the New Hampshire Grants, when it was probable that they would soon be admitted into the American Union as a new state, were the Langdons. Chauncy was the second son of Ebenezer Langdon of Farmington, Conn., where he was born Nov. 8, 1763. Having by his own efforts, secured for himself a collegiate education, graduating at Yale in 1787, and studied law at Litchfield, he determined to seek his fortune in the new state, and removing to "the Grants" in 1788, he pursuaded his parents and his five brothers and sisters to go with him. They

HON. CHAUNCY LANGDON.

went first to Windsor, where his parents and older brother, Ira, remained. The young lawyer, however, with the younger members of the family settled in the new village of Castleton, between Rutland and Skeensboro.

Here Mr. Langdon became an influential member of the community, in consequence not only of his superior education and abilities, his force of character and his unflagging industry and energy, but even more on account of his capacity for public affairs and his proud integrity and thorough uprightness. He was register of probate, 1792-'97, and judge of probate in 1798 and 1799. He represented Castleton in the General Assembly in 1813 and '14, '17, '19, and '20, and '22. He was elected to Congress with the full Federalist delegation in 1814, during the last war with England. But it was nearly the last effort of Federalism in Vermont. The delegation went out at the end of its first term and the party thereafter went rapidly to

pieces. But Mr. Langdon who had been a councilor for one term in 1808, was again elected to this body in 1823 and continued until his death in 1830. While in Congress, and indeed so long as the party lasted, he was a Federalist of the most pronounced type, strong and sturdy in temper and character, a representative Vermonter of the day. He was a trustee of Middlebury College for nineteen years, from 1811 until his death; and for many years president of the State Bible Society.

"Squire Langdon" brought with him from Connecticut a young wife, Lucy Nona Lathrop, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Lathrop of Hebron, who, as "Lady Langdon," is remembered by some yet living. Besides children who died in early life, they left one daughter and two sons: Lucy, who married Charles K. Williams of Rutland, afterwards chief justice and Governor of the state; Benjamin Franklin, who succeeded his father as lawyer and judge at Castleton; and John Jay, who removed from Vermont to Washington, D. C., and afterwards to the South.

The Hon. Chauncy Langdon died July 23, 1830, and with his wife, who survived him four years, is buried at Castleton.

LYON, ASA.—Representative in Congress 1815-'17, member of the Governor's Council one year in 1808, for eight years a member of the lower house of the Legislature, for four years chief judge of the Grand Isle county court, a preacher who preached a life-time without pay, and yet died the wealthiest man in his county, was one of the unique characters of our history. He belonged to that remarkable generation of clergymen, including Nathaniel Niles, Ezra Butler and Aaron Leland, that had so decided an influence in the state's adolescent period. He was always a hard fighter in theology and politics and in money getting, a man as cordially hated and roundly denounced by his enemies as Matthew Lyon (to whom he was in no way related), and yet within his range exercised the completest influence and commanded the most devoted following, which was very likely only strengthened by his eccentricities.

Rev. Asa Lyon was born at Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 31, 1763, graduated from Dartmouth in 1790, and for nearly a year, from October, 1792, to September, 1793, was pastor of the Congregational church at Sunderland, Mass., where he got into some controversy that resulted in his leaving. Soon after he appeared at Grand Isle, which was originally united with North and South Hero in one town under the name of the Two Heroes, then divided into two and finally into three towns. Here he organized the Congregational church, and was its first minister and continued to serve it for over forty years, though he was never installed as pastor, but was elected by the members. When after a few years a difficulty arose about its support he declared that his pastoral services should be gratuitous and so they ever continued to be. One of his motives in this action was to match the Methodists, who were in those days declaiming against salaries. But while he proclaimed a free gospel he had an eye for the dollar in other directions, and was all his days a shrewd and exacting, though strictly just, business man, frugal to the point of penuriousness and never giving money to any charitable object, regarding his contribution of services as sufficient for him.

He secured a fine tract of the most valuable land in North Hero, richly timbered, and built a house of cedar logs containing just two rooms and a lobby, in which he lived and wrote, reared his family, and transacted his business until in later years, after he had got wealthy, he built a brick house. He never made pastoral calls, except in sickness, but required people to come to him on church matters as well as other business, summoning each one by letter, for which he used about a tenth of a sheet of foolscap. His economy of time was as severe as of other things, and enabled him to do thorough work in each of his multifarious employments. With all the rest he had, because his wife (a Miss Newell from Charlotte) was crazy for many years, to carry the cares of the family and the rearing of five children. He was not too stingy to own a copy of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and he studied it and made himself master of vast masses of its information. With his assimilative powers of mind, his vigor and positiveness of logic, he was regarded, as he was in fact, a very learned man. Theologically, he belonged to the Jonathan Edwards school, and he was the moulder of the religious thought not only of his congregation, but of the ministerial associations of that part of the state.

He was also for a long period its foremost public man and its political leader. He represented South Hero in the General Assembly 1799 until 1803, 1804 until 1807, and in 1808 for a short time until he entered the council. He was Grand Isle's representative from 1812 until 1815, when he was elected to Congress, being the third of the council of 1808 who succeeded in the same Congress. He was chief judge of the county court in 1805,-'6,-'8 and '13, being in nearly continuous public service for eighteen years.

In politics he was a thorough-going Federalist, and with Chipman and Arad Hunt was in constant tilts in the Legislature with

such Jeffersonian champions as William C. Bradley, James Fisk, Ezra Butler, Aaron Leland, Henry Olin, Charles Rich, Mark Richards, Titus Hutchinson, and Samuel Shaw, who all but two afterward became congressmen.

He led the opposition to Governor Galusha in the Legislature of 1811, and moved a substitute to the address of the committee in reply to the Governor's address. When he was elected to Congress, so the story goes, he decided that he must have a new suit of clothes. So he sheared the wool from one of his sheep, did the carding, spinning and weaving in his own family, procured butternut-tree bark for the dyeing, and had the suit made up by a woman who was owing him. Thus he fitted himself out for service in the halls of national legislation without the expenditure of a penny in cash. Though his service in Congress extended only through two years, it was enough to impress his colleagues with his powers. Another anecdote illustrates this: One of the committees on which he served had a bill to frame of more than ordinary importance, and a member remarked: "Lyon will draft it so strong nothing can break it. Let us go down to him to-night; but we must buy the candles."

The late Charles Adams of Burlington said: "There have been two men in the state whose intellect towered above all others; one, 'Nat' Chipman of Tinmouth, the other Asa Lyon of Grand Isle." Said one of his old parishioners: "People would talk about Father Lyon and his peculiarities but when he arose in his pulpit every one forgot the man, or the peculiarities in the man; with such a dignity he looked down upon his assembly, with such a commanding power of eye, voice, thought, he drew every one up to him and carried them with him. All, whether pulpit audience, political opponent or theological controversialist to be brought over, were not more irresistibly than agreeably drawn to his conclusions." Rev. Simeon Parmalee in his sketch of him for the Gazetteer, describing his personal appearance, said: "He was a great man in stature and in powers of mind. He had a dark complexion, coarse features, powerful build, more than six feet in height, large boned, giant-framed and a little stooping."

He died April 4, 1841, in his seventy-eighth year.

MARSH, CHARLES.—Congressman one term, but greatest as a lawyer, standing undisputedly at the head of the bar of the state for many years, was a member of one of the remarkable families of the state, being the son of Lieut. Gov. Joseph Marsh. He was born at Lebanon, Conn., July 10, 1765, but came to Hartford, in this state, with the family in 1773. He was graduated from Dartmouth, in 1786, took a course in the famous law school of Judge Reeves at Litchfield, Conn., and established himself in practice at Woodstock. His honors were nearly all in the line of his profession up to the time of his election to Congress. He was appointed in 1797 by President Washington to the then comparatively unimportant position of district attorney for the district of Vermont, serving until 1801. In 1814 he was elected to Congress but served only one term. While in Washington he became identified with the American Colonization Society as one of its founders. He acquired great popularity as a patron of benevolent societies generally, and was a highly influential and useful citizen. He made three notable speeches while in the House, on the tariff, the war with Mexico, and the Smithsonian Institution, the latter a particularly thoughtful one. He was chosen one of the board of trustees of Dartmouth College in 1809, and continued as such until his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by this institution.

He was twice married—first, June 18, 1793, to Nancy Collins of Litchfield, Conn., and second, after her decease, to Susan, widow of Josiah Arnold of St. Johnsbury, and daughter of Dr. Elisha Perkins of Plainfield, Conn. There were two children by the first wife, and five by the second. One son, Lyndon Arnold, was a lawyer at Woodstock for thirty-three years, and register of probate for that district. Another son, Charles, a lawyer at Lansingburg, N. Y., died at the age of twenty-seven. Joseph, the third son of the second marriage, was professor of theory and practice in the University of Vermont. The youngest son, Charles, spent his life on the paternal estate. The daughter by the first marriage married Dr. John Barnell of Woodstock, and the daughter by the second marriage, who died when only thirty-four, was the wife of Wyllys Lyman, a Hartford lawyer.

Mr. Marsh died at Woodstock, Jan. 11, 1849, in the eighty-third year of his age.

NOYES, JOHN.—Representative in Congress 1815-'17, and for years one of the leading business men of the southeast part of the state. He was born at Atkinson, N. H., a descendant of one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, and of an unusually learned and scholarly family. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795, and became a tutor there, and had among his pupils Daniel Webster, who in after life admitted his debt intellectually to the tutor. Mr. Noyes engaged in theological study and fitted himself for the ministry, but gave it up because of ill-health and returned to teaching, had

charge of the Chesterfield, N. H., Academy for a time, and in 1800 moved to Brattleboro to engage in mercantile trade with General Mann, the grandfather of the wife of Gen. George B. McClellan. There were several famous connections through the firm of Noyes & Mann. A partner of one of its branches, at Wilmington, was Rutherford, father of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Noyes' oldest son was John H. Noyes, founder of the Oneida, N. Y., Perfectionist community, which had its first start at Putney. His eldest daughter was Mrs. L. G. Mead, mother of the famous sculptor of that name.

The firm did a heavy business, with stores at Brattleboro, Wilmington, Whitingham and Putney, and rapidly amassed wealth.

Mr. Noyes represented Brattleboro in the General Assembly of 1808-'10 and 1812, and in 1815 was elected to Congress, serving one term as contemporary with Clay, Randolph and other celebrities. On his return from Washington he moved to Dummerston, where he lived for four years, and then retired from active life to a farm in Putney, where he died Oct. 26, 1841, at the age of seventy-eight. He wedded, in 1804, Polly, the oldest daughter of Rutherford Hayes, the grandfather of the President.

ALLEN, HEMAN.—"Chili" Allen, as he was called to distinguish him from his distant relative and long political opponent, but personal friend and for many years close neighbor, Heman Allen of Milton, who was also in Congress, was a son of Heber Allen and nephew of Ethan and Ira, born at Poultney in 1779. After the death of his father he was at an early age adopted into the family of his uncle Ira at Colchester and given a good education, graduating from Dartmouth in 1795. He adopted the profession of law, but did not practice very extensively as he was in public life nearly all his days.

He was sheriff of Chittenden county in 1808 and 1809; from 1811 to 1814 he was chief justice of the Chittenden county court; from 1812 to 1817 he was an active member of the state Legislature; was appointed quartermaster of militia, with the title of brigadier, and was a trustee of the University of Vermont. He was first elected a representative in Congress from Vermont in 1817, but resigned in 1818 to accept from President Monroe the appointment of United States marshal for the district of Vermont. In 1823 he received from the same President the appointment of minister to Chili, which he resigned in 1828; in 1830 he was appointed president of the United States Branch Bank at Burlington, which he held until the expiration of its charter, after which he settled in the town of Highgate, where he died of heart disease April 9, 1852. His remains were brought to Burlington and interred in the Allen cemetery there. He had much of the Allen ability.

HUNTER, WILLIAM.—Was born in Vermont; was a member of the Legislature in 1807, 1809; was a state councilor in 1809, 1814 and 1815; was elected a representative from Vermont in the Fifteenth Congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1817 to March 3, 1819.

MERRILL, ORSAMUS C.—Printer, lawyer, judge, congressman and councilor, was born at Farmington, Conn., June 18, 1775, came to Bennington in April, 1791, and was apprenticed to Anthony Haswell. On completing his apprenticeship he engaged in the printing business for himself, and his first printed book was a Webster's spelling book. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1804.

He entered the military service in the war of 1812-'15, and was made major in the eleventh United States infantry, March 3, 1813; lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-sixth infantry as riflemen, Sept. 4, 1814, and transferred back to the eleventh infantry as lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 26, 1814. He was register of probate 1815; clerk of the courts 1816; member of Congress 1817-'19; representative of Bennington in the Constitutional Convention and General Assembly in 1822; judge of probate court in 1822, 1841, 1842 and 1846; state's attorney 1823 and '24; councilor 1824 and 1826, and member of the first state Senate. Governor Hall states that he was also postmaster for several years. He was a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1818, and the joint assembly declared him elected, but R. C. Mallory, the opposing candidate, contested his claim, showed that the result was declared for Merrill before the returns from several towns had been received, and the result was that Mallory was given the seat.

Mr. Merrill lived in the honor and respect of his fellow-citizens, until he reached the age of eighty-nine, dying April 12, 1865. The late Timothy Merrill, of Montpelier, who held many responsible positions in the public service, was his brother.

RICHARDS, MARK.—Councilor, Lieutenant-Governor, congressman, and one of the brilliant coterie of Jeffersonian leaders that so long ruled the state in the first quarter of the territory, was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 15, 1760, the grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the distinguished theologian and divine. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting at the age of sixteen, and seeing hard service at Stony Point, Monmouth, Red Bank and

Valley Forge. He afterwards settled in Boston, and accumulated property in mercantile and mechanical pursuits, until in 1796, he moved to Westminster, where he also continued in trade. Five years later, in 1801, he was elected to represent the town, and was re-elected in 1802-'04-'05. From 1806 to 1810 he was sheriff of Windham county, in 1813-'15 was in the Governor's council, and in 1816 was elected to Congress, serving two terms until 1820. He again represented his town in 1824-'26, and 1828, and in 1830-'31 was Lieutenant-Governor of the state, being associated on the ticket with Governor Crafts. He was again in the Legislature in 1832 and 1834.

His son-in-law, William C. Bradley, describes him as in person "lean and tall, of pleasant but somewhat formal manners and in spite of lameness a remarkably active man. His liberality though great for his means was discriminating and well timed;" his "industry and perseverance whenever occasion called for it were untiring; his love of order was so precise and descended to such minuteness of detail that it appeared almost incompatible with much expansion of thought, and yet few men can be named who united more knowledge of human nature, more sagacity and promptness in business."

His wife was the widow Dorr, and their daughter, Sarah, married Mr. Bradley. He died at Westminster, August 10, 1844, at the age of eighty-four.

MEECH, EZRA.—Twice in Congress, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1830,-31'-32, and afterwards prominent as a Whig, and one of the most enterprising and far-seeing business operators the state had in the early part of the century, was born at New London, Conn., July 26, 1773 and came with his father to Hinesburgh in 1785. He was in his young manhood a hunter and trapper, then branched out into the fur trade, became associated with John Jacob Astor in it, and in 1806, and for a few years after, was the agent of the Northwest Fur Co. He frequently went into Canada on his purchasing trips, bringing large packs through the wilderness, and in 1809 was agent for supplying the British government with spars and timber. In 1795 he opened a store at Charlotte Four Corners, still keeping up his fur trade. In 1806 he purchased a farm along the lake shore in Shelburne, moved there, opened a retail store, also continuing the purchase of furs; engaged in the manufacture of potash and in 1810 in lumbering, especially with oak, which he shipped to the Quebec market.

At the declaration of the war of 1812 he was caught in Canada with a large quanity of timber, and obtained a permit to remain and close his business. During the war he was an extensive contractor in supplying the government and army with provisions. At its close he again went into the lumber trade with success, and all through his later years was also an extensive agriculturist and stock breeder, his farm containing three thousand acres in a high state of cultivation, on which could be seen a flock of three thousand sheep and eight hundred oxen. He was probably the largest land holder in the state, and at his death his real estate was appraised at $125,000.

He was in 1805 and 1807 elected to the state Legislature. In 1822 and 1823 he was chief justice of the Chittenden county court and he was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1820 and 1826. His first election to Congress was in 1818; he served only one term but was again elected for another term in 1824. His candidacies for Governor were during the period that the state was swept by anti-Masonry and it was largely under his leadership that the skeleton of a Democratic organization was preserved. But before 1840 he had become a Whig, being then a Harrison presidential elector.

He was emphatically what is called a "self made man"; with but a limited education he won fame and fortune by the aid alone of a strong mind, an accurate judgment and resolute perseverance. He was a large man, physically as well as intellectually, being six feet five inches in height and weighing three hundred and seventy pounds, and yet he was one of the most expert trout fishers in the country, following the sport with delight to his last years, even as he had the chase with his rifle in his youthful days. He was always noted for his generous hospitality.

He died at Shelburne, Sept. 23, 1856, aged eighty-three. He was twice married, first in 1800 to Mary McNeil, who died while he was in Congress, and subsequently to Mrs. L. C. Clark who survived him. He was the father of ten children, only two of whom survived him, sons who lived in Shelburne.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1833, and for the rest of his life was a very influential man in his conference.

MALLORY, ROLLIN CARLOS.—Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1831, and like Morrill in later years the chief framer and foremost advocate of the high tariff bill of his time, was born in Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784. He was graduated from Middlebury in 1805, studied law with Horatio Seymour at Middlebury, and Robert Temple at Rutland, and settled at Castleton in 1806, where he was preceptor of the academy for a year, then was admitted to the bar

in 1807 and practiced at Castleton till 1818, when he moved to Poultney.

He was secretary of the Governor and Council in 1807, 1809 to 1812, and 1815 to 1819—ten years in all—was state's attorney for Rutland county, 1811-'13 and in 1816; was elected to Congress in 1818, serving for six terms until 1831, and becoming a leader among the protectionists. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures that reported the tariff of 1828, the "tariff of abominations" as the Democrats called it, that led to South Carolina's act of nullification, and Jackson's energetic measures for the Union, though it was largely the reaction of the country against this tariff bill, which had been calculated to strengthen Adams' cause, that had made General Jackson President. Mr. Mallory therefore was one of the issue-making men of one of the most exciting epochs in our national history. He was a thorough believer in the principles of protection, like Governor McKinley of our day, and it was a subject that grew on his hands. This tariff was projected at first in the interest of the woolen manufacturers but ended by including all the manufacturing interests. He was the leader of the House debate on it and exerted himself greatly to secure its passage. He was also prominent in the fight over the Missouri compromise which took place soon after his entrance into Congress and he opposed the admission of the state with its slave constitution.

But sudden death, at Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1831, cut short a career which promised to become one of continent-wide fame, and hardly second to that of his great compeers, Clay, Webster and Hayne, in the great economic struggle ushered in by the 1828 tariff.

Lanman says of him that "he was held in the highest estimation both for his public acts and his private virtues." He was a brother of Rev. Charles D. Mallory, D. D., the Baptist divine and founder of Mercer (Ga.) University.

That branch of the family has produced a number of distinguished men of the South.

KEYES, ELIAS.—Representative in Congress for one term, and a judge, and a councilor in state affairs, a native of Ashford, Conn., was one of the first settlers of Stockbridge, whither he came in 1784 or '85. He represented the town sixteen years, 1793 to '97, 1798 to 1803, 1818, 1820 and 1823-'26, and was in the Governor's council fourteen years, from 1803 to 1818, except the one term of 1814; was assistant judge of the Windsor county court eight years, 1806-14, and chief judge two years more, 1815-17. He also served in the constitutional convention of 1814. He was in Congress from 1821 to 1823.

WHITE, PHINEAS.—Representative in Congress 1821–3, was a native of South Hadley, Mass., where he was born Oct. 30, 1770. Graduating at Dartmouth in 1797, he studied law with Charles Marsh at Woodstock and Judge Samuel Porter at Dummerston and in 1800 began practice at Putney where he made his home the rest of his life. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1815-'20; was postmaster 1802–9; was state's attorney for the county in 1813; register of probate 1800 to 1809; judge of probate for several years afterward and chief judge of the county court from 1818 to 1820, or until his election to Congress. On his return from the latter service he abandoned his law practice and devoted himself to farming on quite an extensive scale, but was frequently called to public duty, nevertheless. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1836, and was a state senator in 1838–40. He was for several years president of the Vermont Bible and Vermont Colonization Societies, and was prominent in Masonry, being grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state. He was also one of the trustees of Middlebury College. He was a man of solid rather than brilliant abilities, always fulfilling faithfully and creditably the many positions of trust to which he was called. He died at Putney, July 6, 1847, at the age of seventy-six. His wife, who survived him for nine years, was Esther, daughter of Nehemiah and Hepziba Stevens of Plainfield, Conn., and he married her July 5, 1801.

WALES, GEORGE E.—Judge, speaker of the lower house of the Legislature and four years in Congress, was born in Westminster May 13, 1792, studied law in the offices of Gen. Stephen R. Bradley at Westminster and Titus Hutchinson at Woodstock, was admitted to the Windsor county bar in 1812, and settled at Hartford that year. A man of brilliant parts, he rapidly rose to success and prominence. He was Hartford's representative in the Legislature in 1822, 1823 and 1824. He was in his first term elected speaker on the resignation of D. Azro A. Buck, and he was re-elected in 1823 and 1824, holding the position as long as he was in the House. A nomination to Congress followed these triumphs, and he was elected in 1825, and re-elected in 1829. But here he formed habits of dissipation that brought much criticism upon him and really wrecked his political career, though doubtless his prominence in Masonry, being grand master in 1825-'27, just as the wave of Anti-Masonry was beginning its sweep of the state, had more to do with it. At least

it brought attack for things that would otherwise have passed without mention. Doubtless also the attack and defeat aggravated the evil. After leaving Congress he located in different places in Windsor county, practicing his profession, but finally returning to Hartford, where he was elected town clerk in 1840, and held the position until his death. He was elected judge of probate for the Hartford district in 1847, but held the office only three years. He was active in Masonry, beginning in 1812, he being one of the charter members of the lodge at Hartford.

Personally he was one of the most attractive men we have had in public life; accomplished, eloquent, quick-witted, genial and large-hearted, ever drawing about him a coterie of friends and admirers.

He married in January, 1813, Miss Amanda Lathrop of Sharon, by whom he had seven children. He died at Hartford, Jan. 8, 1860.

ALLEN, HEMAN, of Milton—twice a representative, serving in all eight years, and one of the Whig leaders of his time, was born in Ashfield, Mass., within limits of what was anciently Deerfield, June 14, 1777, the son of Enoch Allen. His grandfather and several of his other ancestors were victims of the different Indian raids upon that historic ground. On his mother's side he was descended from Elijah Belding, the first town clerk of Deerfield. His father died when he was only twelve years old, and a few years later the family, a widow and younger children came up to Grand Isle where two of their uncles had preceded them. Heman remained behind for a time and took a course of two years at the old academy of Chesterfield, N. H., then he followed to Grand Isle, pursuing his classical studies under Rev. Asa Lyon, and reading law with Elnathan Keyes at Burlington, and Judge Turner at Fairfield, until in 1803 he was admitted to the bar and opened practice at Milton. Though a modest and unassuming man, very diffident about appearing in court, he within a few years secured a clientage that extended through Chittenden, Franklin and Grand Isle counties, won a high reputation for the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases, and as the best real estate lawyer in the circuit.

He represented Milton in the Legislature in 1810, and eleven years afterward between that time and 1826, whenever in fact he would be a candidate. He was Milton's earliest lawyer and a man whom the people there almost universally admired. He was several times a colleague of his namesake of Colchester in the Legislature, and he being a Federalist and the other just as warm a Democrat, they helped to keep things interesting. He was first nominated in 1826 for Congress and elected only after a close contest, because his candidacy was entangled with that of Governor Van Ness for the Senate, so that he was suspected of being a "Jackson man" and partly because of a lack of understanding with the supporters of Benjamin Swift. He served only one term at this time because of these complications, but was again elected after a protracted contest in 1832, and three times re-elected. He served on the Revolutionary claims committee where he stood bravely and efficiently with Hiland Hall against the swindlers from Virginia. His lawyer-like habits of painstaking care and thoroughness made his congressional service efficient. He was defeated for re-election in 1838 because of his vote for the neutrality bill proposed by President Van Buren against the insurrection which had broken out in Canada. Mr. Allen's district was a hot-bed of sympathy with the insurrection and he understood fully the risk he took with this vote, but it was clearly right and even the entreaties of his friends to at least absent himself from the roll call could not shake his resolution to do his duty. The September election failed to give a majority for anybody and he peremptorily refused to stand for the second contest. It had been his idea from the first that the unpopularity he had incurred made it injudicious for his party to nominate him, but he yielded to the persuasions of his enthusiastic supporters in accepting. There was a movement afterward to make him the Whig candidate for senator, but it failed. He was also offered the Whig nomination for Governor but declined it.

For the next four years he devoted himself with all his energy to his professional practice, but died Dec. 11, 1844, after a lingering illness brought on by a cold contracted in the service of a client.

Mr. Allen wedded, Dec. 4, 1804, Sarah, daughter of Dr. John Prentiss of St Albans. There were nine children, of whom five lived to maturity. Of these George became professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Pensylvania, Joseph W. became a lawyer of some prominence, and Sarah was the wife of Rev. J. R. Converse.

His son George describes his personal appearance as "of lofty stature, over six feet high, and of commanding presence. His strongly marked countenance indicated that combination of massive strength of intellect with inflexible adherence to principle in private and public life, which formed the salient points of his character. His features, in repose, wore a slight expression of severity, which belied the real kindness of his disposition. The dignified simplicity of

his manners was perfectly expressive of his habitual absence of all personal pretension."

HUNT, JONATHAN. Congressman, 1827–'32, and dying in the service, a man of remarkable popular strength in his day, came from a notable Vermont family. His father was Jonathan Hunt, Sr., who was Lieutenant Governor of the state in 1794–'96, a native of Northfield, Mass., a leader in the early troubles of the settlers, first a "Yorker" and afterward appointed a sheriff under New York authority, then an advocate of the division of the "Grants" between New York and New Hampshire, and one of the committee of thirteen, with Luke Knowlton, Charles Phelps and Micah Townshend, to prepare a plan to establish still another new government out of parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, and only joining the "new state" men, as did Knowlton and Townshend, when they saw that these schemes were hopeless. He was one of four brothers, who were all men of superior abilities and large influence in the affairs of this part of the country. Among them was Gen. Arad Hunt, of Vernon, who got his title in the command of Vermont militia, who was a member of the Wesminster convention of June, 1776, and who donated 5,000 acres of land in the town of Albany, Vt., to Middlebury College. One of his daughters married Governeur Morris of New York. The distinguished Hunt family of New York is also a branch of this, which was also connected by marriage with the Seymours of Connecticut.

Gov. Jonathan Hunt, the father of the congressman, married Lavinia Swan of Boston, a woman of superior intellectual endowments, a former pupil of President John Adams, and their home in Vernon, with its wealth and generous hospitality, was long a social center for the best and brainiest people in New England. With such an ancestry and such surroundings, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., who was born August 12, 1780, naturally came up a man of unusual talent and promise, uniting as he did uniform industry and perseverance to his other advantages. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, studied law at Brattleboro, and was admitted to the Windham county bar in November, 1792.

He settled in a practice, which grew to be extensive, at Brattleboro, and was prominently identified with the town's commercial and social life. He was chosen the first president of the old Brattleboro Bank, after its incorporation in 1821, and held the position until his death. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1816–'17-'24. He succeeded William C. Bradley as representative in Congress in 1827 and was twice re-elected, holding the office until his death in Washington, May 15, 1832, aged only forty-two. The news of his death was received almost as a personal bereavement by the people of the district, so deep was the hold he had obtained on their affections and regard.

Mr. Hunt married Jane Maria Leavitt. Among the five children were William Morris Hunt the artist of world-wide renown, and Richard M. Hunt, the architect, of New York.

CAHOON, GEN. WILLIAM.—In Congress from 1827 to 1833, and Lieutenant-Governor 1820–'22, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1774, the son of Daniel Cahoon and brother of Daniel Cahoon, Jr., the first settler of Lyndon. The misfortunes of Revolutionary times brought to comparative poverty and to Vermont the father, who had been an importing merchant and was one of the charter grantees of Lyndon, where the family has ever been one of prominence. The elder Cahoon was town representative eight years, selectman eleven, and town clerk fifteen in succession. The son, William, succeeded to the latter position in 1808 and held it uninterruptedly until he went to Congress. He was elected town representative in 1802 and re-elected eight times. He was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1828, a Madison presidential elector in 1808, judge of the Caledonia county court 1811–'19, and councilor 1815–'20. He was for many years one of the most influential Democratic leaders of the state, and was one of the candidates for councilor counted out in the close contest of 1813. He obtained his title of general in the militia and was the commander of the fourth division at the time of the war of 1812, with the rank of major-general.

EVERETT, HORACE.—Congressman for years, one of the strong Whig leaders, was born in Vermont in 1780. He graduated at Brown University in 1797, studied law, and practiced in Windsor. He was state's attorney for Windsor county 1813-'17 and became famous as one of the most successful jury advocates in the state. He represented Windsor in the Legislature in 1819, 1820, 1822, 1824, and 1834, and was a prominent member of the state Constitutional Convention of 1828, and in that year also was elected to Congress as a Whig, defeating George E. Wales. He was re-elected to the Twenty-third Congress on the second trial, receiving 304 majority; was re-elected again to the Twenty-fourth, defeating Anderson (Dem.) and Arnold (Whig), and again to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses, receiving 5,183 votes in the latter

year against 3,841 votes for Partridge (Dem.), and was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh—2,222 majority—serving from Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1843.

His chief fame in Congress was made by his advocacy of the rights of the Indians. Among his notable speeches was that of June 3, 1836, against the Indian bounty bill and the removal of the Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws to Indian Territory, a very exhaustive one, and he predicted that the removal only changed the scene of war. He died at Windsor Jan. 30, 1851.

DEMING, BENJAMIN F.—Who was sent to the House for one term, 1833-'35, being elected from the Fifth congressional district on the Anti-Masonic ticket by a large majority, was a native of Danville, where he was born in 1790. He received only a common school education, began life as a clerk in a store and then was for a number of years a merchant at Danville until he gave up his time to his public duties. He was for sixteen years, 1817-'32, the Caledonia county clerk, and eleven years, 1821-'32, judge of probate, and councilor for six years, 1827 to 1833, winning in these positions the reputation which secured his nomination to Congress. He served, however, only one session, and contracting a disease of the bowels at Washington, died while on his way home, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 11, 1834, aged only forty-four. He left a wife and young family.

He was a man of "more than ordinary talent, of a calm and deliberative mind, quick of perception, prompt, apt and upright in business transactions, gentle and winning socially, and benevolent in ideas."

JANES, HENRY F.—Congressman 1835-'37, councilor from 1830 to 1834, and state treasurer from 1830 to 1841, was of a family that was among the pioneers in Vermont, and prominent in the early history of several towns. He was himself born in October, 1792, at Brimfield, Mass., the third of eight children of Solomon and Beulah (Fisk) Janes. The family came in his early boyhood to Calais, and he studied law at Montpelier, enlisted from there in a company that was in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812, and settled in Waterbury for the practice of his profession in 1817, being reasonably successful with his cases as well as in amassing a competence and in winning popular favor. He was postmaster for ten years, 1820-'29. Then he was immediately elected a councilor, serving four years, till 1834, and then promoted to Congress where he represented the district for one term, and then was elected state treasurer, serving three years, 1838 to 1841. This closed his political life in a large field, though he was a member of the council of censors in 1848, and represented Waterbury several terms in the Legislature, his last election being in 1855. He died June 6, 1879, in his eighty-eighth year. He wedded, in 1826, Fanny, daughter of Gov. Ezra Butler; and Dr. Henry Janes, a distinguished physician and war surgeon, was their son.

Mr. Janes is described as a most just man in every relation of life, with clear, strong judgment, and conscientious devotion to duty.

FLETCHER, GEN. ISAAC.—Representative in Congress for two terms, 1837-'41, was native of Massachusetts, born in 1784, and a graduate of Dartmouth. After teaching the academy awhile at Chesterfield, N. H., he studied law with Mr. Vose in that state and Judge White at Putney, and established himself in practice at Lyndon. He rose rapidly to the front rank of the profession, participating for a time in the trial of nearly every case in Caledonia, Orleans and Essex counties, and literally wearing himself out with overwork. He represented Lyndon in the General Assembly four years, was state's attorney of Caledonia county eight years and was adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Van Ness, getting his title from that source. His health had failed before he got far in his congressional service and though he was still faithful to his duties, his weakness prevented his attaining any distinction. He died in October, 1842, just after the close of his second term.

He married Miss Abagail Stone of Chesterfield who survived him. His only son, C. B. Fletcher, a lawyer of Boston, was a man of brilliant parts, but died of consumption at the age of thirty-four.

SMITH, JOHN.—Representative in Congress, 1839-'41, and one of the chief projectors of the Vermont & Canada R. R., was a native of Barre, Mass., born August 12, 1789, and the son of Deacon Samuel Smith. The family moved to St. Albans in 1800, where young John had only the advantage of the slender educational facilities of the town, studied law first with his brother-in-law, Roswell Hutchins, and then with Benjamin Swift, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and formed a partnership with Mr. Swift, which continued with high success for seventeen years, until Mr. Swift went to Congress. He represented the town in the General Assembly ten years, from 1827 to 1838, with the exception of 1834, and was speaker of the House in '32 and '33. He was state's attorney for Franklin county seven years, 1827-'33. In 1838 the Democrats of that

district nominated him for Congress, and, though the district was strongly Whig, Mr. Smith was elected, after a vigorous canvass to which his large personal popularity added much strength. But it was only for one term. The great political storm of 1840 left him high and dry at home. His congressional service was of course too short to permit any great reputation in it to be won, but he made one speech, a defense of the independent treasury idea, which was widely published and counted one of the ablest and most thorough ever made on the subject. His defeat for re-election to Congress closed his public life and he returned to the practice of his profession, until 1845, after which he gave his time and energies chiefly to railroad enterprises, and it was to him in conjunction with Lawrence Brainerd and Joseph Clark and to their boldness of action through the most critical emergencies, risking their entire fortunes in the project by borrowing $350,000 on their personal credit, that the Vermont & Canada road was made a reality and the last link forged that was to connect New England with the great lakes.

The conception was a great one and by energy and sagacity was it realized, but the triumph was followed by perplexing and exhausting labor to make a business success of the enterprise, and the strain and the anxiety undermined Mr. Smith's health and led to his sudden death, Nov. 20, 1858.

Mr. Smith was a man of large mold, liberal and public-spirited, of clean and worthy private life, and in the words of a local biographer: "An earnest Christian man, full of charity and good works, without partiality and without hypocrisy."

He married, Sept. 18, 1814, Miss Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N. Y., and Gov. John Gregory and Congressman Worthington C. Smith were their sons.

YOUNG, AUGUSTUS.—Representative in Congress 1841-'43, and a scientific author of reputation, was born in Arlington, March 20, 1785, studied law and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans in 1810, began practice at Stowe, but in about eighteen months moved to Craftsbury, where his active life was spent. He represented the town eight years, was state's attorney for Orleans county four years, and judge of probate in 1830. He was elected state senator in 1836, and was twice re-elected. His election to Congress was in 1840, but he declined a re-election. In 1847 he moved back to St. Albans, and for several years was judge of probate, but devoted most of his time until his death, June 17, 1857, to literary and scientific pursuits, and was appointed state naturalist in 1856. He was one of the most learned men the state ever contained in geology and mineralogy, was a great mathematician and a profound reasoner. His intellectual charm was such, with his easy and kindly manners, as to give him great popularity, and though his energies were perhaps too scattered to win the greatest success, none knew him but to admit that he was a man of great talents.

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS. Son of Congressman Charles Marsh and grandson of the Lieutenant-Governor, a lawyer, congressman, diplomat, philologist and of world-wide fame as an author and scholar, was perhaps the most broadly accomplished man the state ever produced. He was born March 15, 1801, graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and settled at Burlington, speedily acquiring an extensive practice. But he divided his time between law, literature and politics, and, in 1835, he was a member of the Governor's council. In 1842 he was elected representative to Congress and three times re-elected, until, in 1849, President Taylor appointed him minister to Turkey. The time and the situation were such as to give him opportunity, which he improved to the utmost, to render important service to the cause of civil and religious toleration in the Turkish empire. The marked improvement of the system of the Porte in this respect in the past forty years may truly be said to be due to Mr. Marsh more than any other one man. He was also charged in 1852 with a special mission to Greece, which he filled with added reputation. On the change of administration, however, in 1853, he was relieved, and returning to Vermont, he was appointed one of the commissioners to rebuild the present state house in Montpelier, and, in 1857, he was appointed railroad commissioner, serving two years. In 1857, also by the appointment of Governor Fletcher, he made a valuable and exhaustive report on the artificial propagation of fish, laying the foundation for much of the work that has been done since. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him minister to Italy, and he held the position, being the patriarch of American diplomacy, twenty-one years, until his death, in Valombrosa, not far from Florence, July 23, 1882.

During his residence abroad he travelled extensively in the East and in Europe, passing some time in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, where he has long been recognized as a leading Scandinavian scholar. His published works include a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language," compiled and translated from the Grammar Rask (Burlington, 1838); "The Camel, His Organization, Habits and Uses, considered with reference to his introduction into the United States" (Boston, 1856); and "Lectures on the English Language" (New York,

1860) ; originally delivered in 1859 in the post-graduate course of Columbia College, New York, in which he "aimed to excite a more general interest among educated men and women in the history and essential character of their native tongue, and to recommend the study of the English language in its earlier literary monuments rather than through the medium of grammars and linguistic treatises.

He never tired in delving in the languages and literature of the North of Europe, and his sympathies appear to be with the Goths, whose presence he traces in whatever is great and peculiar in the character of the founders of New England. In a work entitled "The Goths in New England," he has contrasted the Gothic and Roman characters, which he appears to regard as the great antagonistic principles of society at the present day. He was also the author of various essays, literary and historical, relating to the Goths and their connection with America.

Still another of his works, and one of great merit, was "Man and Nature," first published in 1864, and largely re-written and republished in 1874 under the title: "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." He was collaborator in the preparation of the dictionary of the English language, issued under the auspices of the London Philological Society. And his miscellaneous published addresses and speeches are quite numerous. Henry Swan Dana says he "was a truly learned man, in the variety and thoroughness of his acquisitions, in all departments of human knowledge being almost without a peer in the world." His library, one of the finest in the country, rich beyond compare in Scandinavian literature, he presented to the University of Vermont, of whose corporation he was chosen a member, in 1844.

Mr. Marsh was twice married. His first wife, who lived but a few years after the marriage, was Harriet, daughter of Ozias Buell, of Burlington. The second, whom he wedded Dec. 1, 1816, was Caroline Crane, of Berkeley, Mass., a woman of literary power and an author of some reputation. Her published productions are: "The Hallig; or, the Sheepfold in the Waters," translated from the German of Biernatzki, with a biographical sketch of the author (Boston, 1857) ; and "Wolfe of the Knoll, and Other Poems" (New York, 1860).

There were two children by the first wife: Charles, who died in childhood, and George Ozias, a promising New York lawyer, who died when only thirty-three.

HENRY, WILLIAM. — Congressman for two terms, close friend of Lincoln, and one of the fathers of the now large village of Bellows Falls, was born in New Hampshire in 1788. He received only a common school education, moved to Bellows Falls, where he was cashier of the Bank of Bellows Falls for fifteen years, and held various stations in public life. It was on his motion in 1834 that the act incorporating the village was accepted at a meeting of the corporation, after it had once been rejected. From that time up to and including 1843, Mr. Henry was a member of the board of fire wardens. He was a member of the Harrisburg convention in 1839 which nominated General Harrison and a presidential elector in 1840. In 1846 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and was re-elected and served two terms. In 1860 he was again elected a presidential elector and during the campaign visited Mr. Lincoln at his home in Illinois, with whom he was personally acquainted, they having served together in Congress where their seats were near together and they had been in close sympathy as Whigs. The Democratic candidate against him at both his elections was William C. Bradley.

Mr. Henry died at Bellows Falls April 17, 1861, at the age of seventy-three, just as the great civil war was breaking upon the country. Up to his last moment almost, he followed the progress of events with intensest interest.

PECK, LUCIUS B.—Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1851, was born at Waterbury in October, 1802, the son of Gen. John Peck. He was admitted as a cadet at West Point in 1822, but had to resign because of ill-health after a year's study, entered upon the study of law first with Judge Prentiss at Montpelier, and then with Dennison Smith at Barre, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1825. He formed a partnership with Mr. Smith, who had an extensive practice, but was growing old so that the burden soon fell upon young Peck's shoulders. But he rapidly rose in his profession and became one of the leading lawyers of Washington and Orange counties, and the worthy antagonist in the forensic forum of such men as Paul Dillingham, William Upham, and Jacob Collamer. He represented Barre in 1831, but soon after moved to Montpelier, where he devoted himself to his profession with all the ardor of his nature, keeping out of politics steadily for fifteen years. In 1846 the Democrats of the district nominated him for Congress and elected him, and re-elected him for a second term in 1848. While in Washington he was on intimate and familiar terms with such great party leaders as William L. Marcy and Daniel S. Dickinson. He was also twice the Democratic candidate for Governor, and

from 1853 to 1857 was United States district attorney by appointment of President Pierce. But these were all the political honors he ever held, and indeed he had but little taste for politics, and little ambition for its contests or distinctions. B. F. Fifield, the able lawyer with whom he was in partnership in his later years, says that Mr. Peck often told him that the greatest mistake of his life was in going to Washington at all.

He resumed his professional practice after his congressional career closed and to the end held a rank close to the front at the bar of the state and being especially potent in railroad litigation. He was president of the Vermont & Canada road from 1859 until his death. His power as a lawyer and politician, too, was in his candor and fairness of statement, his fine and unruffled courtesy, his masterful analysis, separating the true from the false, the essential from the non-essential, and the clearness with which he piled up proposition upon proposition unanswerable. It was true of him, as his admiring colleague said of John G. Carlisle, that he "never had a clouded thought." He was slow and deliberate, cautious in conclusions, but most apt to be convincing when he reached them, and a safe and discriminating adviser. He had little of the art of oratory or the embellishments of fancy; he spoke to convince, not to please.

He married in 1830 the daughter of Ira Day of Barre, an accomplished lady with whom his home life was a most beautiful one for the fifteen years until her death in 1845.

He was stricken with paralysis while on a professional visit to Lowell, Mass., and died there Dec. 28, 1866.

HEBARD, WILLIAM.—Was a self-made and self-educated man, and read law with William Nutting of Randolph. He was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1827, and commenced to practice at East Randolph, but in 1845 removed to Chelsea, and remained there practicing his profession until the time of his death. He was one of the ablest and most popular men of his time, represented Randolph four years, and Chelsea five years in the General Assembly; was state senator in 1836-'38, and state's attorney in 1832-'34-'36; judge of probate in 1838, 1840, and 1841, and judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from 1842 to 1844 inclusive. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1850. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court pays him this tribute: "I think his prominent characteristics were candor, considerateness, integrity and faithfulness. He was plain and practical, with substantial common sense that gave itself with faithful effort to such office as he was called to do, and the estimate in which he was held is amply and best attested by the fact of his large and long continued professional practice with all classes of the community, by his early and oft repeated calls to offices of important responsibility, in which his integrity and assiduity were always conspicuous; by the universal respect in which he was held as a citizen, as a member of society, as a neighbor, and as a friend."

As an advocate, in the putting of his facts and ideas, his propositions and his argument into written expression he had unusual facility and merit.

Judge Hebard married Elizabeth Stockwell (Brown), Sept. 12, 1830. He died at Chelsea at the age of seventy-five, Oct. 20, 1875.

MEACHAM, JAMES.—College professor and Congregational preacher as well as politician, was born in Rutland, August 10, 1810, and being left an orphan in early childhood was apprenticed to a cabinet maker. But a benevolent neighbor, impressed with his talents and ambition, assisted him to an education, and he graduated from Middlebury in 1832, took a course of theology at Andover, and was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at New Haven in 1838. He had been employed before completing his education as a teacher in the academies at Castleton and St. Albans, and for two years, from 1836, had been a tutor at Middlebury. In 1846, he was called back to the college to take the professorship of elocution and English literature. His reputation as an orator, writer and man of high culture rapidly extended and in 1848 he was elected to Congress, served four terms and had been unanimously nominated for a fifth at the time of his death, August 23, 1856, at the age of only forty-six. He resigned his chair in the college in 1850 and devoted himself entirely to his public and political duties. In Congress he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and the severe labors of the position are what undermined his health. He was prominent in the opposition to the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, which he regarded as a contract which both sides were bound to obey in good faith, and he warned the Southerners that if they persisted it was the last compromise that would be made between the clashing interests of the sections. A number of his speeches while in Congress have been published.

MINER, AHIMAN L.—Representative in Congress, 1851-'53, was a native of Middletown, the son of Deacon Gideon and Rachel (Davison) Miner, and was born Sept. 23, 1804.

He worked on his father's farm until he was of age and then fitted for the sophomore class in college, but instead of entering studied law in the offices of Malloney & Warner at Poultney and Royce & Hodges at Rutland; was admitted to the bar in 1832; practiced for three years at Wallingford and then moved to Manchester. He represented the latter town four years in the Legislature, 1838, '39, '46 and '54 and was also in 1840 county senator. He was clerk of the House of Representatives, 1836-'38; state's attorney for Bennington county in 1843-'44; register of probate seven years and judge of probate three years, 1846-'49. His nomination for Congress, by the Whigs from the southern district of the state, in 1851, was secured after one of the hardest fought pre-convention campaigns the state has ever seen, Col. Calvin Townsley opposing him. He was a man of popular power, social and engaging personally. He was twice married and had eight children. He died July 19, 1886.

BARTLETT, THOMAS JR.—Was a native of Burke, the son of Thomas Bartlett, a man of ability and local prominence in his time. Young Bartlett studied law and settled in Lyndon in 1839; in '41 and '42 he was the state's attorney for the county, in 1840 and '41 was in the state Senate and in 1850 was elected to Congress for a single term. In the former year he was also chosen the town's representative and again filled that position in '54 and '55. He was also a member of the constitutional conventions of 1850 and '57 and presided over the former body. At that time he was one of the most influential men of his district and of the state.

TRACY, ANDREW.—In Congress for one term and speaker of the state House of Representatives for three years, was born in Hartford, Dec. 15, 1797, the son of James and Mercy (Richmond) Tracy. The family was one of worthy and prosperous farmers, but it was decided to give young Andrew an education, because he was not robust physically. He was fitted for college at the Royalton and Randolph Academies, and entered Dartmouth, but remained there only two years, because his friend and classmate, Leonard Marsh, had to leave on account of trouble with his eyes. The two young men then struck out into New York state, and Tracy taught school at Troy for two years. Returning home he studied law in the office of George E. Wales, being a portion of the time postmaster at White River village, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and began practice in Quechee village, enlarging his clientage and reputation steadily until it became of state extent. In 1838 he moved to Woodstock, where he formed a partnership with Norman Williams that lasted until the spring of 1839, when Mr. Williams became county clerk. The next year he formed one with Julius Converse, and in 1849 with Converse and James Barrett, which lasted until he went to Congress.

For more than a generation Woodstock was famous as a place of big lawyers, and this firm, and Mr. Tracy at its head, more than kept alive the tradition and held its rank among some of the ablest competitors ever gathered at any bar. Of him W. H. Tucker, Hartford's historian, says: "Mr. Tracy's power and strength as a lawyer and advocate consisted in his wonderful quickness of perception, the rapidity with which he could adapt facts to legal principles, his quick comprehension of the full merits or demerits of a case, his keen discriminating analysis of facts, the nervous power and eloquence with which he presented facts to a jury, and in his masterly power of sarcasm and invective. Mr. Tracy was not what we called a learned lawyer, he rarely read textbooks or reports, but consulted them in connection with his cases. He was well grounded in the principles of common law, and in his arguments of legal points, reasoned from first principles, and rarely cited or referred to decisions."

H. S. Swan, the Woodstock historian, tells of his swift and ready way of speaking, the force and compactness of his statements, and the keenness of his sarcasm.

His political career would have been one of equal brilliance if his tastes had permitted him to persist in it. He was at first a National or Adams Republican and then after the Whig party was formed an ardent follower of it. He represented Hartford in the Legislature for four years, 1833-'37, and after his removal to Woodstock, he was, in 1839, elected a state senator. In 1840 he was a candidate against Horace Everett for the Whig nomination for Congress, but was defeated after a hard fight, much to his chagrin. In 1842, however, Woodstock sent him to the Legislature, and he was immediately made speaker, being re-elected in 1843 and 1844, as long as he was in the House and coming out with great eclat. In 1852, he was nominated and elected to Congress as a Whig, but declined re-election after serving one term, being thoroughly satiated with political honors and a good deal disgusted with what he saw at Washington. He returned to the practice of his profession with renewed zest and continued at it without further distraction through his active life.

Personally, he is described as a tall, slim, cadaverous man, who to a stranger would seem to be in the last stages of consumption. But his step was ever quick and elastic, and

he had a great amount of energy and an indomitable will, though never a well man.

He died at Woodstock, Oct. 28, 1868.

SABIN, ALVAH. Another preacher politician of a power approaching that of Niles, Lyon, Leland and the giants of the earlier days, was born in Georgia, Oct. 23, 1793, the son of Benjamin and Polly (McMaster) Sabin. He was graduated at Columbian College in the District of Columbia, educated for the Baptist ministry, and preached at Cambridge, Westfield and Underhill until he was settled in Georgia in 1825. Here he remained, a fine specimen of the old-time power of the country minister in the community, for forty-two years, removing in 1867 to Sycamore, Ill., where he continued his ministerial duties as long as life and strength lasted. His only brother, Daniel Sabin, was also a Baptist clergyman, and after preaching at Swanton, North Fairfax, and other places for several years, went to Wisconsin.

Parson Sabin was ten times his town's representative in the Legislature, in 1826, '35, '38, '40, 47, '48, '49, 51, '61, and '62, and in the latter sessions, though nearly seventy years old, was prominent in the war legislation. He was three times county senator, in 1841, '43 and '45 and was secretary of state in 1841. He was also county commissioner for Franklin county under the prohibitory law in 1861 and '62.

He was first elected to Congress in 1852 and re-elected in 1854.

HODGES, GEORGE T.—Was born in Clarendon, July 4, 1789, the son of Dr. Silas Hodges, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and for some time in the military family of General Washington, and for twenty years the leading physician of his section. George was the third son of a family of eleven children, and took a partial course in college, but abandoned it for a business career and went to Rutland where he was a prosperous merchant for many years and until his death. He served repeatedly in both houses of the Legislature. On the death of Hon. James Meacham, representative to Congress, in 1856, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was a director of the old Bank of Rutland from its organization in 1825, until his death, and its president from 1834. He was also a director and the vice-president of the Rutland & Burlington R. R., from its commencement.

He was also a warm supporter of the Vermont Agricultural Society. He was a man of dignified and courteous demeanor and with a good deal of ability in both business and political affairs. He died at Rutland Sept. 9, 1860.

WALTON, ELIAKIM P.—Representative in Congress from 1857 to 1863, one of the great editors of the state, and a valuable contributor to its history, was born at Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1812, the son of Gen. E. P. and Prussia (Parsons) Walton. The family was of Quaker origin, and the father, who rose to be major-general of the state militia, was also for years one of the chief editorial powers of the state, who probably did more than any other one man towards building up the old Whig party and its successor to secure ascendency, and who was nominated for Governor by the first Republican convention in 1854, but withdrew in favor of Judge Royce for the purpose of consolidating the various elements into one organization.

Eliakim, the eldest of his children, was educated in the common schools and at the Washington county grammar school, but, better than all, had a double advantage in instruction by a cultured and discriminating mother and of training at the printer's case in his father's office. He studied law in the office of Samuel & S. B. Prentiss, where he also obtained an instructive insight into national politics, as the former was then United States senator. But instead of giving his life to law he was, when twenty-one, in 1833, taken into partnership with his father in the publication of the Vermont Watchman and State Journal and in the general printing and publishing, book-binding and paper-making business. Soon the main editorial duties fell upon him, while General Walton's attention was chiefly absorbed in the other departments of the business, and for thirty-five years, except while in Congress and engaged in other public duties, he was constantly in the editorial harness. He established the first exclusively legislative newspaper, which soon expanded into a daily. Early in the war he started a daily, maintained a live correspondent in every Vermont regiment at the front and gathered and preserved in this way an immense quantity of historical data that is of priceless value.

Like his father he was not a seeker for office for himself, but in 1853 represented Montpelier in the Legislature, and three years later, at the solicitation of Judge Col-

lamer and other party leaders, reluctantly consented to stand for Congress in order to solve a political situation that was full of complications. He was easily elected by a majority of over three to one, and twice re-elected, in 1858 and 1860. His most notable speeches during this service were on the admission of Kansas to the Union in March, 1858; on the tariff question, in February, 1859; on the state of the Union, in February, 1861, and on the confiscation of rebel property, in May, 1862. He demonstrated by an exhaustive table of figures the injustice to Vermont and seven other states of the apportionment act of 1862, based on the census of 1860, and calling Senator Collamer's attention to it, the latter procured the passage of a supplementary act by which Vermont's representation in the House was saved from being cut down from three to two. He performed a similar service for the state under the act after the census of 1870, and Edmunds and Thurman, producing his facts and figures, carried an amendment which again saved the threatened states from a cut-down.

Mr. Walton, returning to private life, continued in charge of the Watchman until 1868, when he sold it to J. and J. M. Poland, but continued to write much as long as he lived. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and a senator from Washington county for two terms, 1874 to '78. He was three times a delegate to national conventions, in 1840 to the young men's convention at Baltimore, in 1864 to the Republican convention at Philadelphia, and in 1866 the Philadelphia convention to meet and consult with southern men. He was president of the Vermont Historical Society from the retirement of Rev. Dr. Lord in 1876 until his death, and of the Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association from its organization until 1881. He edited Vol. II of the collections of the Vermont Historical Society, including the Haldimand Papers and the eight volumes of the "Records of the Governor and Council," and his notes—biographical, historical and explanatory—exhibit a painstaking and exhaustive research, while the illumination of the Haldimand business, under his careful analysis, was a service to the state and to the truth of history which cannot be too highly appreciated. The "Vermont Capitol," 1857, consisted mainly of his reports, and Walton's Vermont Register, up to within ten or a dozen years, was under his editorial charge. Printed addresses of his include those on Gov. Charles Paine, on the Battle of Hubbardton, and on Nathaniel Chipman.

Mr. Walton was twice married, first to Sarah Sophia, daughter of Joseph Howes, of Montpelier. She died Sept. 3, 1880, and Oct. 19, 1882, he wedded Mrs. Clara P. Field, *nee* Snell, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Walton died Dec. 19, 1890.

ROYCE, HOMER E.—Congressman, and chief justice of the state Supreme Court, was born at Berkshire, June 14, 1820, the son of Elihu Marvin, and Sophronia (Parker) Royce. His ancestry in his father's side traces back on both directions to the fathers of the state, Maj. Stephen Royce and Ebenezer Marvin, and he was a nephew of Gov. Stephen Royce. His maternal grandfather was Rev. James Parker, the first settled minister of Underhill and long known as an able preacher of the Congregational denomination.

Young Royce was educated in the district schools and at the academies in St. Albans and Enosburgh, studied law with Thomas Childs, was admitted to the bar in 1844, was in partnership for two or three years at East Berkshire with Mr. Childs, and afterwards for about the same time with his relative, Heman S. Royce. He was state's attorney for Franklin county in 1846 and '47. In the same year also he represented Berkshire in the Legislature, was chairman of the railroad and a member of the judiciary committees, which had some difficult work in a hitherto unexplored field in guiding legislation upon the relations of the railroads to the state. In 1849, '50 and '51 and again in 1861 and '68 he was elected to the state Senate from Franklin county, doing his most notable work on the judiciary committee.

Professionally and politically he had come to be recognized as a man of brilliant parts and comprehensive reach of mind, and in 1856 he was elected a representative in Congress, being the youngest member of that body, but taking quite an active part for a new member, serving on the foreign affairs committee, and attracting attention by his speech on the Cuban question, which was at that time deeply agitating the country.

Retiring from Congress he resumed his professional practice with increasing renown, until in 1870 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court, and regularly re-elected until in 1882, on the death of Judge Pierpoint, Governor Farnham appointed him

chief justice, a position that he held by regular re-election, though once or twice with a spirited contest, until his death. It was under him as chancellor that the long and involved litigation of the Central Vermont R. R. arose. Many of his opinions, notably as to the disqualification of jurors, as to what constitutes an expert, and as to the rights of riparian owners, are often quoted.

Judge Royce was prominent among the promoters of the Mississquoi R. R. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont.

He married, Jan. 23, 1851, Mary, daughter of Charles Edmunds of Boston, who bore him three children: Stephen E., Homer C., and Mary Louise.

Mr. Royce died April 24, 1891.

BAXTER, PORTUS.—Representative in Congress 1861-'65, the "soldier's friend," as he was then fondly and deservedly called, and, for a full decade before, the Thurlow Weed of Vermont politics, the greatest personal political force on the east side of the mountains, was born from one of the oldest and best families of the state, at Brownington, 1806. He was liberally educated at Norwich University, but engaged at Derby in 1828 in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and, with his keen activity, energy, and farsightedness, most successfully. His positive character, his fine judgment of men, and his facile handling of them rapidly won him an influential position in politics, first in his town and county, then throughout the district and the state, and finally in national affairs. But he was never a self-seeker, more enjoying power behind the throne, in conventions and appointments, and in using his electric power to lift other men rather than himself.

He repeatedly refused election as town representative and once or twice at least could have had his party's nomination for Congress but preferred it to go to others. He was an ardent Henry Clay Whig while the party lasted, and was the only delegate from New England in the convention of 1848 to advocate the nomination of General Taylor from the beginning. In 1852 he headed the Scott electoral ticket in Vermont, and in 1856 that of the young Republican party for Fremont.

Finally, in 1860, he accepted a nomination for Congress, beginning services with the opening of the rebellion and continuing through the momentous events of that period, until in 1866, with the Union secure, he declined a re-election, which he had before had almost unanimously. He served industriously on the committees of elections, agricultural, and expenditures of the navy department. He was a close friend of Secretary Stanton, and the latter as he said, found it about impossible to refuse him anything. Mr. Baxter improved the opportunity to minister with extraordinary zeal to the wants of the soldiers in the field. He operated by personal efforts, by the charm of his manners and the magnetism of his conversation and social intercourse, rather than by speech-making. He never but twice attempted any formal speech-making or any real argument on his feet. What he had to say he said in a few words, so surcharged with the intense conviction and the thorough earnestness of his nature as to well take the place of logic and rhetoric. He was in every fibre of his being a patriot; he was a man of generous and warm sympathies. These two facts, with his frank and engaging manners, explain his remarkable power of party leadership. "We never knew a more earnest or energetic politician," said one eulogist after his death. During the ghastly days of the Wilderness campaign and fight he was at the front at Fredericksburg to minister to the wounded and suffering, and all that summer both he and his wife remained at their post of tender duty until they were themselves prostrated, and sickness only made an interval in their labors. It was no wonder that he obtained such a large place in the soldiers' affections. Two of his sons, physicians, also rendered invaluable service on the field and in the hospitals, and a third, the youngest, entered the service as a private, in the 11th Vermont and came out a brevet major, with successive promotions, all won by gallantry.

His wife, was Ellen Jannette, daughter of Judge Harris of Strafford, whom he wedded in 1832.

Mr. Baxter died at Washington, March 4, 1868, from pneumonia, after only a few days' illness, though he had for years suffered from asthma.

WOODBRIDGE, FREDERICK E.—For four years in Congress, was born at Vergennes, August 29, 1818, graduated at the University of Vermont, 1840, studied law with his father, Hon. E. D. Woodbridge and was admitted and practiced at Vergennes. He was a member of the state House of

Representatives, 1849, 1857, 1858, repeatedly mayor of Vergennes, state auditor, 1850-'51-52, prosecuting attorney, 1854-'58, engaged in railroad management, and was several years vice-president and active manager of the Rutland & Washington R. R.; a state senator, 1860-'61, and president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861. He was elected a representative from Vermont in the Thirty-eighth Congress as a Republican, receiving 8,565 votes, against 3,486 for White, Democrat; was re-elected to Thirty-ninth Congress, receiving 9,447 votes, against 3,671 for Wells, Democrat, was re-elected to Fortieth Congress, 10,568 votes, against 3,036 for Wells, Democrat.

Mr. Woodbridge died April 25, 1888.

SMITH, WORTHINGTON C.—Congressman from 1867 to 1873, son of Congressman John and Maria (Curtis) Smith, and brother of Gov. John Gregory Smith, was born at Barre, Mass., August 12, 1789. He graduated from the University of Vermont, near the head of his class, in 1843, and studied law for a while in his father's office, but abandoned it before admission to the bar to enter business life. He embarked in the iron trade in 1845, and carried it along successfully, either alone or in partnership, until 1860, when he leased the works known as the St. Albans Foundry until 1878, then resuming the active management again. The business consisted chiefly in the manufacture of articles needed by railroad companies. He was himself largely identified with the railroading of the state, being a director for several years and afterwards president of the Vermont & Canada, a trustee and manager of the Vermont Central and the leased lines from 1870 to the crash of 1873, then vice-president for three years of the Central Vermont, and one of the trustees for six years after 1872, and then president and manager of the Missisquoi road. He was also president of the Vermont National Bank, at St. Albans, from 1864 to 1870.

Up to the war he was a Democrat in politics, but promptly identified himself with what he regarded as the party of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter. As president of the corporation of St. Albans he convened the first "war meeting" at the place, and he helped to raise and equip the Ransom Guards, a company in the first volunteer regiment dispatched from Vermont. In 1863 he represented St. Albans in the Legislature, and in 1864-'65 was state senator, being complimented by a unanimous election to the presidency *pro tem* of that body in the latter year. He had served so usefully in both branches of the Legislature that in 1866 he was sent to Congress, and was re-elected in 1868 and 1870. In the two latter terms he served on the committee on banking and currency, of which Garfield was chairman. His position was not a prominent one in Congress, though its duties were well filled. His first speech, on the question of the impeachment of President Johnson, was a very good one in its discussion of constitutional principles. Another one which attracted some attention was delivered Jan. 26, 1869, and took the ground that the way to reach specie payments was to retire the greenbacks.

Mr. Smith was possessed of a good deal of executive ability, was keen and farsighted as a business man, and personally was a most interesting conversationalist, and he had the powers of mind that would have adorned almost any of the professional walks.

He married, Jan. 12, 1850, Catherine M., daughter of Maj. John Walworth of Plattsburg, N. Y., and seven children, of whom five survived childhood, were the issue of the union.

He died Jan. 2, 1894.

WILLARD, CHARLES W.—Lawyer, editor and congressman, was born at Lyndon, June 18, 1827, and son of Josiah and Abigail (Carpenter) Willard. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1851, and came to Montpelier where he studied law in the office of Peck & Colby, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and for a time was in partnership with F. F. Merrill. He was a man of refined scholarly habit, of a breadth and candor of mind that were almost Madisonian, and of high ideals and earnest purposes in every relation of life. These qualities combined with practical good sense and ready courage in contests for whatever he believed to be right, made him a power for good in state thought and opinion, and though he was lacking utterly in the arts of politics secured him steady advancement. In 1855 and '56 he was secretary of state, until he declined a further re-election. In 1860 and '61 he was a state senator from Washington county, and in the latter year became editor and proprietor of the Montpelier Freeman, which he built up to be one of the most influential papers of the state, and a fine exponent of the more temperate thought of his party. He retained the control of its conduct and most of the time did its editorial work until 1873, though in 1865 he was for a time in Milwaukee in the editortorial chair of the Sentinel, and as long as life lasted he wrote much and inspiringly on current events.

He was elected to Congress in 1868, and re-elected in 1870 and 1872. His service was both conscientious and laborious, so much so as to undermine his health. In the latter part of his service amid the revulsions of wholesale corruption, the credit Mobilier, salary grab and other scandals, the use of

force to sustain state governments in the South, and the progress of the third term movement for President Grant, he got out of sympathy with his party, and voted independently on a number of questions, while he wrote vigorously in criticism of events. The result was that he was defeated for renomination.

For some time afterwards his energies were given largely, with visits to Colorado and other places, in efforts to regain his health, but with only partial success. His intellectual activity, however, did not cease, and in 1879 he accepted an appointment as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, and his colleague, Col. W. G. Veazey, having gone upon the bench, the burden of the work fell on Mr. Willard, and he did it, had the copy all prepared and about three-fourths of it put to press, before death overtook him, June 7, 1880.

In the state election of 1878 he received quite a complimentary vote, without any action or approval on his part, from an independent movement in the southeast part of the state, consisting mainly of Democrats. He was a life-long member of the Congregational church, and a genuine Christian in his daily walk.

He married, in 1855, Emily Doane, daughter of H. H. Reed, and she bore him four children: Mary, Ashton R. (a lawyer and literateur of growing reputation), Eliza May, and Charles Wesley.

DENISON, DUDLEY C.—Congressman, born in Royalton, Sept. 13, 1819, was the son of Joseph A. and Rachael (Chase) Denison. The Denison family is of English origin, represented now in that country by the Earl of Londesborough. The Chase family and its distinction in American life is traced in the sketch of Senator Dudley Chase, after whom our subject was named.

Dudley C. Denison was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840, studied law in the office of John S. Marcy, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and has practiced continually at Royalton, having his oldest son, J. D. Denison, for a partner after 1870. He was county senator in 1853-'54, state's attorney 1858 '60, and represented Royalton in the House in 1861-'62-'63, serving on the committee of ways and means, and doing efficient work in securing the first appropriation for defraying the expenses of the war for the Union. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him United States District Attorney for the District of Vermont, and he held the position until 1869, having a good many difficulties growing out of the war to handle, as also those connected with the Fenian raid on Canada.

The political reaction of 1874, so strong throughout the country, was intensified in the old Second District of Vermont by the antagonism left by the animated contest for the nomination to Congress in 1872 between Judge Poland and Judge B. H. Steele. Poland won, but he had another hard fight, though against a more scattered and more poorly led opposition to get the nomination in 1874. The result was a bolt after the convention, the opposition concentrating on Denison. The result was no election in September and at the second trial in November the Democrats generally united with the dissatisfied Republicans, and Denison was elected by a handsome majority, getting 8,295 votes to 4,079 for Poland, and 1,524 for Alex. McLane, the Democrat. Mr. Denison was elected for a second term in 1876, by a vote of 14,430 to 5,739 for A. M. Dickey, Democrat. His congressional career, however, was without notable incident, except that he was one of the twelve in the House to vote against a resolution declaring that no man should be eligible to a third term for the presidency.

At the expiration of his term he returned to the practice of his profession with renewed vigor and success. He was regarded as an especially strong jury advocate, full, clear and explicit in his statement of the case, and with a rare faculty of inspiring confidence.

He was married Dec. 22, 1846, to Eunice, daughter of Joseph Dunbar, of Hartland, and seven children, of whom five survive, were the issue of this union. Besides Joseph D., his father's partner, John H., is a lawyer at Denver, Col., and three are daughters.

BARLOW, BRADLEY.—Congressman, banker, railroad operator, overland stage proprietor and for forty years one of the most active and influential men of his section, was born in Fairfield, May 12, 1814, the son of Col. Bradley and Deborah (Sherman) Barlow. His father was one of the leading citizens and business men of Franklin county.

The son, receiving a common school education, commenced life as a clerk in a store at Philadelphia, then succeeded his father in business at Fairfield, until he moved to St. Albans, in 1857, to become cashier of the bank there. The bank management was his

primary business, first as cashier, then, after 1874, as president, until the collapse of all his interests in 1883.

In 1860 he was drawn through a loan he had made into the overland stage and express business in the West. He readily saw the opportunities and future of the business, and for the next twenty years as the chief member of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, and in other connections, he was deeply engaged in it, building hundreds of miles of road, employing hundreds of men, and thousands of horses and mules, and at one time covering an aggregate distance of seven thousand miles a day. The enterprise was very successful, and when Mr. Barlow retired it was with a fortune. But he was also a thorough believer in Vermont and her resources, as are all who know the West best, and he was full of projects for Vermont development, in the water power at Vergennes, the statuary marble quarries and mills at Brandon, in all of which he had interests, but misfortune prevented the fulfilment of his plans. He was liberal to every project of enterprise, benevolence, or public spirit at St. Albans, and especially he put some $40,000 into the Welden House at that place.

He became interested in the Southeastern Railway of Canada and Northern Vermont in 1879, after the death of Col. A. B. Foster, whose sons, one of whom had married a daughter of William Barlow, found his estate badly involved. Barlow stepped into the breach, purchased one interest after another until he became substantial owner of the whole property, entered upon an extensive scheme of equipment, improvement and development, acquiring, by lease and purchase of securities, control of a line 300 miles in length and connecting the Atlantic seaboard with Montreal and the Canadian Northwest. He had a contract with the syndicate controlling the Canadian Pacific and went ahead with his improvements in full confidence that the contract would be fulfilled, because it was a needed property for the syndicate.

But the latter preferred to get control cheaper, so at a critical time it refused to advance the expected money, and Barlow was compelled to fail, drawing his bank down with him and making the beginning of a series of crashes that wiped out every bank in St. Albans. He turned over everything for the benefit of creditors, who almost universally felt only sympathy for him, regarding the failure, disastrous as it was, as a misfortune rather than fault. He never recovered from the blow, and his remaining years were passed in comparative retirement until his death.

Mr. Barlow represented Fairfield in the Legislature of 1845, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and St. Albans in 1864 and 1865, while he was a member of the state Senate from Franklin county in 1866 and 1868. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1843, 1850 and 1857 and assistant secretary of the former. In each of these bodies and wherever he was placed, his ready and resourceful mind, his faculty of making winning combinations, and his clear and businesslike way of statement whenever he spoke, made him a leader in influence. Up to the war he was a Democrat in politics but afterwards a Republican. He was the county treasurer from 1860 to 1867, and among the other positions of responsibility and trust he held were that of director and president of the Vermont & Canada R. R., and director of the Central Vermont and other companies.

In 1878 he was ambitious to go to Congress, but was defeated for the nomination by Gen. W. W. Grout. A bolt was soon organized, and an independent convention held to endorse the nomination which had been given him by the Greenbackers, who were quite strong in the district, and the bulk of the Democrats turned in to his support. The result was to prevent Grout's election at the first trial and Barlow's easy victory at the second. Barlow had the unanimous vote of his native town of Fairfield and the largest one that was ever cast for any candidate of any party in St. Albans. But he served only one term. Before that was out he got involved in his Southeastern enterprise and before the next campaign opened withdrew his name in favor of his former competitor, Gen. W. W. Grout.

Mr. Barlow married, Jan. 17, 1837, Caroline, daughter of Gen. James Farnsworth of Fairfax, and the issue of the union were five children, only two of whom survive.

# JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE.

The following is a complete list of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, with dates of service, from 1778 to 1894.

*Moses Robinson, Ch. J., 1778-84. 1785-89
John Shepardson, 1778-80
John Fassett, 1778-80
Thomas Chandler, 1778-79
John Throop, 1778-80
Paul Spooner, Ch. J., 1779-85
Increase Moseley, 1780-81
*Elisha Payne, Ch. J., 1781-82
Simeon Olcott, 1781-82
*Jonas Fay, 1781-83
Peter Olcott, 1782-85
Thomas Porter, 1784-86
Nathaniel Niles, 1784-88
§Nathaniel Chipman, Ch. J., 1786-87, 1789-91, 1796-97, 1813-15
*Luke Knowlton, 1786-87
§Stephen R. Bradley, 1788-89
Noah Smith, 1789-91, 1798-1801
Samuel Knight, Ch. J., 1789-94
§Elijah Paine, 1791-94
†Isaac Tichenor, Ch. J., 1791-96
Lott Hall, 1794-1801
Enoch Woodbridge, Ch. J., 1794-1801
†Israel Smith, Ch. J., 1797-98
*Jonathan Robinson, Ch. J., 1801-07
Royal Tyler, Ch. J., 1801-13
Stephen Jacob, 1801-03
Theophilus Harrington, 1803-13
†Jonas Galusha, 1807-09
David Fay, 1809-13
Daniel Farrand, 1813-15
¶Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1813-15
Asa Aldis, Ch. J., 1815-16
†Richard Skinner, Ch. J., 1815-17, 1822-29
§James Fisk, 1815-17
†William A. Palmer, 1816-17
§Dudley Chase, Ch. J., 1817-21
Joel Doolittle, 1817-23
William Brayton, 1817-22
†Cornelius P. Van Ness, Ch. J., 1821-23
†Charles K. Williams, Ch. J., 1822-24, 1829-46
Asa Aikens, 1823-25
§Samuel Prentiss, Ch. J., 1825-30
Titus Hutchinson, Ch. J., 1825-34
†Stephen Royce, Ch. J., 1825-27, 1829-52
Bates Turner, 1827-29
Ephraim Paddock, 1828-31
John C. Thompson, 1830-31
Nicholas Baylies, 1831-34
§Samuel S. Phelps, 1831-38
§Jacob Collamer, 1834-42
†John Mattocks, 1834-35
Isaac F. Redfield, Ch. J., 1835-60
Milo L. Bennett, 1838-39, 1852-59
William Hebard, 1842-43, 1843-44
Daniel Kellogg, 1843-44, 1845-51
†Hiland Hall, 1846-59
Charles Davis, 1846-48
§Luke P. Poland, Ch. J., 1848-50, 1857-65
Pierpoint Isham, 1850-57
Asa O. Aldis, 1857-65
John Pierpoint, Ch. J., 1857-82
James Barrett, 1857-80
Loyal C. Kellogg, 1859-67
†Asahel Peck, 1860-74
William C. Wilson, 1865-70
Benjamin H. Steele, 1865-70
John Prout, 1867-69
‡Hoyt H. Wheeler, 1869-77
‡Homer E. Royce, Ch. J., 1870-90
Timothy P. Redfield, 1870-84
‡Jonathan Ross, Ch. J., 1870-
‡H. Henry Powers, 1874-90
Walter C. Dunton, 1877-79
‡Wheelock G. Veazey, 1879-89
‡Russell S. Taft, 1880-
‡John W. Rowell, 1882-
‡William H. Walker, 1884-87
‡James M. Tyler, 1887-
‡Loveland Munson, 1889-
‡Henry R. Start, 1890-
‡Laforrest H. Thompson, 1890-

* Biographical sketch will be found among "The Fathers." † Biographical sketch will be found among "The Governors."
‡ Biographical sketch will be found in Part II. § Biographical sketch will be found among "The Senators."
¶ Biographical sketch will be found among "The Representatives."

## THEIR FIELD OF LABOR.

There are (since Dec. 1, 1893) three terms (October, January and May terms) of the Supreme Court, all held in Montpelier. The seven judges of the Supreme Court (one chief judge and six assistant judges) all attend these terms, giving them from fifteen to twenty weeks' work in a year hearing cases that go up from the county courts on appeal or exception. Besides this each judge presides in four terms of county court (our trial court) each year. For some years the judges have gone in rotation to their county court work, and, as there are fourteen counties in the state, it takes each judge three and one-half years to make the entire circuit of the state as presiding judge of the county court. Until about ten years ago this county court work was done in a different way, each judge having two or three counties where he regularly presided, and till Dec. 1, 1893, a term of the Supreme Court was held in each county attended by four judges, there being only one general term held in Montpelier.

So that the Supreme Court, as to its own terms, has ceased to be "on wheels," but its members still have to wheel about, or slide about the whole state to do their *nisi prius* work.

The aboriginal jurisdiction of the Indians was not much interfered with till about the middle of the eighteenth century, and till that time they ran things and themselves pretty much as they liked, and indeed, for many years after that, now and then ran the whites off in a way the latter did not like.

Governor Benning (hence Bennington, and John and Molly, whose real name was Elizabeth Stark, and the battle and the monument) Wentworth of New Hampshire began

granting towns in 1749, and to 1764 had granted one hundred and thirty-eight towns, on what is now Vermont territory. At the close of the French and Indian war immigration set in, and in 1764 an order of the King in council made the west bank of the Connecticut River the boundary between New Hampshire and New York, and New York began granting not only lands not before granted by New Hampshire, but also regranting such granted lands on which settlements had been made. The King, in 1767, ordered New York to cease making these grants, but the New York authorities construed the order to apply only to lands already granted by New Hampshire.

We get to 1764 no counties, for New Hampshire itself was not divided into counties till 1769 or 1771, and as her courts between 1749 and 1764 seem to have been held at Portsmouth, the luxury of a lawsuit was rather a long-distance blessing for Vermont. From 1764, for some years, the privilege of "'tendin' court" could only be indulged in in Albany, for the whole state was then in Albany county. This "privilege" continued for the west part of the state longer than for the east, and was not highly valued by the settlers of the "grants," as is set forth in Judge Taft's excellent sketches of the Supreme Court now publishing in the "Green Bag." He says: "So many of the recalcitrant settlers were summoned to the City Hall in Albany, in which the blind goddess purported to hold sway, that a meeting of the settlers was held at Bennington to devise means to get rid of the building. Several methods of blowing it up were suggested, when Ethan Allen, to divert their minds from that manner of destruction, proposed that Sim Sears, a famous land speculator, noted for selling property that did not belong to him, 'be employed to sell the d—d thing.'"

By the way, how Ethan keeps himself to the fore! Evidently not as much loved by his fellows as were Seth Warner and Remember Baker, his "please mention that I was there" gets obeyed by later generations, though it only drew from the parson to whom it was directly addressed, the rebuke, "Sit down, thou bold blashemer." He *was* bold, and strong; not modest; loved to do things deserving praise, and loved praise. Only the other day, going down through the State House yard, I met by the gate a man and woman with their little girl between them. It would have warmed the cockles of Ethan's heart to have heard, as I did when I passed them, the mother say to the girl, "I'll show him to you just as soon as we get there." The Bennington cannon and Mead's statue of Allen flank the State House door, and within and above are the battle-flags borne against the rebellion—all symbols of the sword that won and preserved the peace in which our courts give justice to those who seek it within their precincts.

Allen, Warner, Baker, and their fellow settlers didn't have county seats and court-houses on the "Hampshire Grants" for some time, but in the Documentary History of New York may be found some "mighty interesting reading," as to how they judged and punished those who trespassed on their lands. In fact, these plaints of those who suffered from the beech seal, and from the twigs of the wilderness, and from the free and untrammeled language of the woodland judges, are excellent specimens of reporting, and would make at least as large a volume as N. Chipman.

New York took measures for the administration of her laws in the territory declared to be hers in the order of 1764, beginning in 1766 to establish the county of Cumberland and effecting it finally by a charter of March 17 or 19, 1768—the boundaries were the west bank of the Connecticut, thence twenty-six miles to the southwest corner of Stamford, thence north fifty-six miles to the northeast corner of Socialborough (Clarendon), thence north fifty-three degrees, east thirty miles to the south corner of Tunbridge, thence by the south line of Tunbridge, Strafford and Thetford to the Connecticut. The county seat was first Chester, then (1772) Westminster. A Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace was authorized to be held twice a year. Thomas Chandler of Chester, Joseph Lord of Putney and Samuel Wells of Brattleboro were first commissioned judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas July 16, 1766, and their commissions were renewed in April, 1768 and 1772, and in the last named year Noah Sabin was added to their number. So the first court ever held in Vermont was at Chester, in the county of Cumberland of the state of

New York, and the first judges were the above named. I think Charles Phelps of Marlboro, the great grandfather of Gen. John W. Phelps, was the first Vermont lawyer, at any rate he had the first law library of any member of the profession in the state and by being a Yorker in sympathy and action, got it confiscated. Mr. Phelps got most of his books back after a time, but the revisers of the laws in 1782 made use of them in their work and they may be said to have constituted the first appearance of a Vermont State Library.

Solomon Phelps, Crean Brush, Charles Phelps and Samuel Knight were commissioned as attorneys. John Grout, of Chester, was also admitted an attorney. They were the first "block of five" of lawyers here, and in their lives pretty well exemplified the varying fortunes of the profession. Grout had an especially rocky time in attempting to practice; Brush was a tory, and committed suicide in 1777; Knight was an estimable man and highly esteemed after the unpopular stand he took with the Yorkers had grown to be an old story; the Phelpses were men of brains but Charles was always in troubled waters, and Solomon, his son, at last killed himself.

By a New York ordinance of March 16, 1770, Gloucester county was established out of that part of Albany county lying north of Cumberland county and east of the Green Mountains, and May 29 of that year, at Kingsland (or Kingsborough), now Washington, the first court for Gloucester county was held. There was not an inhabitant or a house within the limits of Kingsland when the county was established, but a log courthouse and jail were there when court was held in May, and the stream that flows near by is still called "Jail Branch." Governor Farnham's article on the Orange County Bar in Child's Gazetter of Orange County sets forth the records of this Gloucester county "courts of quarter sessions and court of common pleas." John Taplin, Samuel Sleeper and Thomas Sumner were the "judges being appointed by the government of New York." There were also present James Pennoc, Abner Fowler and John Peters, "Justices of the Quor'm," as well as John Taplin, Jr., High Sheriff. The business recorded is: "The court adjourned to the last Tuesday of August next." The last Tuesday of August it met and "adjourned to the last Tuesday in November next." In November it had eight cases before it, called them and put them over, and adjourned to the last Tuesday in February, 1771.

The record of the next term shows that when our Supreme Court wheeled and slid about the state it was not in the lowest condition attainable, for here was its humble forerunner fairly traveling "on its uppers." This is the record (now at Chelsea), and in reading it one must remember that Mooretown (Moretown) is now Bradford and not the town which now has that name, and that Kingsland is now Washington.

> "Feb. 25th, 1771. Sat out from Mooretown for Kings Land travieled untill Knight there being no road and the Snow very Depe we travieled on Snow Shoes or Racatts on the 26th we travieled some ways and Held a Council when it was concluded it was Best to open the Court as we saw No Line it was not whether in Kingsland or Not But we concluded we were farr in the woods we did not expect to see any house unless we marched three miles into Kingsland and no one lived there when the Court was ordered to be opened on the spot.
>
> Present John Taplin *Judge*
> John Peters *of the Quor'm.*
> John Taplin, Jun'r, *Sheriff.*
>
> All cases continued or adjourned over untill next term. The Court, if one, adjourned over untill the last Tuesday in May next."

"If one" is careful and good.

In 1772 it was ordered that the February and August terms be held in Newbury, and the court ran a year or more longer.

In July, 1774, there first appeared in Vermont a Supreme Court judge doing official business. This was at Westminster, and the judge was Robert R. Livingston, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York, presiding in a court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery. Judge Livingston was born in New York in August, 1718, and died in Clermont, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1775. He was a man of ability and many accomplishments, and the richest landholder in New York—his country home at Clermont

and his city residence in New York being of the best in their day. He married Margaret, daughter of Col. Henry Beekman, and his daughter Janet married Gen. Richard Montgomery. Judge Livingston was also a landholder in Vermont, as one of the grantees of Camden, (part of Jamaica and vicinity).

The Revolution was coming on apace and the next March saw the close of courts held under authority of a Province of a King, and of New York judicial rule in Vermont. This close was more than dramatic; it was tragic; and, while there has been much dispute as to whether the uprising was against New York or Britain, and some doubt as to William French's right to the title that has been given him, it should be remembered that Benjamin H. Hall, than whom no more painstaking, accurate and truthful historian ever wrote, claims for him in the History of Eastern Vermont, "the title of the proto-martyr to the cause of American liberty and of the Revolution." The Westminster massacre marked the last attempt to hold court in Vermont under royal authority; and William French's epitaph on the old gravestone that first marked his resting place, is the testimony of his own day and generation as to the cause in which this young man from Brattleboro died. It ran thus:

"In Memory of WILLIAM FRENCH,
Son to Mr. Nathaniel French. Who
Was Shot at Westminster March ye 13th,
1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools,
of Georg ye 3d in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock
at Night in the 22d year of his Age.

HERE WILLIAM FRENCH his Body lies.
For Murder his Blood for Vengance cries.
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good.
he lost his Life his Dearest Blood."

Charlotte county had been established by New York March 12, 1772, its territory being the northern part of what had been Albany county, and lying partly in Vermont and partly in New York. The southern part of what is now Bennington county remained in Albany county. So much of Charlotte county was hostile to New York that, in 1774, the courts of Albany county were given jurisdiction of crimes committed in Charlotte county—that was the year that one hundred pounds reward was offered by New York for Ethan Allen, the same for Remember Baker, and fifty pounds each for six others. Those named in the act of outlawry issued an address threatening immediate death to any one trying to arrest them. Charlotte county, whose county seat was Fort Edward, really did no business this side the present New York line. After the Westminster tragedy no courts were in operation till the organization of the state government. The people took care of public matters by committees and by the Council of Safety. The division into counties was recognized, however, as may be seen, as well as elsewhere, on the title page of Rev. Aaron Hutchinson's Sermon, "preached at Windsor, July 2, 1777, before the representatives of the towns in the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester, for the forming of the State of Vermont."

When Vermont's first Legislature convened the new state was organized into two counties, Bennington and Unity. This act was passed March 17, 1778. March 21 the name of Unity was changed to Cumberland. Cumberland included the territory east of the Green Mountains and was divided into two shires by the "ancient county line"—the Newbury shire and the Westminster shire. Bennington county had also two shires, Bennington and Rutland. At the February session, 1781, Bennington county was divided, keeping under its own name substantially what is now its territory, and its northern part becoming Rutland county. The same session Cumberland was divided into three counties—Windham and Windsor, substantially as now existing; and Orange county, comprising everything to the Canada line north of Windsor and east of Rutland. October 18, 1785, Addison county was established and Oct. 22, 1787, Chittenden county. November 5, 1792, Franklin, Caledonia, Orleans and Essex counties were established, but the Orange county territory in the above counties was to "continue to be annexed" to Orange county till Oct.

1, 1796. Grand Isle county was formed Nov. 9, 1802, getting North and South Hero from Chittenden and its other three towns from Franklin. November 1, 1810, Jefferson county was incorporated and it was organized in 1811, beginning its working existence Dec. 1, 1811. It got its territory from Orange, Caledonia, Chittenden and Addison counties. The name of Jefferson was changed to Washington Nov. 8, 1814. Lamoille county was established in 1836.

Vermont's first Legislature met March 12, 1778, and had a session of two weeks, and another session in June. It established a special court, with five judges to each court, for each shire, thus electing twenty judges, none of whom, it may be noted, were lawyers. In June they re elected twelve of these, and elected eight new ones, and among the eight not re-elected was Maj. Jeremiah Clark, the first judge of the Bennington shire. His court had done business, however, before he went out of office, for David Redding was tried for and convicted of "enemical conduct." Redding was a spy, and had been detected in his secret work, and in carrying off some muskets to the enemy. But June 4, John Burnham, who appears never to have been admitted to the bar, appeared before the Governor and Council with a copy of Blackstone, and convinced them that it was all wrong to hang Redding, as the jury that convicted him consisted of only six men. They gave the prisoner a new trial. Ethan Allen had returned the week before from his captivity in England, and had completed the celebration of his return, at which, he records, they "passed around the flowing bowl." The Governor and Council on that 4th of June reprieved Redding, who was to have been hung that very day, for one week, and appointed Allen as prosecutor to conduct the case at the new trial. A multitude had gathered to see Redding hung, and on learning of the reprieve seemed inclined to appeal to Judge Lynch. Allen mounted a stump, waved his hat, and, without speaking through it, called "Attention, the whole!" advised the people to go quietly home, and to return the 11th, adding: "You shall see somebody hung, for if Redding is not then hung I will be hung myself." The crowd left; Redding was tried the 9th by a jury of twelve men, Major Clark being presiding judge again, and Allen conducting the prosecution. The twelve found Redding guilty, as the six had done before, and on the 11th he was duly hung, having had the same benefit he would from exceptions, if there had been any provision for exceptions, which benefit figured up just seven days more of life.

June 17, 1778, the General Assembly constituted a Superior Court for the banishment of Tories and appointed as its judges Col. Peter Olcott of Norwich (afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court), Bezaleel Woodward of Dresden (now Hanover, N. H., and then with Piermont and many other New Hampshire towns, represented in the Vermont Legislature), Major Griswold, Patterson Piermont, Esq., and Major Tyler. I think it was this court that passed judgment of banishment on James Breakenridge, Ebenezer Cole and John McNeill, and which the council, July 17, 1778, recommended to "dissist from any further prosecutions" till the "rising of the Sessions of Assembly in October next." These men sentenced to banishment were reprieved till such rising of the Assembly: *See* Vol. I, Governor and Council, pp. 273, 274.

The Major Tyler of this court was evidently Major Joseph Tyler of Townsend. Major Griswold was doubtless Major John Griswold of Lebanon. Patterson Piermont, Esq., I am now unable to place. It is a fact that a Capt. Isaac Patterson was then or soon after a resident of Piermont. The ridiculous mistake once made by the Austrian police, warns me however from indulging the notion that Patterson of Piermont was the fourth judge.

The relation—by consanguinity, affinity, or otherwise—of the Austrian police to the Supreme Court of Vermont may be rather distant but this paragraph goes in all the same. In Watertown, Wis., Feb. 6, 1857, I heard the brilliant if eccentric Rev. James Cook Richmond lecture on Hungary, the body of whose patriot Kossuth is at this writing on its way to burial in the land he loved. No better word-painting was ever done at the bar or on the lecture platform than Mr. Richmond's of the bewilderment of the Austrian police when they had muddled their brains by some alleged mental process peculiar to themselves and superinduced by James Cook Richmond's peculiar name, and became thereby convinced that there was within

the bounds of the Empire a James Cook (or Yawmess Ko-ok as they pronounced it) *of* Richmond, who had mysteriously disappeared from their ken. This duplication business brought on by their own stupidity or carelessness was a horror to the police and an amusement to Richmond as it was to his audience as he told of the police inquiries continually made of him in the hope that he might give aid by having and imparting knowledge of the whereabouts of his interesting countryman, Yawmess Ko-ok. The tragic close of Mr. Richmond's life brought an incident of peculiar interest to Vermonters. In July, 1866, Richmond was brutally murdered by two of his servants. Frank A. Flower in his life of Matt Carpenter, says: "With perhaps a single exception, Carpenter entertained a deeper regard for Rev. James Cook Richmond than for any other man of God he ever knew." The December after Richmond's murder Carpenter went from Milwaukee to Dutchess county, N. Y., and offered to aid in the prosecution, which offer was accepted. The prisoner's counsel tried to prejudice the jury by alleging that Carpenter, by his long journey and free services, showed he was seeking revenge and not justice. Carpenter made the closing argument and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree after being out only twenty minutes. Judge Gilbert who presided at the trial, after it closed, said to him: "I presume, Mr. Carter, you were a member of Father Richmond's church." "No," says Flower, was the instant reply, "I take my religion by the curtesy."

And now getting near the beginning of the Supreme Court and mentioning Carpenter there comes to mind the picture of the professional beginning of those supreme lawyers, Edmunds and Carpenter, in their night struggle with each other in the justice's court in Bolton nigh unto Camel's Hump; a scene on which Edmunds threw a flash light when speaking in the Senate on the death of Carpenter.

There were no lawyers in the territory that is now Vermont before the State of Vermont was established, except those in Cumberland county. These, in their order of coming, were: Charles Phelps, who came from Massachusetts to Marlboro in 1764 and was then a lawyer before there was any court for the place of his new residence, unless one went to Portsmouth or Albany to find it—according as one stood for the Hampshire or York jurisdiction; John Grout, about 1768, who came to Windsor first and rapidly changed to Chester; Crean Brush who was licensed to practice law Jan. 27, 1764, in New York by Governor Colden, and who came to Westminster in 1771; Solomon Phelps, son of Charles whose name perhaps should come before Grout's, as Solomon came to Marlboro with his father and was commissioned by Gov. Henry Moore of New York, as an attorney-at-law, March 31, 1768, though the record of his admission to the bar by the court in Cumberland county is as of Sept. 8, 1772; Samuel Knight (afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court), who was admitted as an attorney by the court the same day as Solomon Phelps, Sept. 8, 1772, though he was "commissioned" as an attorney, June 23, 1772; Elijah Williams who was admitted at March term, 1773, though it does not appear where he lived—an Elijah Williams was one of the first settlers of Guilford in 1754—and the most that can be hoped is that when Patterson Piermont makes his local habitation known Williams will come with him; Simeon Olcott, who was admitted, Sept. 15, 1774, but as he was doubtless resident in Charlestown, N. H., he can hardly count as a Cumberland county lawyer—he was afterwards elected a judge of the Supreme Court but did nothing as such except to resign, and still later he was chief justice of and a senator from New Hampshire; and last but not least Micah Townsend of Brattleboro, who was admitted in New York in April, 1770, and came to Vermont about 1777. Two of the above killed themselves—Crean Brush shot his brains out in New York in May, 1778, and Solomon Phelps after preaching, went crazy and tried to beat out his brains with the head of an axe but only broke his skull, whereupon trepanning saved his life till 1790, when he cut his throat with a razor. Knight became chief judge of Vermont and Olcott chief justice of New Hampshire and senator as above stated. Micah Townsend lived long and had the happiness so clerkly, and able, and pious a man deserved, and as to Charles Phelps and John Grout, of each the old epitaph is true, "afflictions sore long time he bore."

At one of the many sessions in which Lyman G. Hinckley, of happy memory, represented Chelsea, somebody who had the notion that the state was being impoverished by the emoluments pertaining to the office of justice of the peace, had introduced a new fee bill for justices and speech after speech was made, all aimed at abuses real or imaginary that needed to be corrected in our fifteen hundred or more "courts of record" that don't have a seal. At last "Lyme" — it was years after he had been Lieutenant Governor — who had nearly all his life been a justice without being made aware of the disgraceful character of the occupation as set forth by his fellow representatives, came to the rescue of the rank and file of the judiciary force and announced that he had heard enough of invective against a respectable body of men, invective having its moving cause, he said, in nine cases out of ten in the knowledge of those who assailed our worthy magistrates, that they never could hope to arrive at and be clothed with the dignity of a justice of the peace. The House laughed, killed the bill, and, figuratively speaking, took off its hat to the representative from Chelsea and his army of justices.

Well it might, for in early times as well as later, the pathway of the local magistrate was not strewn with roses. And in September, 1778, when the Superior Court had not been established and the Supreme Court was yet farther off in the future, and the Special Courts were not in session and the Superior Court for the banishment of tories had been recommended to "dissist from any further prosecution," the judicial power of the state was in exercise only by the despised justices. The following complaint shows some of the emoluments and pleasures of the office of justice in early days:

"STATE OF VERMONT } Hallifax, September y^e 26, 177[illegible].
CUMBERLAND COUNTY }

TO HIS EXELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, TO HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, TO THE HONOURABLE COUNSIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

GREETING—The Complaint of William Hill Most Humbly sheweth that your complainant Did on the 24th Day of Instant September receive a warrant from Hubbel Wells Esqr to arrest the Bodys of John Kirkley and Hannah his wife, of the Town and County afore Said for asault and Battery parpetrated in the Highway on the body of David Williams in Hallifax afore Sd. I therefore took the said John and Hannah persuant to the orders and Brought them Before said athority without any abuse the warrant was returned the partys called and the Cort opened—then there came Thomas Clark Thomas Baker Isaac Orr Henrey Henderson Alexander Stewart Jonathan Safford Elijah Edwards Peletiah Fitch With about Sixteen Others of Said Town armed With Clubs to attempt to Resque the prisoners or to set the Court aside and in a Tumultuors manner Rushed into the House Drew their Clubs and Shok them over the Justices Head and Swore he Should not try the case Called him a Scoundral and that he to Shew himself such was forgery Which he Should answer for and Bid Defience to the State and all its authority with Many more Insults and abuses which Stagnated the free Course of Justice, in that way overpowered the authority and Stopt the Court—all which is against the peace of the Community Subversive of the athority of the State against the peace and Dignity of the Same Your Complainant prays for your advice and assistance in this Matter that Some Method may be taken Whereby the above Said Offenders may be Brought to Justice for such acts of Contempt of athority and for such atrotious acts of out rage.

this Granted and Your Complainant as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray.

WILLIAM HILL, *Constable.*"

One gathers from the above that the men with clubs were adherents of New York, for they maintained that for Wells (who was a justice under appointment of the new State of Vermont) "to shew himself such"—that is, to claim to be or shew himself as a justice—was "forgery," a rather unique but forcible use of the word.

## THE JUDGES.

At the October session, 1778, at Windsor, Oct. 23, the General Assembly "Resolved, that there be a Superior Court appointed in this State, consisting of five judges;" also, "Resolved, that the Hon. Moses Robinson, Esq., be, and is hereby appointed chief judge of the Superior Court, and Maj. John Shepardson, second; John Fassett, Jun., third; Major Thomas Chandler, Jr., fourth; and John Throop, Esq., fifth, judges of said court." The court was to sit four times a year—at Bennington, Westminster, Rutland and Newbury, and was not to "sit longer at one sitting than one week." This court existed four years.

The first session was held at Bennington and began Dec. 10, 1778. The record begins:

"State of Vermont, Bennington, 10th December, 1778.

This day met the Superior Court for said State in the Council-Chamber at Bennington half shire in the house of Mr. Stephen Fay's in said town agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the state made and provided for that purpose.

Present—The Hon. Moses Robinson, *Esquire, Chief Judge*,
John Fassett, *Jun'r*, and
Thomas Chandler, *Jun'r, Esquires*.

Having each of them taken the necessary oaths of office proceeded to the choice of a clerk for said court," &c.

They chose Joseph Fay, Esq., clerk. The following account, which was allowed, shows what judges attended. It seems that Major Shepardson did not attend, but Jonas Fay who was a member of the council, did attend, this coming from a provision of law that in the absence of a judge a member of the council might sit as a judge. The account given below bears on its back the "aproval" of Thomas Chittenden and the receipt of John Fassett, Jun., to Ira Allen, the treasurer, in January, 1779, when it is plain Fassett got his pay for the money advanced to pay the judges and officers. This is the account:

Bennington, 14th December, 1778.

State of Vermont. To the Superior Court, Dr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Moses Robinson, Esq., Chief Judge, 4 days' Service, | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Chandler, Esq., 12 days' Service, 60 miles Travel, | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| John Fassett, Jur., Esq., 7 days' Service, 18 miles Travel, | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| John Throop, Esq., 11 days' Service, 100 miles Do., | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Jonas Fay, Esq., 2 days' Do., | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Burnum, Esq., State's Attorney, 2 days' service, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Fay, Esq., Sheriff, 4 days' Service, Attend Court, Summoning 24 Jurymen, 36 miles Travel, | 9 | 18 | 0 |
| David Robinson, Constable, Attending 1 day, | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Grand Jury's Bill, | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Joseph Fay, Clk., 3 days' Service, | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| | £91 | 2 | 0 |
| Samuel Robinson, Esq., 2 Days, | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| | £93 | 10 | 0 |

December 14th, 1778.

We whose names are heretotore prefixed do hereby acknowledge to have Recd. of John Fassett, Jur., Esq., the several sums annexed to each of our Names in the above Acct. in full of all demands on said Acct.

Moses Robinson.
Thos. Chandler, Jr. John Fassett, Jur.
Joseph Fay. Jonas Fay.
David Robinson. John Throop.
Saml. Robinson. Benj. Fay.
John Burnam, Junr.

This may certify that the Grand Jury Recd. the money mentioned in the above act.

Attest: Jos. Fay, Clk.

Ira Allen, Esq., Treasurer.

At this session it seems nothing was done the 10th, the day court met, except to appoint a clerk and adjourn to the 11th. On the 11th the court was mainly occupied with the case of William Griffin vs. Jacob Galusha for fraudulently taking and detaining a certain white horse belonging to Griffin; the parties appeared and joined issue and the defendant Galusha "pleading" for a continuance for the want of material evidence, it was granted him to the third Thursday of February, and to that time the court adjourned on the 11th. On the 14th of December, at a Special Superior Court, "called on special occasion," a prisoner pleaded guilty of "enemical conduct against this and the United States and going over and joining the enemies thereof," and was sentenced, having prayed the mercy of the court, and presumably getting benefit from the prayer, to be banished and transported within the "enemies lines at Canada, and to depart this state, on or before the 10th day of February next; and to proceed within the enemies lines, without delay; never more to return within this, or the United States of America, on penalty of being, on conviction thereof, before any court or authority proper to try him, whipped on the naked back, thirty and nine lashes; and the same number of lashes to be repeated once every week, during his stay; paying cost." The bill for service printed above evidently covers the sitting of the court at its regular session on the 10th and 11th, and at its special session of the 14th.

It is rather interesting to follow out Griffin vs. Galusha. At the February term, 1779, Galusha was defaulted, and the court judged "that a certain white horse, now in the custody of the sheriff, the property of William Griffin, be delivered up to the said Griffin and that the defendant pay cost," which order was discharged by the defendant, who turned up after

he was defaulted and asked the court to grant a review; this it did and on the next day tried the cause. Galusha got beaten on the trial and had an additional bill of cost to pay. At this February term Timothy Brownson of the Council sat with Robinson and Fassett, judges, to make a quorum.

At the May term, 1779, at Westminster, Stephen R. Bradley and Noah Smith were "appointed attornies at law, sworn and licensed to plead at the bar within this state"—being the first lawyers admitted by a Vermont court. At the June term, 1779, at Rutland, Nathaniel Chipman was appointed attorney at law, sworn and licensed to plead at the bar within this state. These three young men were very much in evidence in the state later on, and Chipman was the first lawyer to become one of the judges of the Supreme Court, Bradley the second, and Smith the third.

Noah Smith was appointed state's attorney *pro tempore* for the county of Cumberland the day he was admitted, and on the same day exhibited a complaint against Nathan Stone, of Windsor, for uttering reproachful and scandalous words of the authority. It appears that Stone, on the 15th of March, at Windsor, had said to the sheriff, "—— —— you, and your Governor and your Council," or, as set forth by Smith in his complaint, "you (meaning the high sheriff of said county, John Benjamin, Esq.), and your Governor (meaning his Excellency the Governor of this state), and your Council (meaning the Honorable Council of this state), which opprobrious language was a violation of the law of the land." Stone was fined twenty pounds and cost. Lucky for Stone he didn't damn the Court as well. At that term all five of the judges were present, so no member of the Honorable Council sat in judgment on his reviler. Smith and Chipman were the first lawyers to be admitted who resided west of the Green Mountains. Smith had lived in Bennington nearly a year and Chipman had come that spring from Connecticut, where he had been admitted an attorney in March.

It is not intended to give here any detailed account of the acts constituting the courts of Vermont. It is enough to say that county courts were established by acts of the February and April sessions, 1781, and the first county court was held at Westminster June 26, 1781. In 1779 the Governor, council and assembly were invested with equity powers as a court in cases involving more than four thousand pounds and with appellate powers in equity cases involving more than twenty and less than four thousand pounds, but the 1785 Council of Censors pointed out the inconvenience of that arrangement and in 1786 it was repealed. The Superior Court was given equity jurisdiction in cases above twenty and less than four thousand pounds. The Governor, council and assembly had one chancery case before them in 1785 but gave up the consideration of it. There was no chancery court between 1786 and 1797. In 1797 the court of chancery was constituted by legislative enactment, and till 1839 consisted of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1814 each of the Supreme Court judges was authorized to make as a chancellor interlocutory orders in vacation in chancery cases preparatory to final hearing. The Supreme Court continued to 1839 to be the Court of Chancery and of course there were no appeals, but since then (except from 1850 to 1857, when the circuit judges were chancellors), there has been a court of chancery, consisting of one judge as chancellor (each Supreme Court judge being a chancellor), sitting contemporaneously with the county courts in each county, appeal from all decrees lying to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was constituted in 1782 and five judges elected. The Supreme Court judges concluded the work of the Superior Court, and except to have this business finished, the latter court ceased to exist after four years from its creation, the county and Supreme courts taking its place. The first session of the Supreme Court was held at Marlboro, Windham County, Feb. 6, 1783, after its judges had finished business pending in the Superior Court.

In name no judges elected before October, 1782, belong in the list of Supreme Court judges, but the judges of the Superior Court have been treated as though they properly belonged in that list and the Supreme Court took the place of the Superior Court, and four of the Superior Court judges of 1782 became Supreme Court judges that same year. The

Superior Court judges will be here treated as though their court had been legally called Supreme.

It was not till 1786, four years after the Supreme Court was established, that it had a lawyer on its bench, and the Superior Court never had one. Lawyers were scarce for one thing, and were either very young or in sympathy with the claims of New York. Out in Illinois long ago a sensible business man was nominated for judge, and, thinking there was no possibility of election did not take the trouble to decline. To his surprise he was elected and thereupon went to a good friend who was a lawyer for advice. The lawyer said, "accept," and when the judge-elect protested that he would not know what to do, told him: "Hear each case and decide it as seems to you right, and in nine cases out of ten your decision will be right, but never give a reason for your decision for in nine cases out of ten your reason will be wrong." It was not till 1793 that any book of reports of decisions of our Supreme Court was published, and "N. Chipman" is a very unpretentious volume.

Before giving account of the judges who sat in the highest court of the state from the October session of 1778, a final word may be said of that first superior court created June 17, 1778, for the banishment of Tories, etc. A quarter of a century ago Charles Reed when working with Gov. Hiland Hall in preparing for publication matter going into the collections of the Vermont Historical Society, got on track of a man, real or mythical, of the name of Evan Paul, but never found him. And Patterson Piermont, Esq., judge of the brief court of banishment, yet stands the shadow of a name.

The judges of the Superior Court elected in October, 1778, were five: Moses Robinson, John Shepardson, John Fasset, Jr., Thomas Chandler, Jr., and John Throop.

---

ROBINSON, MOSES.—Chief judge of the Superior Court, 1778 to 1781, and from June, 1782, to October, 1782; chief judge of the Supreme Court, 1782 to 1784, and from 1785 to 1789. [See Mr. Davenport's sketch in "The Fathers," *ante* page 55.]

SHEPARDSON, JOHN.—Major John Shepardson, of Guilford, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 16, 1729, and died Jan. 3, 1802. He came to Guilford soon after its first settlement in September, 1761, by Micah Rice and family, and was there when the only road, that up Broad Brook, was impassable with teams, so that the settlers had "to boil or pound their corn, or go fifteen miles to mill with a grist upon their backs." The first recorded town meeting of Guilford was held May 19, 1772, and John Shepardson was chosen town clerk. When the new state was organized he and Col. Benjamin Carpenter were the two leaders of the cause of Vermont against the New Yorkers. He was twice, in 1778 and 1779, elected "second judge" of the Superior Court—his name standing next to that of the chief judge. He attended the court at Westminster, May 26, 1779, when S. R. Bradley and Noah Smith were admitted to the bar, but does not seem to have attended other sessions of the court.

This session of May, 1779, which Shepardson attended was, taken altogether, an interesting one. Vermont and New York were each claiming jurisdiction over Vermont territory. In February, a militia law had been passed by Vermont giving the commander of a militia company the right to draft men to serve. In April, William McWain, a sergeant in Capt. Daniel Jewet's company, was drafting men. The Yorkers refused to serve, especially Capt. James Clay and Lieutenant Benjamin Wilson of Putney. McWain told them they would be fined, and then that they were fined; they would not pay and April 21 he levied on two cows, one Clay's and the other Wilson's, and advertised to sell them the 28th. On the 28th the cows were forcibly taken from McWain by a number of men of Col. Eleazer Patterson's New York regiment. May 18, McWain entered complaint against those who took the cows from him and, on papers issued by Ira Allen, thirty-six Yorkers were arrested and confined in Westminster jail. Governor Chittenden, to protect the Vermont sheriff, ordered Ethan Allen to collect a hundred able bodied volunteers in the county of Bennington and march them into the county of Cumberland to remain during the sitting of the court. The county committee of the New York adherents met at Brattleboro, May 25, and sent an express to Governor Clinton saying that if aid were not rendered, "our persons and property must be at the disposal of Ethan Allen, which is more to be dreaded than death with all its terrors." Court met the 26th. Noah Smith was appointed state's attorney, *pro*

*tempore*, and complained of the prisoners for assembling at Putney, April 28, in a riotous and unlawful manner and assaulting McWain, a lawful officer in the execution of a lawful command, and taking the cows which McWain had taken by legal measures — charging that this "wicked conduct" was a violation of the common law and contrary to the statute [passed in February but not printed and published until June], to prevent riots, disorders and contempts of authority. The preliminary proceedings used up the day and the prisoners were sent back to jail. Micah Townsend was one of the thirty-six prisoners; at his suggestion, twenty-eight of them petitioned the court for a month's delay but the only effect of this was to procure the new lawyer, S. R. Bradley, as counsel for the respondents. On the 27th, Smith entered a *nolle prosequi* in the complaints against three of the thirty-six, and Mr. Bradley moved to quash three other complaints on account of the nonage of the parties respondent. Bradley worked this racket on Smith successfully. Benjamin H. Hall, who was far from being an admirer of Allen, says:

"The motion was granted, and the court was about to proceed with the trial of the remaining prisoners, when an unexpected interruption took place. Ethan Allen, who, with his men, had been engaged at Westminster in assisting the sheriff and guarding the prisoners, had watched with interest and satisfaction the transactions of the preceding day, and had expressed great pleasure at the manner in which the goddess of justice seemed to be preparing to punish the rebellious Yorkers. He was not present at the commencement of the second day's session, but having heard that some of the prisoners were obtaining their discharge, he resolved to stop such flagitious conduct, and teach the court their duty. Accoutred in his military dress, with a large cocked hat on his head profusely ornamented with gold lace, and a sword of fabulous dimensions swinging at his side, he entered the court room breathless with haste, and pressing through the crowd which filled the room, advanced towards the bench whereon the judges were seated. Bowing to Moses Robinson who occupied the chief seat, and who was his intimate friend, he commenced a furious harangue, aimed particularly at the state's attorney, and the attorney for the defendants.

"The judge, as soon as he could recover from his astonishment, informed the speaker that the court would gladly listen to his remarks as a private citizen, but could not allow him to address them either in military attire or as a military man. To this information Allen replied by a nod, and taking off his chapeau threw it on the table. He then proceeded to unbuckle his sword, and as he laid it aside with a flourish, turned to the judge, and in a voice like that of a Stentor exclaimed,

'For form of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administered is best.'

He then turned to the audience and having surveyed them for a moment, again addressed the judge, as follows: 'Fifty miles I have come through the woods with my brave men, to support the civil with the military arm; to quell any disturbances should they arise; and to aid the sheriff and the court in prosecuting these Yorkers — the enemies of our noble state. I see, however, that some of them, by the quirks of this artful lawyer, Bradley, are escaping from the punishment they so richly deserve, and I find also, that that this little Noah Smith is far from understanding his business, since he at one moment moves for a prosecution and in the next wishes to withdraw it. Let me warn your honor to be on your guard, lest these delinquents should slip through your fingers, and thus escape the reward so justly due their crimes.' Having delivered himself in these words, he with great dignity replaced his hat, and, having buckled on his sword, left the court room with the air of one who seemed to feel the weight of kingdoms on his shoulders. After a short interval of silence, business was again resumed."

Thirty respondents were before the court. Bradley came to the rescue of them as he had of the three "infants," and the thirty pleaded in bar that though by common law they might be held to answer part of the information (Hall calls the allegations against them at one time complaint, at another indictment, and again information), yet they could not be held to answer that part founded on the statute since it was not in their power to know the statute when the crimes were alleged to have been committed as it had not then been promulgated, and this they were ready to verify. This invention of Bradley's (if Micah Townsend was not the originator) succeeded as well as could have been expected and the court ordered that part of the information brought on the statute to be dismissed. To be "boiled in oil" was not a part of the statutory penalty, but whipping on the naked back and divers and sundry other unpleasant things were, so Bradley's point was worth making. The prisoners then pleaded not guilty and gave evidence that they were subjects of New York and did the acts alleged against them by virtue of authority given them by that state. What Smith was doing when Bradley put in that evidence does not appear, and one can but think of Allen's characterization of the two men. The state then put in some evidence and the court considered the mat-

ter and adjudged the defendants guilty and fined them from two pounds to forty pounds lawful money each. Townsend's fine was twenty pounds. The court also sentenced the delinquents to pay in equal shares the costs, amounting to 1,477 pounds and 18 shillings. These large figures, it must be remembered, were those of a miserably depreciated currency and Mr. Hewitt even would regard a coined vacuum with much more favor than the paper money of that time.

All these doings Shepardson saw and helped Robinson preside at. He went out of judicial office in 1780. One more glimpse of Allen in the neighborhood of Shepardson's home may be had. In 1782 renewed trouble with the Yorkers, who had their main strength in Guilford, induced "one-eyed Tom," as the irreverent dubbed His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, to again call out Allen and the troops. Chittenden, by the way, was not the only Governor who had a nick-name, for, appalling to relate, the, to us, venerable Isaac Tichenor, who was elected Governor in 1797, the year Chittenden died, was called "the Jersey Slick." In September, 1782, Allen went into Windham county and put himself at the head of the Vermont militia, and when in Marlboro was boldly faced by Timothy Phelps, who, as Allen approached, "announced himself as the high sheriff of Cumberland county, bade Allen go about his business, denounced his conduct and that of his men as riotous, and ordered the military to disperse. With his usual roughness, Allen knocked the hat from the head of the doughty sheriff, ordered his attendants to 'take the d—d rascal off,' and galloped away to superintend the operations of other portions of his forces." It was probably the same day that Allen dispersed the Guilfordites by his famous proclamation. They had fired on his troops, and he, on reaching Guilford, made proclamation to the people in these words: "I, Ethan Allen, do declare that I will give no quarter to the man, woman, or child who shall oppose me, and unless the inhabitants of Guilford peacefully submit to the authority of Vermont, I swear that I will lay it as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah, by G—." The terrified Yorkers of Guilford thereupon fled. Tradition has it that Allen's answer to De La Place at Ticonderoga, when asked by what authority he demanded the surrender, had the same two words ending as his Guilford proclamation, though not so quoted in the books. A Boston newspaper the other day, commenting on the assertion that somebody in Brattleboro says "Begad," remarks that is not the way Vermonters pronounce it when excited. However this may be, the power to hit the mark with words, and hit it hard, is a great gift, and that gift Allen had in his day, as the creator of Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Learoyd, in an altogether different field, has it in this day.

In December, 1783, the Yorkers attempted to capture Shepardson and Col. Benjamin Carpenter, but did not succeed. These two men seem to have hunted in couples somewhat in their work for the new state. Perhaps Shepardson has a monument with particulars about him that would go well here, for the judge don't seem to cut quite as much of a figure in this sketch of him as he ought to, but without monumental inscription at hand to give light on him, a few lines from Carpenter's monument will have to do to show the kind of man his next friend was. The tribute to Carpenter on his monument after stating among other things that he was a field officer in the Revolutionary war and a founder of the first constitution and government of Vermont, concludes with these words, "lined" by the monument-maker thus:

"A firm professor of Christianity in the
Baptist Church 50 years. Left this world
and 146 persons of lineal posterity,
March 29, 1804,
Aged 78 years, 10 months and 12 days,
with a strong
Mind and full faith of a more
Glorious state hereafter.
Stature about six feet—weight 200.
Death had no terror."

In the 5th volume of Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer are given the records of the town of Guilford for many years of Judge Shepardson's time. The proceedings of the meeting of Feb. 20, 1777, of which Major Shepardson (he wasn't elected judge till the next year and query whether the military title even then gave way to the judicial) was moderator, are, like many of the other records, well worth reading. The meeting appointed a committee of nine "to state the Price of Labor, Provisions, Mercantable Goods, etc., and to make [report] to the town for their approbation." March 6, 1777, at an adjourned meeting the committee reported among other things that "good merchantable wheat shall not exceed 60 cts. per bu. * * Good yallow potaters shall not in the spring exceed 20 cts. per bushel. * * Good West India Rum and New England Rum and Molasses and Muscovado Sugar shall be sold on the same as they are stated in the New England states; Farming laborers in the summer season shall not exceed 30 cts. per day and so in usual proportion at other seasons of the year and the labor of mechanics and tradesmen and other labor to be computed according to the wages and customs that hath been practiced among us computed with farm labor." Among other articles on which a price was fixed were Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, and Beans, Flax Seed, Salt

Pork, Good Grass Beef, Raw Hides, Sole Leather, Neat Leather Shoes, Wool, Tow Cloth, Coarse Linen, Striped Flannel, Hay, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat and Pine Boards. It was voted if anybody in town should sell any named article to any person in the neighboring towns at a higher price than stated in the report he should forfeit the value of the article to the town, and if any person directly or indirectly took a greater price than stated in the report he should forfeit the value of the article sold, one-half to the town and one-half to the complainant. It was then voted that the committee of nine hear and determine all cases and complaints in these matters and impose costs of suit if they should find those charged guilty; "By a unanimous vote of this town and chose Maj. John Shepardson one of the Committee of Inspection."

All this was in the "Republic of Guilford" and there was no Coxey with his army of the Commonweal to march to its capital. Political economists can figure the matter out to suit themselves. But this wasn't the Guilford which Vermont had on her hands to contend with—that Guilford was the "other crowd," the York adherents.

In bidding Judge Shepardson good-bye, we bid good-bye to comment on the form and pressure of his time

> "When the Hampshire Grants were tracts of land
> Somewhat in disputation,
> Tracked by the most untractable
> Of all the Yankee nation;
> When Ethan Allen ruled the State
> With steel and stolen 'scriptur,'
> Declared his 'beech seal' war against
> New York, and took and whipt her."

Vermont's poet, Eastman (born in Maine though) makes "My Uncle Jerry" sum it up with a free swing of words that matches Allen's own:

> "There's much, he says, about Vermont
> For history and song;
> Much to be written yet, and much
> That has been written wrong.
> The old Thirteen united, fought
> The Revolution through;
> While, single handed old Vermont
> Fought them, and England, too.
>
> She'd Massachusetts and New York,
> And—so the record stands—
> New Hampshire, England, Guilford, and
> The Union on her hands;
> Yet still her Single Star above
> Her hills triumphant shone;
> And when the smoke of battle passed,
> She'd whipt them all, alone!"

So Modesty survives the flight of time and like Charity, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly.

FASSETT, JOHN, JR.—Judge of the Superior Court, 1778 to 1782; judge of the Supreme Court, 1782 to 1786. [See sketch in "The Fathers," *ante* page 58.]

CHANDLER, THOMAS, JR.—Judge of the Superior Court, 1778 to 1779. [See sketch in "The Fathers," *ante* page 66.]

THROOP, JOHN, of Pomfret, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 11, 1733, and died Jan. 25, 1802. He was a judge of the Superior Court, 1778 to 1781, and February to October, 1782, and had lived in Pomfret at least as far back as 1773, when the town was organized. He was a delegate to the convention at Windsor June 4, 1777, and was also a delegate to the convention forming the constitution in July and December of that year. Judge Throop was chosen representative from Pomfret in the fall of 1778 and was a member of the council from 1779 to 1786. In 1787-'88 he again represented Pomfret, and was judge of probate, 1783 to 1792.

SPOONER, PAUL.—Dr. Paul Spooner of Hartland (which was called Hertford till 1772) was born in Dartmouth, Mass., March 20 (one authority says March 30), 1746, and died at Hartland while a judge of the Supreme Court Sept. 4, 1789. He was the youngest of the ten children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Spooner and his father moved to Petersham, Mass., when Paul was about two years old. There Paul grew up, studied medicine and from there came to Hertford in 1768. His father lived to the great age of one hundred and three years, dying in 1797.

Dr. Spooner married in 1769 Asenath, daughter of Amasa Wright, and by her had three children, one of whom, Paul, moved to Hardwick and was the first town clerk of that town in 1795 and its first representative. His second wife was Mrs. Ann (Cogswell) Post.

Dr. Spooner was first elected a judge of the Superior Court in October, 1779, at which session that court was constituted a court of equity in matters above twenty and under four thousand pounds—the Governor and council and House of Representatives being given original equity jurisdiction in cases involving over four thousand pounds, and an appeal lying to them from the Superior Court in cases where the latter had original jurisdiction. This provision as to the equity powers of the Governor, Council and House was, as has been before stated, repealed in 1786.

Dr. Spooner was a delegate from Hertford to the Westminster convention of Oct. 19, 1774, called to condemn the tea act, the Boston Port bill and like measures of the mother country. He was a delegate to a convention of Whigs at Westminster Feb. 7, 1775, and to the "Cumberland County Congress" of June 6, 1775, and was chosen a delegate to represent that county in the New York Provincial Congress at its sessions beginning in May and November of that year. May 5, 1777, he was chosen sheriff of Cumberland

county under New York, but declined the office in a letter dated July 15, 1777, having the week before been appointed one of the Vermont Council of Safety. He was a member of the council from 1778 to 1782 and Lieutenant-Governor from 1782 to 1787. In 1781 and 1782 he was judge of probate for Windsor county, and was agent of Vermont to Congress in 1780 and 1782.

Judge Spooner served as a judge of the Superior Court from 1779 to 1782, though in 1781 he was left off at the election, when Chief Judge Robinson was displaced by Elisha Payne and being angry declined to serve as assistant. When Robinson declined Spooner was elected in his place. In 1782 Judge Spooner was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served as such till his death. From 1784 to 1785 he was chief judge.

A communication, dated Hartland, Sept. 8, 1789, appeared in Spooner's Vermont Journal of Sept. 16, 1789, from which the following is an extract:

"Friday last, departed this life and on Sunday was decently interred, the Honorable PAUL SPOONER, Esq., in the 44th year of his age. His character as a skilful and careful practitioner in the Medicinal Art, was established here soon after his arrival from Petersham; even without the advantages of a liberal education. The sprightliness of his genius, his candid and generous temper, his discreet and diligent application to business, soon attracted the eyes of his fellow citizens. He was a steady friend and steady assistant to his country, through all the late unhappy war with Greatbritain; and from the first rise to the present advancement of the State of Vermont. * * * He died while the other Judges were on the circuit for the administration of justice. * * * The honor and benefit accruing to the town by his dwelling among them has been largely experienced; the loss whereof may be long felt and regretted. He was a zealous promoter of learning—a great benefactor to the rising generation. * * * As a judge he ever aimed to administer judgment in uprightness. * * *

He left a sorrowful widow (his second wife) and three children (by his first wife) to bemoan their loss The concourse to the funeral (with only two days for the tidings to spread) was so great, that one could scarce see so many sad countenances, without crying out in the heart, *Behold how they loved him.* The conjectures of people varied as to the number, as from five to ten hundred A pertinent and affecting sermon (as it is said) was delivered by the Reverend Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret, well adapted to the occasion, from Psalm cxlvi 3 4.—'*Put not your trust in Princes, nor in the Son of man, in whom there is no help, His breath goeth forth, he returneth to the earth; in that very day his thoughts perish.*' After sermon the Funeral Thought was sung, which added not a little to the solemnity"

MOSELEY, INCREASE.— Dr. Increase Moseley was born in Norwich, Conn., May 18, 1712, married Deborah Tracy of Windham, Conn., May 7, 1735; moved to Ancient Woodbury, Conn., about 1740 and to Clarendon about 1779. Dr. Moseley was one of the leaders in Ancient Woodbury and served as representative in the Connecticut Legislature from 1751 almost continuously till his removal to Vermont. He was moderator of Woodbury's meeting for the relief of Boston, Sept. 20, 1774, and a member of her Revolutionary committees.

He was elected a judge of the Superior Court in 1780, but served only one year, going off in the election of 1781, when everything was mixed up by giving the New Hampshire towns representation on the bench. In 1782 he was representative from Clarendon and was elected speaker of the House.

Dr. Moseley was chief judge of Rutland county from 1781 to 1787 and was president of the first council of censors—that of 1785—a body of which Benjamin Carpenter, Joseph Marsh, and Micah Townsend were members, and whose work was well done and whose "proceedings"—really an address to the people—constitute a state paper of remarkable merit, the authorship of which probably lay largely with Townsend, the secretary. Judge Moseley died May 2, 1795.

PAYNE, ELISHA.—Col. Elisha Payne of Lebanon, was elected chief judge of the superior court in October, 1781, and held that place till he ceased to be a citizen of Vermont, on the dissolution of the union with the New Hampshire towns in February, 1782. He presided at a session of the court held for the county of Washington (an ephemeral county, made up of New Hampshire towns while the Union existed and that went out of existence with the Union) at Charlestown, N. H., December, 1781. No business was done, only Judges Payne and Spooner being present. [See sketch in "The Fathers," *ante* page 64.]

OLCOTT, SIMEON.—At the October session, 1781, Bezaleel Woodward, representative from Dresden, and a professor in Dartmouth College, was chosen a judge of the Superior Court. Prof. Woodward declined the office and Simeon Olcott of Charlestown (a New Hampshire town then in Union with Vermont and situate in the short-lived county above referred to) was elected in his place. Judge Olcott was the first lawyer to be elected to the bench by the Vermont Legislature, but he never held court, so that Nathaniel Chipman stands as the first Vermont lawyer elected judge who took judicial service upon himself. Mr. Roberts puts Olcott in the list of judges; while Judge Taft leaves him out because he didn't 'tend court. Whether it was a mere freak that kept Olcott away from sitting with Payne and Spooner when they were at Charlestown in December, or whether he had some constitutional scruple about maintaining that court of justice in Washington county, is not known. At any rate Olcott resigned Jan. 28, 1782, and Feb. 13, 1782, the Assembly elected Gen. Samuel Fletcher of Townsend, who declined, and, Feb. 16, John Throop, who had been judge till left off the October before, was elected, and served.

Simeon Olcott was born in Bolton, Conn., Oct. 1, 1735, graduated at Yale in 1761, studied law, moved to Charlestown, N. H., in 1764, was admitted as an attorney in Cumberland county, Sept. 15, 1774, and was

in 1784 appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in New Hampshire. In 1790 he was appointed a judge of the New Hampshire Superior Court of which he was made chief justice in 1795. On the resignation of Samuel Livermore he was made a United States Senator from New Hampshire and served as such from Dec. 7, 1801, to March 3, 1805. He died in Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 22, 1815. He married, October, 1783, Tryphena Terry and has descendants now living in Charlestown. He is said to have been the first lawyer to settle in Western New Hampshire.

FAY, JONAS.—Dr. Jonas Fay, of Bennington, was a judge of the Superior Court the last year of its existence and of the Supreme Court its first year. His two years of service were from 1781 to 1783. [See sketch in the "Fathers," *ante* page 50.]

OLCOTT, PETER.—Col. Peter Olcott of Norwich was the first person elected a judge of the Supreme Court who had not already served as a judge of the Superior Court. The Supreme Court was established the session of his election thereto, October, 1782. The Superior Court consisted of five judges during the four years it existed; the Supreme Court had five to begin with, the number was decreased to three in 1787, increased to four in 1824, to five in 1828 and to six in 1846. In 1850 the number was decreased to three and so continued (during the existence of the Circuit Court of four judges) till 1857 when the number was restored to six at which it remained till increased to seven, its present number, in 1870.

Colonel Olcott served three years as a judge of the Supreme Court, his service ending in 1785. He is said to have been a graduate of Harvard College; he married Sarah Mills and moved from Bolton, Conn., (where Judge Simeon Olcott was born) to Norwich about 1768. He was a member of the Windsor convention, June, 1777, and also of the convention of July and December, 1777, which adopted the constitution. In 1777 he commanded a regiment in Gloucester county and was summoned to march to Bennington too late to reach it before the battle, but was employed in other military service. He was elected to the council in 1779, and elected again in 1781; he served till 1790 as a councilor. He was Lieutenant-Governor four years—1790 to 1794—and in the latter year declined to be longer a candidate for that office. His son Roswell graduated at Dartmouth in 1789 and his son Mills in 1790. Rufus Choate married Helen, a daughter of Mills Olcott. Judge Olcott died at Hanover, where his son Mills resided, in September, 1808.

PORTER, THOMAS. Thomas Porter was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1734, served in the British army at Lake George in 1755, held local offices in Farmington, married Abigail Howe, moved to Cornwall, Conn., where he was prominent in town affairs and from that town he went into the Revolutionary army. He was many years a member of the Connecticut Legislature. In 1779 he moved to Tinmouth from which town he was elected as representative to the Assembly in 1780, 1781 and 1782, in each of which years he was elected speaker of the House. In 1782 he was also elected to the council and resigned as speaker to take the new position. He served till 1795 as a councilor. Judge Porter was a farmer.

He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1783 and served till 1786. Judge Porter died in Granville, N. Y., in 1833. His son, Ebenezer Porter (Dartmouth, 1792), was a famous Doctor of Divinity and was president of Andover Theological Seminary.

NILES, NATHANIEL.—Nathaniel Niles, of Fairlee (that part which is now West Fairlee), teacher, student of law and medicine, preacher, inventor and poet, was judge of the Supreme Court from 1784 to 1788. [See sketch in "Representatives," *ante* page 127.]

CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL.—Nathaniel Chipman of Tinmouth, the first lawyer to serve as a Vermont judge, was elected an assistant judge of the Supreme Court in 1786, and served one year; in 1789 he was elected chief judge, and served till he was appointed U. S. District Judge for Vermont in 1791. In 1796 he was again elected chief judge, and served one year, and in 1813 and 1814 was for the last times elected chief judge, serving two years in this, his third period of service as chief judge. Judge Chipman was the first to report decisions of the Supreme Court. Judge Samuel Prentiss said that the various traits of his mind and constitutional temperament, combined with his deep and extensive learning, entitled him to rank among the first judges of this or any other country. Judge Prentiss further said: "I witnessed, during the short period he was last on the bench, exhibitions of the great strength, vigor, comprehension, and clearness of his mind, of his profound and accurate knowledge of legal principles, and of his remarkably discriminating and well-balanced judgment." Judge Chipman was a student of the law, and eminently just-minded. He was a Federalist, and thought our system of electing judges a bad one—advocating an appointive system with long tenure. The

proof of the pudding is in the eating, and if in any state as small as ours there can be found a court that has maintained a higher standing for a hundred years than that which we have had under our system then we had better give it up—and not till then. [See Mr. Davenport's sketch of Judge Chipman in the "Senators," *ante* page 108.]

KNOWLTON, LUKE.—Luke Knowlton of Newfane was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1786 and served one year, being dropped with Nathaniel Chipman in 1787 when the court was reduced from five to three members. [See sketch in the "Fathers," *ante* page 59.]

BRADLEY, STEPHEN R.—Stephen Row Bradley of Westminster was elected a judge in 1788 and served one year. [See Mr. Davenport's sketch of him in the "Senators" and of his still more brilliant son, William C. Bradley in the "Representatives."] Judge Bradley was three times married, by the first and second of which marriages he had children. His first wife was Merab Atwater; his second, Thankful Taylor; and his third, Belinda Willard. Spooner's Vermont Journal of Jan. 19, 1802, has the following notice:

"Died at Westminster, in this state, on Sunday the 10th instant, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Thankfull Bradley, consort of the Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. To those who have experienced her tenderness and affection as a daughter, sister, wife and mother, her loss is irreparable. To the society which she adorned as a friend and neighbor, her virtues will long be remembered, and the loss regretted with tears.

"Her funeral was attended by a very large and respectable assembly on the Wednesday following, when a very pathetic discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Barber from the words of the Apostle: 'For we know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

This excellent step-mother is as worthy of remembrance as any just judge on the face of God's earth, for her love wrought a perfect work and that is all justice can hope to do. Judge Wheeler in his paper on William C. Bradley, read before the Vermont Bar Association in 1883, said:

"At an early age he encountered what is perhaps the greatest earthly loss of a boy, the death of a worthy mother. Her place was not long after taken by a step-mother, who soon became his fast friend and whose kindness and care he dutifully and affectionately repaid. Full of both physical and intellectual life and vigor, he needed at times to break forth in somewhat wayward pranks. His father was stern and imperious with him. She with kindness and good judgment mitigated the severity of the law. At one time when he was going from home alone under his father's displeasure, she followed him a little way and gave him a little case of needles and thread, called a housewife, which she had made for him, in the pocket of which was a guinea, and spoke some kind words of encouragement to him. His father soon relented and got him back. He remembered the kindness and forgot the strictness. He always cherished this keepsake and would never have the guinea taken out. In his last sickness he had it brought to him and held so he could see that the guinea was still there, and it was handed down under his will to a favorite granddaughter." [See sketches, *ante* pages 104 and 136.]

SMITH, NOAH.—Noah Smith of Bennington was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1789 to 1791, and again from 1798 to 1801. He was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1755, graduated at Yale in 1778, and at once came to Bennington, where he that summer delivered the address at the first anniversary of the battle of Bennington. He was admitted to the bar May 26, 1779, and went right to work as may be seen *ante* in sketch of John Shepardson. He was for some years state's attorney and county clerk of Bennington county, and was appointed U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue in 1791. In 1798 he was elected a councilor, but resigned to accept the judgeship. He moved from Bennington to Milton soon after 1800. He married Chloe Burrall; she died in Burlington in 1810, where he was then confined in jail for debt. In 1811 the Legislature passed an act for his relief which freed him from jail. He died in Milton, Dec. 23, 1812.

His son Albert became a doctor of divinity, as did his son Henry, who married Abby, daughter of President Joshua Bates of Middlebury College. Henry became president of Marietta College, Ohio, and died while a professor and the head of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati. Prof. Henry Preserved Smith of that seminary and the present day, who is with Dr. Briggs in ecclesiastical controversy with certain strict constructionists in theology, by name and locality ought to be a grandson of the judge, but there is another family of Smiths and I do not know the professor's pedigree.

Judge Smith came near being elected senator instead of Mr. Bradley in January, 1791, and resigned Jan. 24 of that year, perhaps with the intent to contest the senatorial election but he did not do it.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL.—Samuel Knight of Brattleboro was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1789 and chief judge in 1791 and served until 1794, making five years service in all. He was born about 1730 and died at his home on his farm between Brattleboro and West Brattleboro in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1772 and was on the York side in the Westminster trouble of March, 1775. He fled across the river and did not return to Brattleboro for a year. He finally made up his mind that the York cause was hopeless and overcame by his character the prejudice that existed against him because of his early adherence to the authority of New York. He represented Brattleboro in 1781, 1783, 1784 and 1785, and was chief judge of Windham county court in 1786, 1794, 1795 and 1801.

PAINE, ELIJAH.—Elijah Paine of Williamstown was judge of the Supreme Court from Jan. 27, 1791, (in place of Noah Smith, resigned), till he was elected United States Senator in 1794. [See sketch in the "Senators," *ante* page 107.]

TICHENOR, ISAAC.—Isaac Tichenor was judge from 1791 to 1794 and chief judge from 1794 to 1796. [See sketch in the "Governors," *ante* page 72.]

HALL, LOT.—Lot Hall, of Westminster, was judge from 1794 to 1801. He was born on Cape Cod, and was in the early years of the Revolution a sailor. Engaged in a naval expedition to protect South Carolina, he was taken prisoner while acting as lieutenant in charge of a prize and carried to Glasgow, Scotland, where he was released. On his way home he was again captured, but Patrick Henry procured his release. His marriage to Mary Homer, of Boston, in 1786, was as romantic as his experiences in war; she was but fifteen. Mary was not, however, the woman to whom the Chicago Tribune refers when it says that in Boston Sunday schools each class recites in concert, when asked what became of Lot's wife, "She was transmuted into chloride of sodium."

He began the study of law at Barnstable in 1782, came that year to Bennington, and the next year settled in Westminster, which he represented in 1788, 1791, 1792 and 1808. He was a presidential elector in 1792, and a member of the Council of Censors in 1799.

Judge Hall was taken sick while attending the Legislature in 1808, and died May 17, 1809.

WOODBRIDGE, ENOCH.—Enoch Woodbridge of Vergennes was a judge of the Supreme Court 1794 to 1798, and chief judge 1798 to 1801. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., December, 1750, and graduated at Yale in 1774. In the Revolution he was in the Continental service as commissary of issues, and was at Hubbardton, Bennington, and Burgoyne's surrender. He studied law, and on first coming to Vermont began practice in Manchester, from which place he went to Vergennes, of which city he was in 1794 elected the first mayor. He represented Vergennes from 1791 to his elevation to the bench, and again in 1802. In 1793 Mr. Woodbridge was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He died in May, 1805. Judge Woodbridge was descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley, and was a great-grandson of Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He married, in 1774, Nancy Winchell, and they had eight children; one of whom, Enoch D., married Cora Strong, a daughter of Gen. Samuel Strong, and was the father of Frederick E. Woodbridge.

SMITH, ISRAEL.—Israel Smith of Rutland was elected chief judge in 1897, and served one year. In 1801 he was again elected, but declined to serve. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 73.]

ROBINSON, JONATHAN.—Jonathan Robinson of Bennington was chief judge from 1801 to 1807. [See sketch in the "Fathers," *ante* page 57, and also the following notes on Judge Tyler.]

TYLER, ROYALL.—Royall Tyler, was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1757. His father, Royall Tyler, was a man of distinction and died in 1771. B. H. Hall says that the son was named William Clark Tyler and that on the death of his father this was by legislative enactment changed to Royall. He graduated at Harvard in 1776, went into the army and served on the staff of General Lincoln; studied law with Francis Dana at Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in 1779, went to Falmouth (now Portland), Me., and practiced there two years, returned to Boston, and settled in Braintree, Mass., intending to make it his home. When Shay's Rebellion came he again served under General Lincoln, and was sent by Governor Bowdoin to negotiate with New York and Vermont concerning the surrender of the rebels who had fled.

About this time he wrote the "Contrast," the first American play ever staged. This comedy was played at the old John Street Theatre in New York, April 16, 1786. Wignell, the actor for whom it was written, published it and Dr. Conland of Brattleboro can tell what year, for he has a copy. The statement here about the play differs from what is stated in Hemenway's Gazetteer, Vol. 5, from the pen of Thomas Pickman Tyler, son

of Royall, who gives the place of production as the old Park Theatre and the spring of 1789 as the time. The editor of the Gazetteer gave only extracts from T. P. Tyler's memoirs of Judge Tyler and they are just enough to make one hungry for the rest. Judge Tyler wrote many other plays and books.

ROYALL TYLER.

Judge Tyler moved to Guilford, Vt., in January, 1791, and soon had a good law practice. He married Mary Palmer and they had eleven children. In 1801 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and in 1807 was promoted to chief judge. He left the bench in 1812 after eleven years continuous service. Tyler's reports are from his pen. From 1815 to 1821 he was register of probate for Windham county and continued the practice of law to about 1820. He was afflicted with cancer in his later years and died August 16, 1826.

In the memoirs above referred to are many letters to and from Judge Tyler that light up the past. Jonathan Robinson, long on the bench with him and then a Senator, writes to him from Washington, Feb. 4, 1810: "When we come to be judged for our judgments, my friend, the question will not be whether we pursued legal forms or technical niceties, but have you heard the cry of the poor and relieved them from their oppression. But I hope that the philanthropy of Bro. Fay and yourself will prevent all unpleasant results because he does not carry the Hopkinsian doctrine to that lofty pinnacle of revelation and philosophy to which you so ardently and rationally aspire. In one thing I fear, he will never be able to arrive to equal resignation, which you once expressed, even willingness to see Bro. Robinson damned. However, good men of all faiths will, I hope, be accepted if their hearts are but right." Senator Robinson's reference may be better understood if it be stated (Robinson being of the Calvinistic and Hopkinsian school) that he and Tyler had debated the alleged need, as evidence of regeneration, that one should be willing to be lost eternally if it were for the glory of God, and Tyler on being detained from court on one occasion wrote Judge Jacob and requested him to inform the chief judge (then Judge Robinson) "that he really began to hope that he had made some little spiritual progress, for, although he could not honestly say that he was willing to be damned himself, even if it were needful for the glory of the Almighty, yet he believed that by great effort he had nearly or quite attained to a sincere willingness that in such an exigency Bro. Robinson should be damned."

Robinson writes Tyler from Washington, June 17, 1812: "All is anxiety. It is four o'clock and the Senate has not yet taken the question [on a war measure]. I want a pipe, and I want my dinner, but I cannot start, tack or sheet, until I see, as Bro. Herrington says, 'the last dog hung.' Recollect me to Mrs. Tyler, the boys and girls and to Miss Sophia. Keep this letter to yourself. I cannot continue while Gorman is murdering language in an endless speech, which sounds more discordant to my ears than the thundering cannon did thirty-seven years ago this day, when I heard more than two hundred of them in my cornfield in Bennington." The thundering cannon were those of Bunker Hill.

In another letter from Washington Robinson expresses his impatience at delays in Congress, and on the outside of the letter describes his idea of the scene of its reception by their Honors, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, in these words: "Bro. Tyler filled his pipe and said, 'Come, Brethren, let us see what Bro. Robinson has to say.' Reads. Bro. Fay spits and says, 'Bro. Robinson is as cross as the devil.' 'Well,' says Bro. Herrington, 'I feel easy about it, it is a pack for their backs, not mine.' Bro. Tyler smiled, and filled his second pipe."

Judge Tyler was honored and loved by all. Judge Royall Tyler of Brattleboro, now in his eighty-second year, is his son. That fact, though neither the relationship nor the name is pat, somehow calls to mind this:

"Jerry!
I say, my boy, you'll go it yet
You're like your uncle, very."

JACOB, STEPHEN.—Stephen Jacob of Windsor was born in Sheffield, Mass., graduated at Yale in 1778, came to Bennington, Vt., that year, and read a poem at the first celebration of the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1778; married Pamela Farrand in 1779, and came to Windsor in 1780. He had, before admission to the bar, studied law with Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts. In 1781 he was a representative from Windsor, and again in 1788 and 1794, and was clerk of the House in 1788 and 1789. He was a member of the able council of censors of 1785, delegate in the constitutional convention of 1793, chief judge of Windsor county court 1797 to 1801, and a councillor from 1796 to 1802. Mr. Jacob was brave and energetic in quelling the Windsor county insurrection in 1786, and in 1789 was a commissioner in settling the controversy with New York.

He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1801 and served two years. Judge Jacob was a high-strung Federalist, aristocratic in bearing and mode of life and bought several slaves and brought them into Vermont, where, of course, they could serve him or not as they chose. He bought one Dinah, a negro woman of thirty, July 26, 1783, for forty pounds, but Dinah emancipated herself, fell into want, and the selectmen of Windsor sued Judge Jacob for her support. His views on the slavery question were very different from those of his successor next noticed herein. Judge Jacob died Jan. 27, 1817.

HERRINTON, THEOPHILUS.—Theophilus Herrinton of Clarendon, called by others in his own day Harrington, Herrington, or Herrinton, but who himself wrote his name as here given, was born in Rhode Island, married Betsey Buck, came to Vermont in 1785 and became a farmer in Clarendon. Betsey and he were not out, and in 1797 there were living eleven of their twelve children. In their school district that year were eight families to whom had been born 113 children, 99 of whom were then living, and none of the husbands in these families had a second wife.

Judge Harrington, to use the name by which he is known in history, represented Clarendon in 1795, and from 1798 to 1803 inclusive, being speaker the last-named year. He was chief judge of Rutland county court, 1800 to 1803, and in 1803 was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, where he served ten years.

He was no observer of conventionalities, if he knew them, and it has been said that he sometimes went into court barefooted. His business was that of a farmer, and he was not admitted to the bar till after his election as a Supreme Court judge. Many stories are told of him—how that he said he didn't know as the court knows what a demurrer is, but it knows what justice is, and the plaintiff shall have judgment; how, while the other judges doubted whether the horse thief who stole in Canada and was guilty of asportation in this state, could be here convicted, Harrington insisted that he not only stole it in Canada, but every step of the way he took with it, and so stole it all the way through Vermont; and how he cut the knot about the seal by his "hand me a wafer."

His strong good sense and just mind gave him the respect of the people and of his associates on the bench, and one of his judgments (remember he succeeded Judge Jacob, who bought slaves) deservedly made him famous. It was upon application for a warrant to be given the claimant, which would give him power to remove his escaped slave. The claimant's lawyer had a bill of sale of the slave and back of that a bill of sale of the slave's mother. "Is that all?" said the judge. The claimant's lawyer thought going back to the two bills of sale was enough, but Harrington said, "you do not go back to the original proprietor." The attorney wanted to know what would be sufficient and was informed that nothing in that court would give title to a human being but "a bill of sale from Almighty God."

Judge Harrington died Nov. 27, 1813.

GALUSHA, JONAS.—Jonas Galusha of Shaftsbury was a judge of the Supreme Court two years, 1807 to 1809. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 74.]

FAY, DAVID.—David Fay of Bennington, youngest son of Stephen and brother of Judge Jonas Fay, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Dec. 13, 1761. When sixteen he was a fifer in Capt. Samuel Robinson's company at the Battle of Bennington. He was admitted to the bar in 1794, member of the council of censors in 1799, state's attorney of Bennington county, 1797 to 1801, and United States attorney throughout Jefferson's administration.

He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1809 and served till 1813 when the "Vergennes Slaughter House" proceedings of 1798 were repeated and the Federalists again turned the Republicans or Democrats out of the Supreme Court—as in 1801, so in 1815 the other side had its innings. He was judge of probate in 1819 and 1820, and a councilor from 1817 to 1821.

Judge Fay died June 5, 1827, leaving no descendants.

FARRAND, DANIEL.—Daniel Farrand, son of Rev. Daniel Farrand, was born in Canaan, Conn., about 1760.

He graduated at Yale, came to Windsor where his brother-in-law, Stephen Jacob, lived, began the practice of law but soon moved to Newbury which town he made his residence till 1800, and represented in 1792, 1793, 1796, 1797, and 1798, being speaker the last named year. He was twice state's attorney of Orange county. May 1, 1794, he married Mary Porter, of Haverhill, N. H., daughter of Asa Porter, and sister of Mrs. Mills Olcott, of Hanover, N. H. Mr. Farrand went from Newbury to Bellows Falls, represented Rockingham in 1802, and was state's attorney of Windham county in 1801, 1802 and 1803, and in the latter year was defeated for Congress by James Eliot. In 1813 he was a member of the council of censors and the same year was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served two years. When the Republicans or Democrats got the upper hand in 1815, he was bounced, as he was a strong Federalist, and, in 1814, had presided at a convention in Williston that roundly denounced the administration. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements at Burlington, when President Monroe was received there on his tour, July 24, 1817, and did some very good speaking. He was a man of vigorous intellect, a good lawyer and of extensive learning. He died Oct. 13, 1825, and left nine daughters surviving him, all brilliant and accomplished women says Judge Taft.

HUBBARD, JONATHAN HATCH.—J. H. Hubbard, of Windsor, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1813 to 1815. [See sketch in "Representatives," *ante* page 135, where 1845 is a misprint for 1815—he was a judge but two years.]

ALDIS, ASA.—Asa Aldis, was born in Franklin, Mass., about 1770. His father was a loyalist and moved to Boston, where he died in 1775. Asa's mother had died two years before and he was brought up by an aunt. He graduated at Brown University in 1796, studied law with Judge Howell in Providence and began practice in Chepachet. He married Mrs. Gadcomb, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Owen. In 1802 he moved to St. Albans and there practiced his profession. In 1804 he formed a partnership with Bates Turner, but it did not last long. When the Republicans drove the Federalists off the supreme bench in 1815 he was elected chief judge of the Supreme Court, much against his wish, and served one year.

Judge Aldis was strongly urged to accept a re-election, but he absolutely refused. His ability was equal to the requirements of the office, but he did not like official position. He practiced many years after leaving the bench, but poor health kept him out of court for a long time before his death. He died at St. Albans, Oct. 16, 1847, in his seventy-eighth year. Daniel Kellogg was his son-in-law, and Asa Owen Aldis was his son.

SKINNER, RICHARD.—Richard Skinner of Manchester was judge of the Supreme Court from 1815 to 1817, and the latter year was elected chief judge, but declined the position. After his service as Governor, he was in 1823 elected chief judge, and presided as such till 1829. [See sketch in "Governors" *ante* page 77.]

FISK, JAMES.—James Fisk of Barre was judge of the Supreme Court from 1815 to 1817. [See sketch in "Senators," *ante* page 111.]

PALMER, WILLIAM ADAMS.—William A. Palmer of Danville, was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1816, and served one year. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 82.]

CHASE, DUDLEY.—Dudley Chase of Randolph was chief judge of the Supreme Court from 1817 to 1821. He presided at the trial of Stephen and Jesse Bourne for the murder of Russell Colvin—a case that has become famous and which gave Wilkie Collins the theme for "The Dead Secret." [See sketch of Judge Chase in "Senators," *ante* page 111.]

DOOLITTLE, JOEL.—Joel Doolittle was born about 1773 in Massachusetts, graduated at Yale in 1799, came to Middlebury in the fall of 1800 as the first tutor in Middlebury College. He was admitted to the bar in 1801 and was a successful lawyer till 1817 when he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court. He served six years continuously on the bench, and after a year of practice at the bar was again elected a judge in 1824 and served the following year.

Judge Doolittle was a councillor from 1815 to 1818, represented Middlebury in 1824 and was a member and president of the council of censors in 1834.

He died, March 9, 1841, at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Doolittle survived him and after his death went to Painesville, Ohio, where she lived with her children.

BRAYTON, WILLIAM.—William Brayton of Swanton was born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., and when thirteen was a student in Williams College, but never graduated. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in February, 1807, and began practice in Swanton. He married Hortentia Penniman, daughter of Jabez and Frances Penniman. Frances was the widow of Ethan Allen. He

was made chief judge of Franklin county court in 1815, represented Swanton in 1817, and that year was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and served as such five years. While on the Supreme bench he moved to St. Albans, and after living there several years, and after ceasing to be a judge, he removed to Burlington, where he died in 1828. His son, William, died young, but a daughter, if not now, was very lately living in Missouri. He published the reports known as Brayton's Reports.

VAN NESS, CORNELIUS PETER.—Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Burlington, was chief judge of the Supreme Court from 1821 to 1823. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 78.]

WILLIAMS, CHARLES KILBORN.—Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, was a judge of the Supreme Court, 1822 to 1824, again from 1826 to 1833, and from 1833 to 1846 was chief judge. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 88.]

AIKENS, ASA.—Asa Aikens, of Windsor, was born in Barnard; entered Middlebury College in 1804; studied three years there; then was a year as a cadet at West Point. In 1808 he returned to Middlebury and studied law with Joel Doolittle. In 1812 he settled in Windsor, which town he represented two years and he was state's attorney for Windsor county two years. In 1812 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served on the bench two years. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer and judge, and the two volumes of reports published under his name form the first product of skilled labor in this state in that line. "Aikens' Forms" is thumbed in many a law office in the state. Later in life he published "Aikens' Tables."

In 1843 he moved to Westport, N. Y., and made that his home afterwards. On a visit to his son-in-law at Hackensack, N. J., he died of nervous prostration, July 12, 1863. He was buried in Trinity cemetery, New York City.

PRENTISS, SAMUEL.—Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier, was judge of the Supreme Court from 1825 to 1829, and in 1829 was elected chief judge, and held that position till elected senator in 1830. [See sketch in "Senators," *ante* page 114.]

HUTCHINSON, TITUS.—Titus Hutchinson of Woodstock, son of Rev. Aaron and Margery (Carter) Hutchinson, was born in Grafton, Mass., April 29, 1771. July 4, 1776, the family left Hebron, Conn., and moved to what is still called the Hutchinson Farm, in Pomfret, two miles from Woodstock. Titus graduated at Princeton College, studied law with his brother Aaron in Lebanon, N. H., and was admitted to the Orange county bar June, 1798. He settled in Woodstock, where there was already one lawyer. In 1813 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Vermont, and held the office ten years.

In 1826 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, served as such till 1830, when he was elected chief judge, which position he occupied three years, being defeated by Judge Williams in the election of 1833 by a vote of 118 to 113.

Judge Hutchinson married Clarissa Sage Feb. 16, 1800. She died Jan. 18, 1844. Their children were: Edwin, Oramel, Henry, Titus, Clarissa S., and Alexander. The judge lived in comparative retirement the last twenty years of his life. He died August 24, 1857. A full sketch of him may be found in Henry Swan Dana's History of Woodstock, as good a town history as was ever written in this world—perhaps they write town history better on the planets of the Pleiades or those of the golden belt of Orion, but not here.

ROYCE, STEPHEN.—Stephen Royce of Berkshire was judge of the Supreme Court from 1825 to 1827, again from 1829 to 1846, and was chief judge from 1846 to 1852. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 91.]

TURNER, BATES.—Bates Turner of St. Albans entered the Revolutionary army at sixteen, studied law under Judges Reeve and Gould and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. He settled in Fairfield in 1796, but moved to St. Albans and in 1804 there formed a partnership with Asa Aldis. It lasted but a short time and he returned to Fairfield and set up a law school. He had in his life about 175 law students. In 1812 he removed to Middlebury thinking his school would do better there, but soon returned to Fairfield and before long to St. Albans again.

He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1827 and continued in service two years. He was quite old when elected judge but on leaving the bench returned to practice. Judge Turner, carrying his bag of law papers, called on a lady who playfully reminded him that Judas carried a bag. "Yes," said the judge, "and kept better company than I do."

Judge Turner died at an advanced age, April 30, 1847.

PADDOCK, EPHRAIM.—Ephraim Paddock of St. Johnsbury came when a young

man from Massachusetts to Vermont. His opportunities for education were limited to the common school, but he made such good use of them that he was for two or three years employed as an instructor in Peacham Academy. He began the practice of law in St. Johnsbury and by diligence became a learned lawyer. He represented St. Johnsbury from 1821 to 1826, inclusive; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1828, and of the council of censors in 1841. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1828, but preferred the work of his profession and retired from the bench in 1831.

Judge Paddock continued in active practice till 1848, when he gave up professional duties and lived in peace and quiet the remainder of his days. He died July 27, 1859, at the age of seventy-nine.

THOMPSON, JOHN C.—John C. Thompson, of Burlington, was born in Rhode Island, studied law in Hartford, Conn., and was there admitted to the bar about 1813. He came at once to Windsor, where he staid till 1818, in which year he removed to Hartland. In 1822 he left Hartland and settled in Burlington. He was a good lawyer and rose rapidly in public favor. In 1827 he was elected a councillor and held that office till elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1830. Before his first year of service was ended he was taken sick on his way to Montpelier in a stage-coach and in a few days died. He had won approval as a judge although so short a time on the bench.

Judge Thompson married Nancy Patrick in December, 1816. His death occurred June 27, 1831. He left surviving him a son who was drowned in Lake Champlain, September, 1846.

BAYLIES, NICHOLAS.—Nicholas Baylies of Montpelier, son of Deacon Nicholas Baylies, of Uxbridge, Mass., was born in Uxbridge, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, read law with Charles Marsh of Woodstock, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Woodstock a number of years. He moved from Woodstock to Montpelier in 1809 and was "warned out" of Montpelier the 15th of November following—a fine old custom for booming a new settlement! He was a scholarly man and was the author of a three volume "Digested Index to the Modern Reports," published at Montpelier in 1814, which received the approval of James Kent and Judge Parker. The "proprietors" of this book were Nicholas Baylies, Samuel Prentiss, Jr., and James H. Langdon. Mr. Baylies also published a theological work on free agency. He was elected state's attorney in 1813, 1814 and 1825, and a judge of the Supreme Court in 1831, 1832 and 1833.

He removed to Lyndon about 1835, where he lived with his son-in-law, George C. Cahoon, and practiced law till his death, August 17, 1847. He was buried in Montpelier, August 22, 1847. Mr. Baylies was probably seventy-nine years of age at his death, though some authorities make him eighty-two and others only seventy-five. He argued a case in the Supreme Court in Montpelier but a few months before his death. He married Mary Ripley, daughter of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, and granddaughter of President Eleazer Wheelock. She was a sister of Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley, who commanded at Lundy's Lane after Scott was wounded. Mr. Baylies' only daughter, Mary Ripley Baylies, married George C. Cahoon of Lyndon, Oct. 27, 1825. His son, Horatio N. Baylies, was long a merchant in Montpelier, and died in Louisiana. Another son, Nicholas Baylies, Jr., was a lawyer.

PHELPS, SAMUEL SHEATHER.—S. S. Phelps of Middlebury, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1831 to 1838. [See sketch under "Senators," *ante* page 116.]

COLLAMER, JACOB.—Jacob Collamer of Woodstock, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1834 to 1842. [See sketch under "Senators," *ante* page 121.]

MATTOCKS, JOHN.—John Mattocks, of Peacham, one of the brightest men that ever lived, was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1834, but served only one year, absolutely declining a re-election. The opinions he gave are not only good law but so put that, as Horace Greeley would have said, they "are mighty interestin' reading." [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 85.]

REDFIELD, ISAAC FLETCHER.—Isaac F. Redfield, son of Dr. Peleg Redfield and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born at Weathersfield, April 10, 1804; went to Coventry when his father moved there in 1805; graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and was in 1827 admitted to the bar in Orleans county. He began practice at Derby, and so good a lawyer was he that he was continuously state's

attorney from 1832, till elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1835. He moved to Montpelier, and about 1846 to the Judge Chase house at Randolph Center, where he lived three or four years, and then moved to Windsor, where he lived till he went to Boston in 1861. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1835, and so served till 1852, when he was elected chief judge, which office he held till 1860.

He conferred honor on the court, and it was quoted in other states as the "Redfield Court." After he declined further service on the bench he went to Boston. He wrote many valuable legal works, notably treatises on the law of wills and railway law. Judge Redfield died in Charlestown, Mass., March 23, 1876, of pneumonia, and was buried at Windsor. He married Mary Ward Smith of Stanstead, Sept. 28, 1836, and Catharine Blanchard Clark of St. Johnsbury, May 4, 1842. No children survive.

BENNETT, MILO L.—Milo L. Bennett, of Burlington, was born in Connecticut, studied at Williams and Yale and graduated at Yale in 1811. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School; came to Bennington and soon went to Manchester, where he remained till 1836, when he went to Maine and spent two years in the business of lumbering and losing his property.

In 1838 he moved to Burlington; was in the fall of that year elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served till the court was reduced to three judges in 1850. He was in 1850 elected one of the four judges of the newly established circuit court and going off the circuit bench practiced law one year, 1851-'52, in company with E. E. Kellogg. In 1852 he was elected again to the Supreme Court and served this time till 1859, seven years.

After his judicial service closed he was commissioner to revise the statutes and this revision, when enacted, became the "General Statutes," published in 1863. "Bennett's Justice" was also a work on which he spent a good deal of time.

Judge Bennett did good work both at the bar and as a judge and good legal work is kept up by his descendants in the Boston Law School. He died July 7, 1868.

HEBARD, WILLIAM.—William Hebard of Randolph was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1842, served one year, was again elected in 1844 and served another year. [See sketch in "Representatives," *ante* page 152.]

KELLOGG, DANIEL.—Daniel Kellogg of Rockingham was born at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 10, 1791, graduated at Williams College in 1810, studied law with Gen. Martin Field of Newfane, and began practice at Rockingham in 1814. In 1819 and 1820 he was judge of probate, secretary of the Governor and council 1823 to 1828, state's attorney 1827, and member of the council of censors the same year, United States attorney for District of Vermont 1829 to 1841, member and president of the constitutional convention of 1843 and presidential elector in 1864.

He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1843, but did not accept; in 1845 he was again elected and served six years. He was a scholarly, orderly man of excellent legal learning and took great pains in writing his opinions. He had the confidence of both the bar and the people. His professional, social, political and business life were characterized by the most perfect integrity. Judge Barrett said of him, "His lawyership was broad, accurate, practical and sensible, the result of faithful study, faithful and extensive practice, of a large conversancy with current business and affairs in all departments, and a most excellent social culture and bearing." He was president of the first savings bank of the state.

Judge Kellogg married, first, Jane McAffee of Rockingham; second, Merab Ann Bradley, daughter of William C. Bradley; third, Miranda M. Aldis, daughter of Asa Aldis. His children were: Henry, George B., Sarah B., and Daniel.

Judge Kellogg moved to Brattleboro in 1854 and died there May 10, 1875.

HALL, HILAND.—Hiland Hall of Bennington was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1846 to 1850. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 93.]

DAVIS, CHARLES.—Charles Davis of Danville was born in Connecticut, and when he was a boy his father moved to Rockingham and in 1806 to Middlebury. Charles graduated at Middlebury, studied law with Daniel Chipman and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He edited a newspaper at one time. He stayed two years in Middlebury, then went to Barton and afterwards to Waterford, but in 1828 settled in Danville. He was that year elected state's attorney and held that office seven years and again served a year by an election in 1838. From 1840 to 1845 he was United States attorney for the district of Vermont and was probate judge for a time. In 1846 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served two years. He represented Danville after he was on the bench, though it was a strongly Democratic town and he was a firm Whig; in his legislative service he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He spent the last

of his life with a son in Illinois and died Nov. 21, 1863.

POLAND, LUKE POTTER.—Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, was a judge of the Supreme Court, 1848 to 1850; of the Circuit Court, 1850 to 1857; of the Supreme Court, 1857 to 1860, and its chief judge, 1860 to 1865. [See sketch in "Senators," *ante* page 124.]

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Three judges sat on the bench of the Circuit Court, which existed from 1850 to 1857, who never received an election to the Supreme bench. They were Robert Pierpoint, William C. Kittredge and Abel Underwood.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, of Rutland, a brother of John Pierpoint, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1791; came when a child to Manchester, studied law with Governor Skinner, and settled in Rutland. He was circuit judge from 1850 to 1856, and died May 6, 1865.

WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE, of Fair Haven, was born in Dalton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1800; graduated at Williams College in 1812; studied law in Northampton, Mass.; went to Kentucky, and was there admitted to the bar; was six months in Ravenna, Ohio; came to Vermont, was admitted in Rutland December, 1824, and settled in Fair Haven. He married three times, and had eleven children. For eight years he represented his town; was county senator two years; was speaker two years; was state's attorney five years, and six years a judge of the county court. He was Lieutenant-Governor in 1852, and in 1856 was elected a circuit judge, and served one year. He died at Rutland, June 11, 1869, while on his way to Bennington in discharge of his duties as U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue.

ABEL UNDERWOOD, of Wells River, was born in Bradford, April 8, 1799, and was an uncle of Levi Underwood. He fitted for college at Royalton, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1824, teaching to pay his way. He studied law with Isaac Fletcher, of Lyndon, and was admitted to the bar in Caledonia county in 1827. July 12, 1827, he married Emily Rix, of Royalton, and in 1828 began practice in Wells River, being about one thousand dollars in debt for his education. He prospered in life, was U. S. attorney for this district, from 1849 to 1853, and was a circuit judge from 1854 to 1857. Judge Underwood died April 22, 1879. His daughter and granddaughter live in Montpelier.

ISHAM, PIERPOINT.—Pierpoint Isham, of Bennington, was born at Manchester. He was a son of Dr. Ezra Isham and his mother was a cousin of Judge Phelps and of Judge Pierpoint. After attendance at the academy he studied law with Governor Skinner; was admitted to the bar and first settled in Pownal but soon moved to Bennington. In 1851 he was elected a Supreme Court judge and served six years. At the end of that time, when the circuit judge system was broken up and the Supreme Court judges again made to undertake the task of presiding at trials in county court, Judge Isham absolutely declined a re-election, for his impulsive temperament made him averse to sitting at the conduct of jury trials. He made an excellent judge in the work of the Supreme Court, which was all that a Supreme Court judge had to do during the term of his service. Judge Isham died May 8, 1872.

ALDIS, ASA OWEN.—Asa O. Aldis, of St. Albans, was born in that town; graduated in 1829 at the University of Vermont, studied law and became law-partner of his father, Judge Asa Aldis. His practice was large, and in 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and served as such till the summer of 1865, when he resigned, moved to this step by the loss of several children and the impaired health of other members of his family. He was United States consul at Nice till 1870, and in 1871 was appointed president of the Southern Claims Commission, the duties of which important position occupied his time till 1880, when the commission ended. He thereupon served till 1884 on the French and Alabama Claims Commission, and from 1871 made Washington City his home. He had the grippe in 1890, and was thenceforward in poor health till his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C. Owen Aldis, his son, is a Chicago lawyer.

PIERPOINT, JOHN.—John Pierpoint, of Vergennes, was born at Litchfield, Ct., Sept. 10, 1805, and was the seventh and youngest son of Daniel and Sarah (Phelps) Pierpoint. In 1815 he came to Rutland to live in the family of his brother Robert, who had married and settled there, and years after at the Bates House he told Judge Ross that he had felt old when there for he had hunted that ground all over time and again and shot his first game near where the General Baxter residence stands. His first day's hunting was so successful that his

brother Robert told him next time he might take his new gun. John was as good a hunter all his days as he was judge and there can be no higher praise of skill than that. Judge Peck once went with him when he was hunting and told of his shooting a bird on the wing, "firing as much as a minute after it had gone out of sight behind some cedar trees." At his brother's he did the chores and went to school; at eighteen began studying law, probably in Manchester, and to continue his study he soon went to the law school at Litchfield and boarded in his father's family two miles away. Judge Ross thinks that there he got the habit of thinking law as he walked and all through his life he kept the habit of walking in study. He was admitted to the bar in Rutland county in 1827 and began practice in Pittsford, where he wore through the boards of his office floor by walking back and forth, it is said.

He moved to Vergennes in May, 1832. Here his health broke down and he spent the winter of 1835-'36 in Fayette, Miss. With bettered health he returned to Vermont, but was always a man of frail health. He represented Vergennes in 1841 and was Register of Probate from 1836 to 1857. In 1855, 1856 and 1857 he was in the state Senate and chairman of its judiciary committee two years.

In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and his service on the bench was thence continuous till his death; he was chief judge from November, 1865 to 1882.

In 1838 he married Sarah M. Lawrence of Vergennes and they had seven children. He died Jan. 7, 1882, and Mrs. Pierpoint died Jan. 20, 1884. The bar of Vermont erected a monument over his grave.

No more lovable man ever was a judge, no man more pure, no man more just, no man whose work was better done. And of all things in him that made him beloved did Charity most abound.

BEARDSLEY, HERMAN R.—H. R. Beardsley of St. Albans, son of Ephraim Beardsley, was born in Kent, Conn., July 21, 1800. His father moved to Grand Isle while Herman was a boy and sent his son to school to Rev. Asa Lyon. Herman entered the University of Vermont in 1819, but because of failing health left college in his junior year and soon after began the study of law with Bates Turner and afterwards read with Asa Aldis. He took high rank at the bar and on the resignation of Asa Owen Aldis in the summer of 1865 was appointed by Governor Smith a judge of the Supreme Court. His service was short, as the Legislature of that year instead of electing Mr. Beardsley chose William C. Wilson.

Judge Beardsley married Abigail S. Webb, stepdaughter of Bates Turner, and by her had three daughters and one son. He died in St. Albans, March 9, 1878.

BARRETT, JAMES.—James Barrett of Woodstock, and now of Rutland, son of Martin and Dorcas (Patterson) Barrett, was born in Strafford, May 31, 1814. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838; read law with Charles Crocker of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1838 and 1839, and with Charles Marsh in Woodstock in 1839 and 1840; was admitted and began practice in Woodstock in 1840; moved to Boston in 1848, and returned to Woodstock in 1849. He was a state senator two years, and state's attorney two years.

In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and served as such twenty-three years, his last service on the bench being in 1880. No man of more profound knowledge of the law than Judge Barrett was ever on the Supreme Court bench unless Asahel Peck was that man. It is said of Judge Peck that, having taken his position in consultation on cases in which he differed from his brethren, he was known to confess himself wrong and his brethren right in but one instance in all his service. Judge Poland told me that, in consultation, when he and Judge Peck disagreed, he once said to Judge Peck: "You are a great deal the better lawyer, but I am a great deal the better judge."

There can be no doubt that the Supreme Court, when I. F. Redfield, Poland and Barrett were on its bench together and afterwards when Poland, Barrett and Peck were members, was a court that was supreme—one that united stood and divided didn't fall a great ways. How many times Judge Barrett gave up that he was wrong is not of record. When those men differed, who would now dare to say which was right and which wrong—unless he could find out what John Pierpoint thought, was, taking everything into consideration, the right way to dispose of the case.

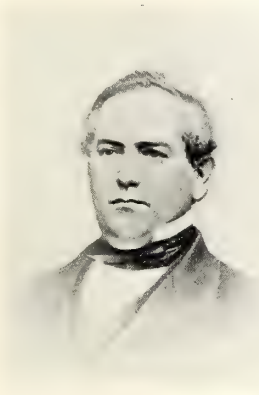
Judge Barrett's many opinions, reported in the near a quarter of a century that he served, exhibit a strength and living force that will always in legal circles give good repute to Vermont courts and to the state.

The degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him is in his case a truthful as well as honorable title—given in accordance with the fact.

After his retirement from the bench he moved to Rutland where he practiced his profession and where he suffered, Feb. 15, 1887, the great loss of the death by accident of his son James C. Barrett who had though yet young in years attained position in the very front rank of lawyers.

Judge Barrett married, Sept. 24, 1844, Maria Lord, daughter of Dr. Simeon Woodworth of Coventry, Conn., and they had nine children. He lives in Rutland, adding days of good old age to the years of honor that lie behind him, and still dignifying the profession of which he became a member more than half a century ago, by doing good work in it.

KELLOGG, LOYAL CASE.—L. C. Kellogg of Benson, son of John and Harriot (Nash) Kellogg, was born in Benson Feb. 13, 1816. He graduated at Amherst College in 1836, read law with Phineas Smith at Rutland, and with his father in Benson, and was admitted in Rutland county, September term, 1839. He settled in Benson, which town he represented in 1847, 1850, 1851, 1859 and 1870. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1857 and 1870, and president of that of 1857.



In 1859 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served eight years; he was elected for a further term, but declined to continue in office. He moved to Rutland while judge, but returned to Benson on retiring from the bench. Judge Kellogg was a most honorable and learned judge. His love of order was great, and I well remember how, years ago, after he had returned to practice, he got me to copy one live-long night papers that were to be presented to the court the next day. They were done to his satisfaction—and that was cause of wonder when I learned how particular he was—except that he had well-defined and positive ideas about the place for putting the filing which were new to me, but for which he gave reasons at large. His mode I afterwards followed till Judge Rowell, who is as orderly minded as was Judge Kellogg, instituted the present method, for which he has reasons as cogent as Judge Kellogg had for his way; and now that Judge Rowell's method has been embodied in a rule, I try to follow that, but always with a mental apology to the memory of Judge Kellogg. Both ways are good ways—mine wasn't—and it is entirely probable that the departed judge's respect for a rule of court as a sacred thing would lead him to comply with it should he return to practice, and if he didn't so comply, revisiting the glimpses of the court room would be unpleasant for him.

Judge Kellogg never married. He died at Benson, Nov. 26, 1872.

PECK, ASAHEL.—Asahel Peck of Jericho was a judge of the circuit court from 1851 to 1857 and of the Supreme Court from 1860 to 1874. [See sketch in "Governors," *ante* page 100.]

WILSON, WILLIAM C.—W. C. Wilson, of Bakersfield, was born in Cambridge, July 2, 1812. His father, John, was a farmer, and till eighteen William worked on the farm and attended district school. The boy then went to school in Jericho and by teaching got money enough so he could study law, which he did first in Cambridge, then for two years in Fairfax and then in St. Albans. Mr. Wilson was admitted to the Franklin county bar September term, 1834, settled in Bakersfield, and obtained a large practice. He maintained a school for law students for some time after 1850 and drilled them carefully in their studies. He was state's attorney in 1844 and 1845, assistant judge of the county court in 1849, 1850, and 1851, member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1843 and 1850, state senator in 1848 and 1849, and representative in the Legislatures of 1863, 1864, and 1865. In 1865 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served five years, till 1870.

He married Clarissa A. Pratt of Bakersfield and by her had three children, three of whom survived him: W. D. Wilson, Esq., of St. Albans; Mrs. M. R. Tyler of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. C. M. Start of Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Wilson died in 1869. Soon after leaving the bench in 1870 Judge Wilson removed to Rochester, Minn., where his

daughter, Mrs. Start, was then living. In 1873 he married a second time. The Minnesota climate benefited his health and he began writing upon a law work for publication, but the sickness and death of his wife and then his own failing health compelled him to abandon the undertaking.

Judge Wilson died April 16, 1882, and in accordance with his expressed wish was buried in the cemetery at Bakersfield.

STEELE, BENJAMIN HINMAN.—B. H. Steele of Derby, son of Sanford and Mary (Hinman) Steele, was born in Stanstead, P. Q., Feb. 6, 1837. Fond of books his progress

BENJAMIN HINMAN STEELE

in study was so rapid that when but fourteen he taught an advanced school in his native town, the next winter he taught in Troy, then two winters in Concord, Mass., then again in Derby. Governor Dale said of him: "He had early selected the road he was to take, and was preparing earnestly for his journey, teaching, studying, reading; now the most ardent devotee at the Derby and Stanstead academies, again reciting Latin and French to the kind Catholic priest; then busily learning French five months at the College of St. Pierre; rushing into a course at Norwich University, quickly hurrying from there to Dartmouth College for want of time to complete a course at both institutions; prostrated by sickness, burdened with the care of a family which sickness and death threw upon his capable and willing mind, he ran towards the city of his destiny with wonderful courage. Thus with a long arm and a strong will, he hewed his way through college, over the threshold of which he was stepping out into the world as the acknowledged leader of his class, when I first saw him."

Graduating at Dartmouth with honor in 1857 he continued studying law, first in Barton (teaching as principal of Barton Academy at the same time); typhoid fever compelled him to stop, on recovery he went to Cambridge, Mass., intending to pursue his studies at the law school. He went into the Supreme Court as a spectator and was advised by his friends to apply for admission to the bar and at the age of twenty-one he did so, was examined by Benjamin F. Butler, commended by Choate, who heard part of the examination, and was admitted. He prepared to go west, but his old friends were loath to let him go and persuaded him to begin at Derby Line. This he did and at once by untiring application, zeal and eloquence went to the forefront as a lawyer.

When Judge Poland, in the fall of 1865, was appointed to the Senate the other judges each went up a peg and the place thus made vacant was filled by Governor Dillingham's appointing Steele a judge of the Supreme Court. Only twenty-eight when he went on the bench he was one of the strongest judges of his day during his five years' service. In 1870 he declined a re-election to the bench, was appointed a member of the board of education, and in 1872 was a formidable candidate for the nomination to Congress against Judge Poland. The canvass was an active one and Judge Poland was barely successful in convention. Judge Steele was a member of the Republican national convention in 1872, and the civil service and tariff planks of the platform were from his draft.

Judge Steele had an enthusiastic following among the younger members of his party and his genius justified their admiration. Had he lived he would have taken his proper place in the work of national legislation and would have stood second in national fame to no other of Vermont's representative men. He was not only a thorough student and profound thinker but an orator by nature and cultivation. His early death was not only a grievous loss to his family and friends, but to the state in good service and in the honor a worthy and brilliant son gives her when he becomes on a broader field a statesman and leader of men.

Judge Steele married, Feb. 6, 1861, Martha, only daughter of David and Wealthy (Thomas) Sumner. Two children were the issue of this marriage: Mary Hinman, and David Sumner. The last years of Judge Steele were spent at Hartland, where his widow yet resides, and not many miles from

the home of his sister, Mrs. Samuel E. Pingree in Hartford.

His health had always been delicate, and in 1873 he went to Minnesota, hoping its climate would arrest the disease that has been fatal to so many of New England's sons and daughters. He died in Faribault, Minn., July 13, 1873. No man who knew him can write of him, even after the lapse of more than a score of years, without quickening blood as he remembers the man of whom at the commenorative meeting of old neighbors and friends at Derby Line, Dale long ago said: "A pleasant, happy father, husband, brother, man. From his couch in that far off Western town he looked back upon no wild irregularity of his youthful or riper years. He looked back with conscious rectitude, through the fact that he had done all he could, and with regret that he could no longer comfort his friends; and forward, across the river lit by the faith of that church, the forms and creed of which had long been pleasant to his mind; then quietly passed beyond our view."

PROUT, JOHN.—John Prout, of Rutland, was born in Salisbury, Nov. 21, 1815. His training was of the old-fashioned kind, and his education was in the common schools and academy. He followed the trade of a printer several years and then studied law in the office of E. N. Briggs and was admitted to the bar in Addison county in 1837 and began practice with Mr. Briggs. He represented Salisbury in 1847, 1848 and 1851 and was state's attorney of Addison county from 1848 to 1851.

In 1854 he moved to Rutland and there pursued his profession most successfully till he retired in 1886. He had at various times as partners, Caleb B. Harrington, Charles Linsley, W. C. Dunton, N. P. Simons and Col. Aldace F. Walker. He represented Rutland in 1865 and 1866 and was a senator for Rutland county in 1867. In 1867 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served two years. The work was not as congenial to him as that of his profession and he declined further service. He was honest, learned and wise; and was a sort of counselor-general not only to his clients but to the community and his brethren of the bar. It has been said of him that "to one who knew Judge Prout principally in his later life, its most striking characteristic was the degree in which his name and his opinions were deferred to in the community wherein he lived."

Judge Prout died in Rutland, August 28, 1890.

WHEELER, HOYT H.—H. H. Wheeler of Jamaica, now of Brattleboro, and United States district judge for the district of Vermont, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1869 to his resignation, March 31, 1877. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 427.]

ROYCE, HOMER ELIHU.—H. E. Royce of St. Albans was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1870 to 1890, serving as chief judge after the death of Chief Judge Pierpoint in January, 1882. [See sketch in "Representatives," *ante* page 155.]

REDFIELD, TIMOTHY PARKER.—T. P. Redfield of Montpelier was one of the twelve children of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield. He was born at Coventry, Nov. 3, 1812, and was educated at Dartmouth in the class of 1836. He read law with his brother, Isaac F., was admitted to the Orleans county bar in the year 1838, and began practice at Irasburgh, where he remained ten years. In 1848 he was elected senator from Orleans county. He moved to Montpelier after the session of 1848, practiced there till his election as a judge of the Supreme Court in 1870, and continued on the bench till the fall of 1884, when he declined a re-election. He married Helen W. Grannis of Stanstead, Feb. 6, 1840, and she survives him. They had four children, one of whom, Alice, the wife of Andrew J. Phillips, is living in Chicago. Alice has one child living, a son Timothy. The judge, after many years, lies with his three other children in Green Mount cemetery, that pleasant place of rest of which Eastman wrote:

"This fairest spot of hill and glade,
Where blooms the flower and waves the tree,
And silver streams delight the shade,
We consecrate, O Death, to thee."

Judge Redfield was a wise and genial man, as well as a profound lawyer and great judge. No man at the bar had quite so much the flavor of the olden time. Some way he remembered the wise and witty things that seemed to be the common stock of the ancients of the law, and it was an education to hear him discourse of the old lawyers and the old practice. And withal he knew more things that were "going on" about him than nine-tenths of their actors; how he became possessed of his information was a mystery—he must have absorbed knowledge from the air as he went along. He was a powerful

advocate while at the bar; logical, adroit, with play of wit and humor, he was a dangerous antagonist. And after he was on the bench his power and mastery of the art of putting things used to make the lawyer who was getting the worst of the charge wince, and make the one whose law and facts the judge thought were right ashamed of himself to see how a real artist could do his work. When he had his mind made up he took care that his position should be understood. When he made decisions as a chancellor he would often file reasons with or as a part of the decretal order that, when the case went up, were a tower of strength in defense of the order he had made.

It is, I find, the general sense of those who knew the two Judges Redfield that Isaac F. was the more studious in habit, and Timothy P. the stronger by nature. The elder brother cultivated more assiduously, but the younger plowed the deeper, and he seemed to know intuitively legal fields and what grains and fruits they bore. I have been surprised, after examining a doubtful point, and going over all the authorities attainable, to hear him, the moment the question was sprung in the court room, start from a principle and go on till he had talked all the law there was about the thing—give a better summary of the law off-hand than one could find in the books of those who had taken their time for thought and statement. He was solidly grounded in the principles of the law, and he remembered a vast deal about practice. He was to the younger members of the bar a spring of pure and ever flowing law, and I believe that his brethren on the bench would say that they looked to him as to the master of a stronghold of the law, with all its weapons available to his hand.

Judge Redfield died in Chicago, May 27, 1888, and was buried in Green Mount cemetery, Montpelier.

ROSS, JONATHAN.—Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, now chief judge of the Supreme Court, was elected a judge of that court in 1870, and has been chief judge since 1890. [See sketch in PartI I, *post* page 342.]

POWERS, HORACE HENRY.—H. H. Powers, of Morrisville, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1874 to 1890, when he was elected to Congress. [See sketch in "Representatives," *post* page 324.]

DUNTON, WALTER C.—Walter C. Dunton, of Rutland, was born in Bristol, Nov. 29, 1830. He was educated at Malone Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College, graduating at the latter institution in 1857. He read law with Dillingham and Durant at Waterbury and with Linsley & Prout at Rutland and was admitted to the bar of Rutland county in 1858.

He resided in Kansas some years and was a member of its last territorial Legislature in 1861. That same year he located in Rutland. In 1862 he went into the army and served as Captain of Co. H, 14th Vt. Vols. He was Rutland's member of the constitutional convention of 1870. In 1865 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Rutland and served till April 14, 1877, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Fairbanks to fill the vacancy caused by promotions consequent on the resignation of Judge Wheeler. Judge Dunton served on the Supreme Court bench terminated in the fall of 1879 by his resignation of the office.

He resumed practice and died in Rutland April 23, 1890.

VEAZEY, WHEELOCK GRAVES.—W. G. Veazey of Rutland, now a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court Nov. 1, 1879, upon the resignation of Judge Dunton, and served till August, 1889, when he resigned. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 408.]

TAFT, RUSSELL F.—R. S. Taft of Burlington has been a judge of the Supreme Court since 1880, and since 1890 has been first assistant judge. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 391.]

ROWELL, JOHN W.—John W. Rowell, of West Randolph, has been a judge of the Supreme Court since Jan. 11, 1882, when he was appointed by Governor Farnham sixth assistant after the death of Chief Judge Pierpoint. He has been, since 1890, second assistant judge. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 343.]

WALKER, WILLIAM H.—W. H. Walker, of Ludlow, was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1884, and served till September, 1887, when he resigned. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 417.]

TYLER, JAMES M.—James M. Tyler, of Brattleboro, has been a judge of the Supreme Court since September, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Ormsbee to fill the vacancy caused by promotions after resignation of Judge Walker. He is now third assistant judge. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 405.]

MUNSON, LOVELAND.—Loveland Munson, of Manchester, has been a judge of the Supreme Court since his appointment by

Governor Dillingham in September, 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by promotions following Judge Veazey's resignation. He is now fourth assistant judge. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 283.]

START, HENRY R.—Henry R. Start of Bakersfield has been fifth assistant judge of the Supreme Court since his election in 1890. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 373.]

THOMPSON, LAFOREST H.—L. H. Thompson of Irasburg has been sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court since his election in 1890. [See sketch in Part II, *post* page 397.]

# VERMONT INVENTORS.

BY LEVI K. FULLER.

In a search for rare and curious inventions, there has been revealed, among the citizens of this state, a wealth of inventive talent, great ingenuity and remarkable achievements, little known and long forgotten. It is a pleasing task to rescue from obscurity and to bring into more prominent light the efforts of our citizens in this direction. Many inventors are found to have been too early, as well as some too late, in the race: so that they have performed their tasks upon a line so slender, in its relation to the then known wants or needs of the community, that recognition of their discoveries and the importance of their inventions, by the multitude, was not possible until future years and an advanced civilization should disclose their true value in industrial affairs.

In many respects the state of Vermont has been as fruitful in the development of great inventions as it has been unique in other interesting phases of American history. A few of the wonderful deeds of Vermonters are here recorded and their rightful place in the progress of a century pointed out.

During the century there were 600,000 inventions patented in the United States, of which nearly 4,000 have been granted to Vermonters, upwards of 1,000 of these being the first of their class. Many of them have indeed been important and controlling, even revolutionizing, departments of industry; but in many instances important inventions were never patented.

How came the inventions and improvements of the century to be made? They were not conceived or born in the patent office at Washington, or in any government bureau, much less brought forward by the order of any public official. They were of an impelling force, far different in its nature, strength and magnitude; a force that had its source in that spirit born of freedom of thought, unfettered hands and unbounded opportunities; a force that has carved a nation out of the forest, and made the prairie and the desert to blossom as the rose; that has preserved to us freedom, and given to the nation prosperity—individual responsibility and opportunity—with governmental care only so far as is necessary to secure this in its largest and noblest sense.

It has not been my object to speak of inventions merely to show the number or kind, but to point out some of those in which citizens of Vermont were the earliest in the field.

Thus we see, up among the fertile valleys of our little state, and among the green hills, where live a hardy, thrifty and self-reliant people, left to carve out their own fame and fortune, the ordinary citizen has grappled with the most important inventions of the age, has solved successfully the mechanical and industrial problems of the century, reaping, in many instances, a fair reward with unusual distinction, many with gratifying honors.

Patents issued to Vermonters in the last century:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Richard Rhobotham, | Floor Composition, two patents, | April 12, 1794. |
| William Hodgson, | Threshing Machine, | April 28, 1794. |
| Joshua Hathaway, | Hydraulic Machine, | Oct. 29, 1794. |
| Samuel Kellogg, | Wool and Cloth Shearing Machine, | Jan. 31, 1795. |
| Lester Fling, | Machine for Manufacturing Nails, | Dec. 19, 1797. |
| Charles Holden, | Windmill, | Jan. 24, 1798. |
| Eliakim Spooner, | Cultivator, | Jan. 25, 1799. |

ADAMS, RUFUS, Randolph, invented a steel spring pitchfork, about 1827. He kept the secret to himself, until some of the men whom he employed discovered it and started factories in Brookfield and Hartford, whence it spread throughout the United States. Before his invention was used, the sticks were cut in the woods and heavy forks were made from iron by the blacksmith.

BRADLEY, J. DORR, of Brattleboro, invented in 1852, a rotary pump, consisting of a piece of rubber tubing secured to the inside of a circular form, through which the water was pressed by a revolving wheel driving the water before it, as it was made to turn either by hand or power. Large numbers of these were made and found at the time a ready market. [A biographical sketch and portrait of J. Dorr Bradley will be found in Part I, page 138.]

DAVENPORT, THOMAS, Brandon.—Among the most important inventions with which mankind has to do at the present time, is the use of electricity in its various phases. To Vermont belongs the credit of having given to the world the earliest successful harnessing of magnetism, or electromagnetism as it was then called, or electricity, as we now term it, through the inventions of one Thomas Davenport, a native of Williamstown. This ingenious man was by trade a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in Brandon until 1832, when he became intensely interested in magnetism, and many years lived, dreamed and worked, surrounded by his successful demonstration of his skill in the development of various electrical apparatus.

In 1834 he made an electric motor, setting it upon the top of an earthen drinking cup, which contained a battery which operated the motor at the top. It had a horizontal revolving shaft, with the balance wheel at one end. He exhibited this model in New York to a syndicate of gentlemen who proposed to buy it. Among those whom they brought to examine it for the purpose of getting an opinion was Prof. S. F. B. Morse, who carefully examined it and then declined to give an opinion other than this: "It is certainly worthy of careful consideration, and the subject is one in which I feel a lively interest."

Davenport also invented a twenty-four-wire telegraph for the sending of communications over long distances. This he had on exhibition in the city of New York, and it was also examined by Professor Morse. It consisted of an apparatus for the sending of an electric current over each wire and another set of apparatus for receiving and recording the same at the other end. This twenty-four-wire telegraph of Davenport's, which had a wire for each letter of the alphabet and which was examined by Professor Morse furnished the basis of the latter's invention.

Morse did not begin to think of a single wire until 1835. He had gone no farther than the thought of the use of magnetism with the wire, but when he saw the twenty-four-wire invention of Davenport, with the mechanism at one end for sending the electric current and the apparatus at the other for registering the signal, the problem was solved. What Morse did was to invent an alphabet enabling him to dispense with twenty-three of Davenport's wires and use the remaining one.

Mr. Davenport also exhibited his invention in 1835 at Middlebury College, then at the institution at Troy, presided over by Miss Willard, then at Princeton College, and also in New York, Springfield and Boston. Prof. Joseph Henry gave him a certificate attesting the originality of his invention. His first patent was dated Feb. 25, 1837, and was for the broad use of magnetism as a propelling force for motive power. Mr. Ellsworth, then at the head of the patent office, on the 4th of July, 1838, wrote him that his was the first patent issued to anyone for such an invention.

In 1840 he began the publication of a newspaper in the city of New York, the printing press of which was driven by one of his electric motors, and in one of the editions he prints an editorial giving an estimate comparison between the cost of steam when generated by the use of wood, and power produced from electricity, and showing by his logic a large balance in favor of electricity; and then he adds, "The power of electricity is far superior to steam, and must and will triumphantly succeed," a prophecy which fifty years later is being fulfilled.

Among his inventions is that of a circular railway, a model two and one-half feet in diameter having been made in 1837, and sold to the Troy Seminary, presided over by Miss Willard, and it remained in Troy until two years ago, when it was procured by Professor Pope and presented by him to the Society of Electrical Engineers of New York. In that model, there is a stand for the battery, a circular track, a magnetic field, revolving armature, a divided commutator, the connection of the armature by means of a bevel gear with the track, embodying every essential element of the modern electric road. In fact, the divided commutator is the only successful means that has been devised of controlling the electric current.

The number of electrical inventions of this wonderful man was quite large, he ex-

perimented in the making of motors for driving different kinds of machines, and experimented with an electric piano, since then successfully developed.

Professor Pope, who has studied the work of this great mind, says that, at the average progress which attended his labors, six more months of work, logically, would have led to the production of the phonograph.

Mr. Davenport gave ten years of his life to this subject, but when Professor Page reported to the Congress of the United States that the cost of operating by electricity was vastly greater than that of steam, Davenport became discouraged, the want of public appreciation disheartened him, and he returned to Brandon in 1842, and resumed his toil at the forge and anvil. He was simply a few years in advance of his time.

FAIRBANKS, THADDEUS, of St. Johnsbury. The invention of a cast-iron plough in 1825 was the beginning of an inventive career that was singularly fertile, for the number and variety of inventions as well as their utility and influence upon trade and commerce. The trade in domestic hemp suggested greater convenience for weighing, a simple platform scale was constructed which proved so useful and accurate that its development into a commercial article soon followed. His first patent for this invention was taken out in 1831. The "knife edge" bearings which supported the platform and working parts, were so admirably disposed and the entire scale so carefully worked out, that the increasing trade caused the little mill to be speedily turned into a scale factory, and it in turn giving way to larger and more pretentious buildings, until the present establishment with its army of men, supporting a large and thriving village, is known wherever civilization has developed the need of accurate weighing machines. More than thirty-three patents were taken out upon the scale and the means of its production, for in the early days of this invention exact duplication of parts was unknown and special machines for their rapid and accurate production must also be invented.

His fertile mind led him to improve the cooking stove and the ice refrigerator for the housewife. For more than sixty years he led this life of enquiry, and developed along many lines new and useful improvements, and at the ripe age of ninety, having completed an improvement in hot water heaters, receiving with unusual delight his last patent, his light went quietly out. [A biographical sketch and portrait of Sir Thaddeus Fairbanks will be found in Part II, page 129.]

FIELD, ARTHUR, Springfield.—About 1830 invented an improvement in hoes. The blade of his hoe was made of two layers of metal. On the inside, or top, was a thin layer of tempered steel, while the bottom consisted of a thin soft iron. The two were welded together. The soft iron, while it protected the steel from breaking, was more exposed to wear, and as it wore away on the bottom edge, left the cutting edge thin and so acted as a self-sharpener. The hoes made by Mr. Field were lighter and had an improved socket for the handle. They were made by him as long as he lived, and were held in high esteem by farmers wherever they were used.

FULLUM, A. J., Springfield.—Invented and patented about 1852, an improved process of manufacturing dies, for stamping stencil plates and similar work, by grinding and cutting them into shape with burrs instead of filing them out by hand, by which the process of manufacture was greatly cheapened, and the form and utility of the implements improved, eliminating the wedge shape which the hand file always gave. He invented in 1860 a new method of stencil making, and in 1864 a sheep shearing device.

FISK, JAMES, Brattleboro.—About 1878 invented a contrivance by which a horse could be released from the wagon and a brake applied to the hub of the wheel for the stopping of a carriage.

GORE, JOHN, Brattleboro.—Was the inventor of a steam wagon or carriage, which he constructed and operated about the country. It was driven by an engine of several horse power, and was an object of especial interest. It was seen during a period of several years running about the country, but finally was dismantled and put to other uses.

GOULD, WILLIAM, Brattleboro.—Was a man of peculiar fertility of mind in matters connected with waterworks and appliances. In 1856 he invented improvements in fire engines, but probably his greatest invention was in a machine for making lead pipe, and lead pipe with tin lining. This occurred between 1840 and 1850. The machine was finally sold for old iron about 1880, although some of the minor parts of it are now at the old shop. As both of these inventions involved large interests and immense sums of money, it is singular that they never came into notoriety, but Dr. Rockwell says that J. Dorr Bradley took two strangers there to see the machine, who were in the interests of one of the parties of the lead or tin pipe litigation.

HARRIS, SILAS, Shaftsbury.—Was the first inventor and manufacturer of the modern

carpenters' square. He began by cutting the plates out of old saws. In 1817 he came to Shaftsbury and engaged Stephen Whipple to forge them from bar stock, as he had a trip hammer. This business had been continued by one and another, developing until there were four such manufacturing establishments in Shaftsbury, which were consolidated some time since under the name of the Eagle Square Manufacturing Co., located at South Shaftsbury.

FULLER, LEVI K., Brattleboro.—At the age of sixteen Levi K. Fuller, then a telegraph operator at Bellows Falls, constructed a steam engine, having a valve of new and novel design. It was exhibited at the Windham county fair and received a premium. This invention attracted much attention and introduced young Fuller to the world of inventors and mechanics.

Many of the most valuable inventions relating to, and improvements in the construction and operating of reed organs, are the result of his skill and thought, and for a third of a century he has devoted his efforts to this line of work in the interests of the Estey Organ Co. Not alone in this department have his efforts been crowned with success, but in telegraphy, steam engineering, car construction, and artificial ventilation, as well, he has originated in many other branches of mechanics and science, improvements and methods of value.

The manner of drying lumber and numerous other articles by means of the system widely known as the "Common-sense" Drying Apparatus, is one of his inventions.

It has been said that the road to the patent office has been more frequently trod by this inventor than almost any other in Vermont, and but few men in the country have a larger list of patented inventions. Upwards of one hundred different patents attest the frequency with which the road to the patent office has been trodden by him.

HEDGE, L., Windsor, was an inventor with rare traits of mental activity; his mind grasped the delicate details of machines of precision with startling accuracy. His first inventions are dated as early as 1815, for a spring pen ruler; in 1817, a revolving ruler; in 1825, a machine for ruling paper; in 1835, a carpenter's rule joint; followed by the wonderful machines for the marking of rules, so long employed by E. A. Stearns & Co., at Brattleboro, and later consolidated with the Stanley Rule and Level Co., New Britain, Conn. The machines made sixty years ago have not been surpassed in accuracy in the marking of carpenters' measuring rules.

JACKMAN, ALONZO, Northfield.—Very soon after the successful inauguration of the electric telegraph, scientists everywhere attempted to grapple with the problem of using this means to connect continents separated by water and thus bring the world into closer communication. Probably the honor belongs to General Jackman of offering the first successful solution of this question.

His life was spent in the quiet retreat of Norwich University; he was a mathematician of rare mental endowments and without a superior; whatever he did in this matter was the legitimate result of his learning, opportunity and scientific investigation.

In 1842 he devised the scheme and demonstrated its practicability by successful experiments; in 1843, while lecturing at the Windsor Academy, he was asked the question: "How is telegraphic communication carried on across large bodies of water?" He immediately answered that it was done by encasing the wires in india rubber. In 1846 Amos Kendall published an article calling upon scientists to investigate the problem, whereupon Professor Jackman immediately wrote him revealing his plan and offered the same for publication to prominent newspapers, who declined the same with thanks as being visionary and foolish. The Vermont Mercury, printed at Woodstock, however, published his article on the 14th of August, 1846; in this he proposed the use of a wire or wires coated with rubber and enclosed within a lead pipe; in order to give the necessary strength he proposed to wind his cable with iron rings suitably connected with wires passing through holes in the bands and then he proposed to wind the whole with yarn to keep the strengthening material in place. It must be remembered that at this time the use of gutta percha was not known to the arts.

The manner of laying the cable was as follows: "Now let two steamers sufficiently large, each having seven hundred and fifty tons of said pipe judiciously coiled in the hold, accompany each other to a point half way between Boston and Liverpool, then let an artist splice the two halves of the apparatus together, wire to wire, rubber to rubber, and pipe to pipe. Next let one ship head toward Liverpool and the other toward Boston, and each put on steam and pay out pipe according to the circumstances of the case."

The wide circulation of this article throughout the world could not have failed to attract the attention of many readers, for it is precisely this plan that was adopted in 1857, when the British and American men-of-war proceeded to mid-ocean, and, splicing the cable, the Agamemnon started for the Irish coast and the Niagara for Newfoundland, and

the dream of Jackman had been successfully accomplished by the commercial enterprise of Cyrus W. Field.

HOLTON, S., Middlebury. Invented a large number of intricate and interesting things entering into the whole question of the manufacture of cottons and woolens. He was also a jeweler and made an ivory watch, which is running to-day, and which is a great curiosity and an invention of remarkable ingenuity. He also invented a watch with the chronometer escapement. He also invented new devices in regard to clocks, and made the Garfield clock that was taken about the country for exhibition.

KEYES, ASA, Brattleboro.—Invented in 1850 the steam cutting machine for cutting slate used at the slate quarry at Guilford, an invention which at first bid fair to produce important results, but with the closing of the quarry, nothing further was done with it, although lately it is being revised and introduced in Pennsylvania.

MOREY, SAMUEL, Fairlee.—In the Life of Robert Fulton, by Knox, it is related that Samuel Morey, between 1790 and 1794, made experiments on the Connecticut river by propelling boats by steam. The facts appear to be these: Gen. Israel Morey, of Hebron, Conn., moved to Orford, N. H., in 1765, and to Fairlee, Vt., in 1772. He soon after obtained a charter for a ferry between the towns of Fairlee, Vt., and Orford, N. H., across the Connecticut river. He had five sons and two daughters. The second son, Capt. Samuel Morey, is without doubt entitled to the credit of having invented, built and operated a steamboat at his father's ferry, between Orford and Fairlee, in 1790 to 1794, or more than fifteen years before Fulton constructed the "Clermont" on the Hudson river, and is the person alluded to in the biography of Robert Fulton.

Rev. Cyrus Mann, of Orford, N. H., states that he saw a steamboat made by Morey in successful operation on the Connecticut river at Fairlee, before 1793. He also states that he built a larger boat that ran from Hartford to the city of New York in 1794, where it was seen by Chancellor Edward and Judge Livingston, and many others. He also affirms that Morey exhibited the same to Fulton and that there was correspondence between him and Fulton. Morey built a model of his steamboat and took it to New York and there exhibited it, as he claimed to Fulton, Livingston and others, the model of which is now in existence and in the possession of his heirs.

The original engine in the boat which Morey first operated across the ferry at Fairlee, he afterwards placed in a larger boat which he constructed, called the "Aunt Sally," and took to Fairlee Pond (now Lake Morey), and plied it there; but being unsuccessful in introducing it into commercial life, he became discouraged and sunk the boat in Fairlee Pond.

Morey died in 1842 and down to the day of his death he claimed that he gave the idea to Fulton; that at one time there was a bargain between them, and that, because of its non-fulfillment, he felt that he was greatly wronged, as well as having his invention misappropriated. In regard to this charge of Morey's, Prof. R. H. Thurston, in his Life of Fulton gives full credence to the claims of Morey as to the invention of 1790 and 1793 at Fairlee, accepting the story of William A. Morey, as published in the Providence Journal in 1874.

Much of the correspondence between Professor Silliman of New Haven and Morey, and also of others, successfully established the claims. Some of this correspondence is in existence today. Knox, in his life of Fulton, accepts the statement of Morey's biographer that he probably had a boat on the Connecticut river at Fairlee between 1790 and 1793, but in regard to the charge that he had exhibited the same to Fulton, it is claimed that Fulton was in France at the time the plans of the Clermont were made, and could not have known of what was transpiring in the New World with this Vermonter.

Howe, in his "Eminent Mechanics," also accepts the statement that Morey did mature and operate a stern-wheel steamboat at Fairlee, in 1793. This last author assigns to Fulton the position, not of having been the original inventor nor the perfecter, but as a successful person, who so satisfied the law of the state of New York as to receive its prize; and as the first to establish a regular line of steamboats; and by his genius and perseverance so improved them as to lay a solid foundation for those who came after him.

This places the success of Fulton entirely upon the commercial side of the enterprise, and takes him out of the category of an inventor, leaving the honor to others, which so far as 1790-'93 is concerned, the problem had been completely solved and was in practical operation upon the waters of the Connecticut.

Samuel Morey, who invented the steamboat at Fairlee and Orford, was visited by Chancellor Livingston. The patent for this invention was issued to Morey and signed by the President, George Washington. It is singular in its phraseology; it is a patent for the securing of power by means of steam. Morey, thinking if he could propel a wheel

by steam he might do so whenever and to whatever it could be applied.

NICHOLS, GEORGE W., Randolph. —In 1827, while driving a team to Boston, passing through Andover, N. H., had the misfortune to break one of the runners of his sled. The next day was stormy and he conceived the idea of cutting off the other runner to the same length as the broken one, went into the woods and cut a short sled-crook, which he put in place of the broken runner, converted his sled into a traverse, and continued his journey with the other teams to Boston. He found on the way that with the wooden shoes he could get over the ground better than any other team, could turn shorter by this means, and could start his load when others failed, turning out and getting back into the road with greater ease, and the next winter the teams on that route changed their sleds to the traverse system, setting their wagon bodies on them.

This is one of the most interesting inventions affecting the farming industry, trucking interests, and a multitude of vehicles. It is a good illustration of the native ingenuity, readiness of resource so characteristic of a large class of our people who possess the ability to overcome difficulties in an unusual degree.

PALMER, FRANK M., Brattleboro.—Among the remarkable things that have conduced to the economical conduct of business and furtherance of social intercourse, and have greatly promoted the convenience of mankind, is the invention of the postage-stamp, emanating in Brattleboro about 1845, by the postmaster at Brattleboro, Mr. Palmer, who invented and caused to be made the first stamp for the prepayment of postage in the general conduct of postal affairs.

Thomas Chubbuck, then of this place, a most skillful engraver, was the artist employed to make the design, and engraved the same upon a block of wood. So valuable have these become that at the time of writing this, one thousand dollars has been known to have been paid for a single stamp.

PIKE, SAMUEL, Brattleboro.—During the summer of 1861, when the war of the rebellion was making such heavy demands upon our army, invented a portable cannon, to be transported about the field by hand, which could also be used upon a light gun carriage, or upon the deck of a ship. In its best form it has since been worked out in the tripod class of small cannon, and in the rapid-fire form of construction now being introduced in the navy.

Mr. Pike was a gunsmith of rare talent. He was consulted by Samuel Colt in regard to the making for him of his revolver, and offered, for the sum of four hundred dollars, to construct the first revolver, agreeing to make it in good style, perfect in operation, and first-class in workmanship, one that should serve as a model to be copied in subsequent manufacture. Mr. Colt thought he could get it done cheaper, but afterwards told Mr. Pike of his error in judgment.

PORTER, FREDERICK, Springfield.—In 1820 Mr. Porter, while engaged in card-covering by hand, invented a machine that would make the holes in the leather, bend the wire into proper shape, cut it off and insert it into the leather, suitable for cards. Work upon this invention was carried on under lock and key for many years, with the help sworn to secrecy.

SMITH, D. M., Springfield, was one of the brightest inventors that this state has ever had. He was the inventor of the spring clothespin in common use wherever washing is done.

The manufacture of hooks and eyes was carried on at Springfield for many years by the D. M. Smith Co., who used the machine of Mr. Smith, which was a marvel of ingenuity, taking the wire from the reel, bending it into both a hook and an eye, and some of the machines went so far as to make the swanbill hook and eye, which contained a fastener, so that it could not be unhooked excepting by a dexterous hand. The same machine counted them, put them upon cards, and boxed them ready for market, although that part which related to the putting of the hooks and eyes upon the cards was done by one of the workmen, named Alvin Mason. A single machine to do this cost $20,000.

It is believed that Mr. Smith was the first inventor of the typewriter. Parts of the original machine are now preserved at Springfield.

STEWART, P. P., Pawlet.—The invention of the modern cooking stove by P. P. Stewart is an illustration of the fertility of resources of men bred amid our hills and having to contend with early difficulties. In 1832, while visiting a friend, he observed the needs of a stove in the room; he immediately made one, and it served so well that an addition of an oven was suggested; this he made of sheet iron, which served the family well for many years. He had been a sort of industrial missionary to the Choctaw tribe of Indians, and performed this work after he left Pawlet and prior to his founding of Oberlin College. He returned to Pawlet

in 1836. Having adopted a vegetable diet, on account of ill health, the cooking did not suit him, being burned on one side and half done on the other.

This is the way he soliloquized in regard to it — twenty-eight years ago I had this story from his own lips, it has been confirmed in courts of law, and reproduced by his biographer, and shows the operations of a logical mind while working out a problem. He was then struggling for a new start in life. He said his stove must be adapted to the wants of a poor man, in order to cook his food well and thoroughly and bake his bread on all sides; a single stick of wood as large as a man's arm was to furnish the fire. He split it into three small sticks, laid them side by side, but spread out they would not burn; he held in his hand a paper and philosophized thus: "If I turn up the sides of the sheet bringing the wood so near together that they touch, then they will burn, and the sides will throw off heat enough to heat the oven, back and front," so he cried Eureka and told his wife of his invention. He made a sheet iron box for an oven, and into this he suspended his firebox. No such thing had ever before been heard of and with the three sticks of wood he performed the work necessary for himself and wife, and upon the bed of coals already made, a single stick sufficed for ironing.

Thus simply, yet under great distress was the modern cooking stove evolved.

STRONG, FRANK M., Vergennes. — A workman in the Sampson scale works of that city, made a special study of weighing machines with a view of overcoming the wear upon the pivots and bearings. It has been stated that while engaged in this study, holding a grapeshot in his hand, it slipped and rolled upon the floor, striking the wall and rebounding; this suggested the novel idea which he afterward incorporated in the scale. He said, "If I could put the platform of a scale upon balls like that, whenever any weight struck it rudely, I could arrange the platform so as to have the surrounding frame receive the shock, and thereby increase the life of the scale." By allowing the platform to move readily and quickly, all the vital parts of the scale are thoroughly protected.

WARDWELL, GEORGE J., Rutland.— The marble quarries of Vermont were originally worked entirely by hand, the blocks being cut much as they now are, except that they were of less thickness, a large force of men being employed for that purpose at West Rutland, where the main quarries were developed.

To Mr. William F. Barnes of West Rutland is attributed the discovery and working of these quarries, which was done for many years in a small way, even before the introduction of railroads, the marble being then hauled by teams to Lake Champlain to be shipped to more distant markets by water. The great expense of cutting by hand, with other troubles which frequently occurred, induced the owners of the quarries, and more especially Mr. George J. Wardwell, to invent a machine to do the work of channelling, which machine is still extant and in use, and which has proved very valuable in increasing the output of marble as well as in reducing the cost of its production, one machine doing the work of many men.

In these machines the drills are combined in gangs consisting of several drills operated by machinery, cutting channels to a greater depth and much faster than was possible by the old process. The same power that operates the drills also propels the machine along the channels as they are cut.

These machines have, since their introduction and use at West Rutland in the quarries there, been extensively used in other marble quarries of the state, and are now in use in many sections of the country in quarrying other varieties of stone. [A biographical sketch and portrait of Mr. Wardwell will be found in Part II, page 419.]

WHEELER, FRANKLIN, Brattleboro.— Mr. Wheeler came to Brattleboro about 1820 to work for Hezekiah Salisbury, making window springs. One Sunday while wandering in the woods of West Brattleboro he stumbled and fell, hurting his crippled leg so that he thought best to rest before getting up. While lying on the ground, he noticed some of the stones under him covered with moss; by his stumbling and fall he had knocked off some of this moss, and he noticed shining yellow spots upon the stones; he dug out a quantity of the shining metal with his knife, resolving to try it in a crucible to see what it was. He shut himself up in the shop, melted the ore in a crucible, and it came out pure, shining, yellow metal. With some of it he plated the heads of the window springs and showed them to his uncle Salisbury, who said it was gold; it was sent to Boston and there pronounced gold. It is not known of any earlier gold plating having been done in Vermont.

While Wheeler was making window springs at Brattleboro he invented a breech-loading, six-shooting, revolving pistol, in 1821, which was perfect in all its parts and for many years was in constant use. This antedates Colt by about fourteen years.

# QUEER CHARACTERS.

By HIRAM A. HUSE.

There is hardly a town in Vermont that has not its tradition of one or more queer specimens of humanity who left a name of curious fame among those who dwelt near his local habitation. These people—odd in different ways and in all degrees—whose name is legion cannot be individually described unless one should take up the writing of many books of which there is no end.

Moreover, they run all the way from the class whose eccentricities are tacked to strong and forceful natures and form but little part of the real man, to the one that includes those whose oddities are about all there is to them.

Within these wide limits we find many nationalities represented and more than one race. Joe and Molly—the Indians whose memory is perpetuated by the ponds that bear their name—perhaps would rightly head the list—not in degree of strange conduct but in order of time; and many a man whose name rightfully appears in far other kinds of record would in certain phases belong in the long list.

The strong man it is said sooner or later always finds a stronger man than he, and the one who has killed his sixty-eight bears can if he seeks find another who has killed one hundred and twenty-three. And no doubt a large contingent of the noble army of native odd men could be recruited from the hunters and fishermen who have lived as well as from those who now live in the state.

Each profession has its contribution; business, the trades, the farms—all give numbers to the ranks of those who are called "odd."

One who is interested in this phase of human life will find his taste gratified by many true "brief mentions" in Hemenway's Gazetteer, and, as Blackstone has it, not to speak ridiculously, even in the proceedings of the Vermont Bar Association, where are recorded divers and sundry doings and sayings of odd sticks in the profession, as well as those of the wise and learned.

But, after all, the best written history in this line is not dressed up as history at all, but comes to us in the guise of fiction. The "Yankee" is pretty much alike in the six states of his nativity and with more or less degree of fidelity has been painted in many a novel and story. Of the authors who have done this work, D. P. Thompson was a pioneer, and his Yankee was the Vermont Yankee. Thompson did not go into analysis of mode of thought or attempt photographic accuracy in giving the dialect, but his Vermont Yankees will never be turned out of doors by one who knows the genuine article. At this day Rowland Robinson is introducing to a wide reading public types of the queer folks in Vermont—up to date. Nothing better—closer to the fact—has ever been done in book-making than his Vermont Yankee and French Canadian in "Uncle 'Lisha's' Shop," and in "Sam Lovell's Camps"—from the opening chorus of the former, the deestric' school meetin' to the end of the books. When Thomas W. Wood paints a Yankee, the real Yankee looks at you from the canvas—you have seen him, you know him; when Robinson paints in words what Wood does in colors, you see and hear Uncle 'Lisha and Sam and all the others who have lived and moved and had their being under other names right here in Vermont. So that one who wants to know Vermont types can do no better than read Thompson for the old and Robinson for the later—if a man has read them once he will read them again and if any Vermonter hasn't read both of them it is high time that he did. The odd characters have

their fair representation in these books—their types there given are well worth study and life is too short for writer or reader to deal with the host of oddities who have made Vermont their home.

If one were to begin, say with Heman W. W. Miller, where would he end? Miller, who was a quondam *quasi* lawyer, school teacher, orator, what not, with a big voice and flow of words to keep it going—early abolitionist, with genuine belief in the cause and zeal, he it was who, after the killing of Lovejoy by the pro-slavery mob in Alton, said in an anti-slavery speech up in Orleans county: "Fellow-citizens, future ages will erect to him a monument which shall have for its base eternal space, and from whose top you can behold the throne of Almighty God."

There is, however, a quartette of natives of this state that ought to be mentioned by name and have some brief account of them here given. Had they spent their lives in Vermont those of us who remain within her borders would be modestly reticent about them, but it would be hardly just to the Sons of Vermont not to lift the bushel for a moment and give a glimpse of these four shining lights.

JOSEPH SMITH.—When Dr. Denison of Royalton was called one winter night near ninety years ago to attend Mrs. Joseph Smith, it never entered his head that he was to aid in the advent of a prophet, and it is not at all probable that the good doctor would have admitted, had he lived to this day, the prophetic character of the child born that night of his patient. But thousands in other lands as well as this have done so, and the Mormon Church and communities bear witness to the power exerted by the strange man, who came to be known as the Mormon Prophet. And however much this man Smith's "revelation" as to spiritual wives may have paved the way, it should be remembered that polygamy was established under the domination of Brigham Young, whose authority and doctrine were disputed by the surviving members of Smith's family.

Joseph Smith, son of Joseph and Lucy (Mack) Smith was born in Sharon, Dec. 23, 1805. The family was poor, but it is said that the mother, Lucy, was a woman of some peculiarities, and had herself a sort of "prophetic soul" as to some great things her sons were to do in the world. When Joseph was ten his parents moved to Palmyra, N. Y., and four years later to Manchester, N. Y., near Palmyra. In 1820, a year when four of his father's family joined the Presbyterian church, Joseph took to the woods to pray and claimed to have there had a vision, the telling of which excited only ridicule.

Smith obtained the plates soon after attaining his majority, and told his later visions, which were treated with the same ridicule that greeted the story of his vision in the woods. He thereupon went to where the family of his wife lived in Pennsylvania, and began copying the characters that were on the plates. These characters, by the way, are said to have been a "composite" made from several alphabetical forms. Smith claimed that he was enabled to understand them by the aid of a pair of magic spectacles, to which he gave the name of "Urim and Thummim." He dictated his translation from behind a curtain, the first of it to one Martin Harris, and the rest to one Martin Cowdery. May 15, 1829, Smith again went into the woods, this time taking Cowdery with him, and there they professed to have been in receipt of an address from John the Baptist, and that he conferred the priesthood of Aaron and the spirit of prophecy upon Smith.

He claimed to have had another vision Sept. 23, 1823, and that at this time the angel Maroni or Moroni (the orthography of the family name of this angel is a little uncertain) visited him and told him of a book written on golden plates that contained the history of former inhabitants and "the fulness of the everlasting gospel." The angel also told him where these plates were deposited, and Joseph went to the place described and saw the plates, but was not able to take them away, afterward learning from the angel that his inability to remove them arose from the fact that he prized the plates more than what was inscribed thereon, and that he could not hope to get into possession of them until he was willing to devote himself to their translation.

In 1830 the Book of Mormon (the translation, by aid of the magic spectacles, of the matter on the plates of gold) was published at Palmyra by Egbert B. Grandin. It is said that its basis was a story written by one Solomon Spaulding, entitled "The Manuscript Found." On the 6th of April, 1830, the Mormon Church was organized by "saints" at the house of Peter Whitmer in Fayette, N. Y., and on the next Sunday at Whitmer's house Oliver Cowdery preached

the first sermon and several were baptized. In June, 1830, the church held its first conference, and had a membership of about thirty persons. Smith at this gathering claimed supernatural power, and his first "miracle" was casting the devil out of Newell Knight of Colesville, N. Y. The "Prophet" at this time, with his Book of Mormon promulgated, and, church started, was only twenty-four years old and soon did a good business, for a young fellow with his opportunities, in drawing people to his new doctrines.

The "Holy Rollers," who infested Hardwick and vicinity more than half a century ago, and were preached against by Rev. Chester Wright, were not more zealous in season and out of season than Smith and his lieutenants, and had none of the executive ability and constructive skill of the latter. His following increased, and he announced that Kirkland, Ohio, was the promised land, and early in 1831 the new "church" settled there and at once sent out missionaries. That summer Missouri also was announced as promised land, and Smith located a Zion, as he called it, out there, afterwards returning to Kirkland, and getting tarred and feathered at Hiram, Ohio. His partner in this affliction was Sidney Rigdon, a Pennsylvanian a dozen or more years older than Smith, who tried to succeed Smith after the latter's death, but was outgeneraled by Brigham Young, and who, notwithstanding, adhered to the Mormon faith till his death in Friendship, N. Y., in 1876.

The Mormons adopted May 3, 1834, the name of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in February, 1835, organized their twelve Apostles, and dedicated the first Mormon temple March 27, 1836, at Kirkland. A couple of years later there were disagreements and the prophet was accused of having stirred up some of his followers to take the life of Grandison Newell, who opposed him; on this charge he was arrested but was discharged. In 1838 he got away from Kirkland and went to Far West, Mo., where for a year conflicts raged between his followers and hostile missionaries. The militia were called out, Smith lodged in jail and indicted for all manner of crimes. He escaped from jail and in April, 1839, with most of his fleeing brethren, settled in Illinois and founded the city of Nauvoo. In 1840 he obtained a charter for this city of Saints—soon organized the Nauvoo Legion, a military body of 1,500 men, erected and dedicated a new temple and extended his missionary work by sending preachers across the ocean.

In 1842, he was at the height of his power, but the next year his "revelation" to take spiritual wives made a break in the church, and was the cause of his death. All through his career his enemies had made life miserable for him, if being arrested forty or fifty times was enough to do it; and now two Mormons, Foster and Law, angered by his new revelation and its effect on their domestic affairs, founded a newspaper to attack him. The first number of their paper had the affidavits of a number of women who charged Smith and Rigdon with immoral conduct. The prophet appears to have been a prohibitionist in his way, for he had the council adjudge the paper a nuisance and order it abated, and his friends attacked the office, smashed the press and burned the paper and furniture.

Foster and Law escaped to Carthage, made complaint on which warrants were issued for the arrest of Smith and a score of his followers; the officer who went to serve the warrants was driven out of Nauvoo by the city marshal. The militia were called out and the Mormons gave up the arms they held belonging to the state.

Joseph and his brother Hyrum were arrested for treason and taken to Carthage where the Governor of Illinois visited them in jail and promised to protect them from the mob. He did place a guard at the jail, but June 27, 1844, a mob consisting of more than a hundred disguised men attacked it, rushed in, and at their first volley killed Hyrum. Joseph next fell dead, pierced by four bullets. So closed, at the age of thirty-eight, the life of this remarkable specimen of human kind. Whether he was an enthusiast partially self-deceived or whether he was a conscious fraud each can determine for himself.

His wife refused to acknowledge the leadership of Brigham Young as her husband's successor and remained at Nauvoo when the exodus of the Mormons under Young took them to Utah. His son, Joseph, who was born at Kirkland Nov. 6, 1832, remained with his mother and after attaining manhood formed the "re-organized" Mormon Church, which professedly in accordance with the teaching of "the prophet" and the Book of Mormon is antagonistic to polygamy.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The man who succeeded Smith as prophet and leader was also a native of Vermont. Brigham Young was born in Whitingham, June 1, 1801, and when he was three years old his folks moved to Sherburne, N. Y., and there Brigham remained till sixteen, his educational advantages consisting in attendance on school to average one day a year. He then went to work in Mendon, N. Y., and was there a carpenter and joiner, painter and glazier.

Young came to know of the Book of Mormon the year of its publication, and in 1831

he was converted to its doctrines under the preaching of Samuel H. Smith, one of the modern Joseph's brethren. April 14, 1832, he was baptized, and in the fall of that year went to Kirkland, where he became a fast friend of Smith, was soon ordained an elder, and, Feb. 14, 1835, was chosen one of the twelve Mormon Apostles. Till the dedication of the Kirkland temple in 1836 Young occupied himself in its building, for which his trade fitted him, and in the study of Hebrew. The year after the dedication, when David Whitmer tried to supplant Smith, Young was very active and successful in keeping the Mormons faithful to Smith.

He went to Far West, Mo., in 1837, but got into trouble with Governor Boggs of that state, who ordered him to leave, upon which Young went into Illinois. In 1839 Young and Kimball went to England to spread the new faith and remained there two years. On his return he was one of the founders of Nauvoo.

When Joseph and Hyrum Smith were shot in 1844 Young was in New Hampshire, but at once set out for Nauvoo, and in August defeated Rigdon for the leadership of the church. The body of believers in the fall were eager to leave Nauvoo, and Illinois soon took its charter away and the Mormons were assailed with great enmity. Many were plundered and had their houses burned; some were whipped and some killed.

Young proclaimed his intention to have them find a home in the wilderness and to start to seek it in 1846. In February and March, 1846, they started, and their procession of several hundred wagons went westward. In June they were called on to furnish 500 men for the Mexican war, and Young had the Mormon battalion filled in three days. From July to April, 1847, they remained with the Pottawattamie Indians who gave them kind treatment. April 7, Young and 142 followers went as an advance guard to select a suitable place for the new city of the Saints, and July 24, 1847, he entered Salt Lake valley, choosing this as the place for their future home; he returned in the fall to the main body. He had been chosen to succeed Smith as prophet, and was now selected as president by the twelve apostles.

May 26, 1848, Young with his family and two thousand Mormons started across the plains and reached Salt Lake City, Sept. 20, 1848. A provisional government for the new state of Deseret was organized and Young elected its Governor in 1849. The territory of Utah was established by the national government. Young was appointed by the President its Governor and took the oath of office Feb. 3, 1851. Thus these strange people found a place to grow undisturbed, and the government machinery was in the hands of their ablest man.

August 29, 1852, Young openly announced polygamy as to be a part of the doctrine and practice of the church. Isolated as his people were and powerful as they were becoming, he threw away all disguise in this matter, and claimed that his action was based on a revelation to Smith before his tragic death. But in Smith's behalf it may be urged that the Book of Mormon forbids polygamy and Smith's wife and his four children strenuously denied ever having heard of any such revelation.

The extraordinary character of these events has not escaped the notice of writers of drama and fiction, as well as moralists and legislators. Bayard Taylor felt moved to dramatize some of their features, and A. Conan Doyle has Young as one of his characters in "A Study in Scarlet." Doyle puts a sentence into the mouth of one of his Mormons that shows well the blind faith in which they obeyed this unique and powerful personality: "Brigham Young has said it, and he has spoken with the voice of Joseph Smith, which is the voice of God."

The doings of the Danites, or Avengers of Blood, the troubles that led to the military expedition of thirty odd years ago, the efforts of Young to strengthen and of moralists to weaken his pet twin relic—all these belong to history rather than to a brief biographical notice. At any rate, Vermonters have the satisfaction of knowing that it is "the Edmunds law" that of late has done much to do away with the evils of polygamy.

Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877. He had seventeen wives and left forty-four children living.

HEBER CHASE KIMBALL.—This man was in 1847, when Young was elected president by the twelve apostles, chosen as one of the two counsellors to act with Young. Kimball was born in Sheldon, June 14, 1801. Some have said that Kimball was from the vicinity of Strafford as well as that Smith's people at one time lived in Tunbridge, but the accepted authorities relieve Orange county from responsibility for these two men. Heber had a common school education and as he grew up worked in his father's blacksmith shop in West Bloomfield, N. Y. He then learned the potter's trade and worked ten years in Mendon, N. Y. April 15, 1832, he was baptized and thenceforward was a zealous Mormon, becoming one of the twelve apostles in 1835.

He was in 1838 taken prisoner by the militia and released. The next year he went with Young on a missionary tour to England, where they spent two years. Kimball was of those who left Nauvoo in February,

1846, and one of the pioneers who first encamped at Salt Lake City in July, 1847. He died there, June 22, 1868.

JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES.—Altogether a different type of man from any of the trio noted above, John H. Noyes established a community that was for a time a close second to the Mormons in notoriety. He was born in Brattleboro, Sept. 6, 1811, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830, studied law for a time, then pursued a theological course at Andover and Yale seminaries and was licensed to preached in 1833. The next year he experienced a new conversion and began to preach a new faith. He had some theory of a dual body and complex marriage, and ran a small community for some years before making what was his most famous venture. The thing by which he became known all over the country was the establishment of the widely celebrated Oneida Community. For some years the community was apparently successful with its "Unity House" and farming and manufacturing enterprises that represented half a million dollars in value.

The public would not have concerned itself about his affairs as long as they exemplified a community of property only, but the complex marriage system savored too much of a community of person and the Oneida concern had to abandon its complex marriage business, and thereupon it soon went out of business generally and faded from the knowledge of men. It had in 1874 two hundred and thirty-five members and a kindred plant at Wallingford, Conn., had forty members.

Noyes died at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 13, 1860. The public condemned his institution and its results, but allowed him credit for good motives.

Since the foregoing was written a new theory as to the origin of Mormonism has been told me. It will be remembered that Gen. John W. Phelps was not only a radical anti-slavery man, but a zealous anti-Mason. Years before he got into trouble with Secretary Stanton, because of his haste to kill slavery during the rebellion, he had been stationed at Salt Lake City. A Brattleboro neighbor, talking about his experience there, asked him what he thought of Mormonism, and the general replied: "The whole miserable thing had its rise in Masonry." They used to lay many things to Van Buren—in respect of which Parson Tilton Eastman once said, when asked whether he was going to plant his potatoes in the new, full, or old moon, "I think I'll plant 'em when I get ready, and if I don't get a good crop I'll lay it to Van Buren."

Van Buren is gone, and "The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things" cannot explain everything, and a table of errata is an abomination. I acknowledge the irrepressible tendency of the comma to insert itself where it never was written, and contemplate with equanimity its unexpected appearance in all sorts of places, as where, on page 197, already printed and beyond recall, it implies that Blackstone said something about the Vermont Bar Association or some of its proceedings, or wherever it does *alia enormia*. But when in the account of Joseph Smith, on page 198, the fourth paragraph is made to precede the third, I do wish the reader, kind or otherwise, may discover the transposition or lay the present arrangement of the plates to Van Buren or some other deceased person—or even to the Masons, which will let me out of all but a proportionate share of blame.

Until "hostile missionaries" appeared suddenly, as from ambush, on page 199, the interconvertibility of Missourians and missionaries was wholly unsuspected.

It would take more than all this to worry any of the queer characters, but what may be permitted in a lively theme may not in one severe. So any one whose eye this may catch is asked to note that the sketch of Judge Beardsley on page 184 should follow that of Judge Peck on page 185, and that the names of the first and sixth assistant judges on pages 188 and 189 should be Russell S. Taft and Laforrest H. Thompson.

Judge Beardsley's name is left out of the list of Judges at the head of the article on them, as is that of Senator Proctor from the list of Senators heading sketches of them. That is all well enough, as far as it goes, for it would have been ridiculous to attempt to put up the Senator in nonpariel—and in fact nonpareil and the users of it ought to be abated as nuisances anyway.

Outside of matters that go to the form only and not to the substance there must be in any book purporting to give facts about many persons, errors of substance unless there be revision upon revision and verification upon verification. Take, to illustrate, the case of Ethan Allen—there are, considering time and place, four differing statements as to his birth. Mr. Davenport gives the date as Jan. 10, 1737. Were I giving it I would follow Allen's statement in his own hand-writing in a presentation copy to his second wife of his Oracles of Reason, which is that he was born Jan. 21, 1739. The difference as to the day of the month is because of the use in one case of old style and in the other of new style. But style cannot explain the two years' difference; and I am not sure Mr. Davenport's statement is wrong or that mine would be right.

# PART II.

# BIOGRAPHIES OF VERMONTERS.

## A. D. 1892-93.

ADAMS, BAILEY F., of Randolph, son of Luther and Lydia (Reed) Adams, was born in Brookfield, April 11, 1825.

He received his education in the common schools of Brookfield and Williamstown and at Newbury Academy.

His grandfather, Samuel Adams, was a relative and namesake of the famous Massachusetts patriot and served seven years in the Continental army. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Reed, was also a Revolutionary soldier and carried on his breast a scar from a British bayonet.

BAILEY F. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams remained on his father's farm at Brookfield and Williamstown until 1851, when he moved to the farm where he now resides, devoting his attention to dairy products and horse breeding, and owning a fine herd of Jerseys.

Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics; was selectman for five consecutive years from 1862, and with his associates during that period paid out of the town treasury over $60,000 to the soldiers, together with the money compensation offered by the government to selectmen for recruiting services. Mr. Adams has been town auditor for seventeen consecutive years; lister, fourteen years; has represented his town repeatedly at county and state conventions; was member for Randolph in the Legislature of 1874; elected assistant judge of Orange county court 1888-'90; has been one of the trustees of the Normal School at Randolph since its establishment and also the trustee of its endowment fund.

He was married May 1, 1855, to Lucinda S., daughter of Rev. Andes T. and Lydia (Lincoln) Bullard. Of this union four children were born: Jairus B., Clinton A., Albert C. (deceased), and Julius L. (deceased).

ADAMS, EDWARD PAYSON, of Swanton, son of Lemuel and Sally (Smalley) Adams, was born in Sheldon, March 16, 1843.

His early education was obtained at the district school and a course of study at Barre Academy.

Till he arrived at the age of thirty-nine, Mr. Adams remained upon the farm in Sheldon which had been in the possession of both his father and grandfather. In 1881 he changed his place of residence and removed to Swanton, where he became a heavy dealer in butter. For the last twenty-five years he has been engaged in this occupation.

When the Swanton Suspender Co. was organized in 1885, he was chosen its president, discharging the duties of that office with general acceptability. During his business career he has traveled extensively in the United States.

Mr. Adams espoused, Sept. 7, 1868, Helen A., daughter of Noah and Abigail (Yale) Best of Highgate. Four children are the issue of this marriage: Mary A., Helen B., Lemuel P., and John.

While residing in Sheldon, Mr. Adams took a leading part in the affairs of the town, and was the incumbent of many local offices.

He was elected county commissioner four successive terms and was appointed railroad commissioner during the administration of Governor Peck. Upon the incorporation of Swanton Village in 1882 he was elected its president, continuing in office two years. He has been vice president of the Swanton

EDWARD PAYSON ADAMS.

National Bank, and in 1890 was honored by an election to the upper branch of the Legislature in which he served with great efficiency.

He united with the Congregational church in 1864, and for sixteen years performed the duties of Sunday-school superintendent. He has long been a Free Mason and when Missisquoi Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. was organized he was unanimously elected its first Noble Grand. In this organization he at present holds the position of grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

Mr. Adams, from his genial disposition and unaffected manner, is very popular in his section of the state, while his wide experience of men and affairs renders him both an entertaining companion and sage counselor.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, late of Fair Haven, the youngest of the seven children of John and Mary Ann (Morrison) Adams, was born in Londonderry (now Derry), N. H., Feb. 1, 1802. Of pure Scotch parentage, he retained in a marked degree the characteristics of his nationality.

Having removed with his parents in the autumn of 1806 to East Whitehall, N. Y.,



he worked with his father on the farm and at the trade of boot and shoe making during his minority, enjoying only such opportunities for an education as were supplied by the imperfect public school of that time and place.

Soon after attaining his majority he married and settled in Fair Haven, where he established and carried on for nearly twenty years a large manufactory of ladies' shoes for the wholesale trade. His goods had a wide reputation, and were much sought for over a large extent of the country.

He sold out in 1843 and removed to Racine, Wis., but returning to Fair Haven, he began, in the spring of 1845, in conjunction with Alonson Allen and William C. Kittredge, the building of a mill and the sawing of Rutland marble, in Fair Haven. For a number of years he had the principal charge and management of the business and continued his connection with it more or less actively during the rest of his life. He is properly considered one of the pioneers of the great marble industry of the state.

He was always public-spirited and enterprising, leading in works of public improve-

JOSEPH ADAMS.

ment and philanthropy. He was a trial justice of the peace for many years; was president of the Washingtonian Temperance Society organized in Fair Haven in 1841; was chairman of the Park Association in 1855-'56, and contributed largely to the establish-

ment of the park. He was one of the building committee of the original school and town house. He assisted in raising the bounties for soldiers during the war. He frequently advocated the introduction of public water works. He was the original mover in the establishment of the First National Bank; was one of the first and largest stockholders, one of the first board of directors, and became its president in 1873, holding the office until his death.

He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1854-'55, and was an active member.

He was fearless and independent in politics and religion. He early espoused the cause of the slave, and was one of the first subscribers and readers of the National Era, an anti-slavery journal edited by John G. Whittier at Washington in 1846-'48, when slaves were bought and sold at public auction in the capital of the nation. Though lacking early educational advantages, he was not an uneducated man. With an active mind, and a genius for philosophy and mechanics, he made himself acquainted with letters and knew what was in many of the best books; was well informed in history, in constitutional and international law, in politics, theology, mechanics and science. Of his own thought he reached conclusions sustained by later scholarship and criticism.

He was a lover and judge of music and no unapt performer on the violin.

Writing at the time of his death, Feb. 26, 1878, a friend said of him: "For more than half a century he has been closely identified with the business interests of Fair Haven and has been one of its most respected citizens. In all the relations of life he was regarded as a strictly honest man. In business he was remarkable for his energy and tenacity of purpose, working out success where most men would have given up in despair. In religion he was liberal, in politics a Republican, and he was always a warm friend of temperance in all things. Although economical in his style of living, he was ever a friend of the poor—generous and kind-hearted. The people of Fair Haven will long have occasion to cherish the memory of Mr. Adams as a citizen thoroughly identified with the interests of the town and village, warmly favoring all practical public improvements, advocating good schools and all moral reforms."

Mr. Adams was married Nov. 6, 1823, to Stella Miller, daughter of Capt. William Miller of Hampton, N. Y., and sister of Rev. William Miller. Of this union were eight children, only two of whom lived to mature age: Andrew N. (see below), and Helen M., who married David B. Colton in 1852.

ADAMS, ANDREW N., of Fair Haven, son of Joseph and Stella (Miller) Adams, was born in Fair Haven, Jan. 6, 1830.

His great-great-grandfather, James Adams, came from Ulster, north of Ireland, to America in 1721, and settled in Londonderry, N. H.

Mr. Adams prepared for college at the Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, in 1847-'48; spent two years in the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa.; entered the divinity school department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1852, and graduating in 1855 was ordained to the ministry and settled as pastor of the First Parish Church, Needham, Mass.; resigned and removed to Franklin, Mass., in the fall of 1857, serving as pastor of the newly organ-

ANDREW N. ADAMS.

ized First Universalist Church in that place till the summer of 1860, when he resigned and returned to Vermont.

Retiring from the ministry he engaged in mercantile business in Fair Haven in the spring of 1861, and has retained his connection with the same, in association with others since 1869, till the present time.

In company with his father Mr. Adams engaged in manufacturing marble for the wholesale trade in 1869, and, with some changes, continues to hold connection with the business at Belden Falls.

He has a large farm near the village to which he gives personal supervision; is a director in the First National Bank of Fair Haven; has been justice of the peace; treasurer

of the town and village; was instrumental in establishing and organizing the graded school of Fair Haven in 1874; has been many years a member of the school board; principal director and manager in the organization and conduct of the Fair Haven Public Library; a contributing member and officer of the Rutland County Historical Society from the beginning; trustee of the State Normal School at Castleton since 1869, and president of the board since 1882; was chairman of the Rutland County Board of Education during its existence in 1889 '90, arranging the contracts for the purchase and sale of text books through the county. Mr. Adams prepared and published the history of the town of Fair Haven in 1870, is the author of numerous essays and addresses which have been published, and has now in course of preparation an extensive genealogy of the Adams family.

He has been active in politics as Abolitionist, Free Soiler and Republican, representing Fair Haven in the Legislature of 1884, and his county as senator in 1888.

Mr. Adams married in Orwell, Aug. 1, 1855, Angie, daughter of Erastus and Margaret(Hibbard) Phelps, of Orwell, and has four daughters: Alice A. (Mrs. Horace B. Ellis of Castleton), Ada M. (Mrs. John T. Powell of Fair Haven, died May 21, 1893), Annie E. (Mrs. George B. Jermyn of Scranton, Pa.), and Stella Miller.

ALBEE, JOHN MEAD, of Gallups Mills, son of John G. and Sarah S. (Blake) Albee, was born Jan. 14, 1854, in Derby.

JOHN MEAD ALBEE.



He was educated in the public schools of Holland and Island Pond, and engaged in business as a lumber manufacturer at the latter place and at Whitefield, N. H., until 1882, when he moved to Granby, and was employed by the firm of Buck & Wilcox. His business capacity soon brought him promotion, and for several years past he has filled the position of foreman of the extensive works of C. H. Stevens and the Northern Lumber Co.

Mr. Albee is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he has been a worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He has been selectman and represented the town of Granby in the Legislature of 1888.

Mr. Albee was married Oct. 31, 1876, to Alivia, daughter of John and Nancy Webster. Their children are: Austin G., Bertha M., and Myra G.

ALEXANDER, JOHN F., of Saxtons River, son of Willard H. and Eunice (Scott) Alexander, was born Feb. 21, 1838, in Chesterfield, N. H.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER.

After passing the common schools of his native town, he entered the high school at Brattleboro.

In 1853, as an apprentice, he entered the employ of Gates & White, cabinet makers, Brattleboro, and remained with the firm three years. Removing to Bellows Falls in 1856 he served in the dry goods store of Gray &

Perry. Finding the business congenial he bought Mr. Perry's interest in it, conducted successfully his department, and at the end of two years sold his share in the store to engage with S. Perry & Co. in the manufacture of woolen goods at Cambridgeport, residing at Saxtons River. In 1866 Mr. Alexander sold his interest in the firm of S. Perry & Co., buying out that of Theophilus Hoit in the Farnsworth & Hoit woolen mills at Saxtons River. Mr. Farnsworth lately selling his interest, the firm is now known as Alexander, Smith & Co.

Politically Mr. Alexander is a Republican, and in 1886 he represented the town of Rockingham in the Legislature.

Mr. Alexander is a prominent and widely known member in the order of F. & A. M., a member of King Solomon Lodge and Abenaqui Royal Arch Chapter, Bellows Falls, and of the council and encampment at Windsor.

Mr. Alexander was married Oct. 31, 1860, to Mary S., daughter of George and Hannah (Chandler) Perry, of Saxtons River. Of this union were four children: John F., Jr., Charlotte M.,(wife of Dr. H. G. Anderson, of New York), Anna E., and George P.

ALLEN, CHARLES EDWIN, of Burlington, son of Joseph Dana and Eliza R. (Johnson) Allen, was born in Burlington, Nov. 28, 1838.

CHARLES EDWIN ALLEN.

He was educated in the Burlington public and high schools, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, August, 1859. During the year 1861 he studied law with Hon. Isaac F. Redfield at Windsor, and in 1862-'63 with Hon. Milo L. Bennett in Burlington. He entered the Albany Law School (Union College) in September, 1863, and was graduated in June, 1864. After practicing his profession in the New York courts for three years, Mr. Allen returned to Burlington in the spring of 1867, and there opened an office, making a specialty of patent law.

Mr. Allen was elected assistant secretary of the Senate in 1862-'63. He is a Republican. In 1878 he was elected alderman from ward 1 for two years, and re-elected for a like term in 1880. In 1882 he was elected city assessor; in 1883 school commissioner, re-elected in 1884, and successively chosen for terms of two years. During this period, with the exception of one year, he has served as clerk of the school board, and his annual reports of the census and condition of the city schools are highly esteemed for their accuracy and completeness. In September, 1886, he was elected city clerk, and has been unanimously re-elected each year since. In 1870 he was chosen secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, and has held the office since that time. During the years 1867-'68 Mr. Allen was local editor of the Burlington Free Press, and reported for New York papers.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is now, and has been for several years, a vestryman and its Sunday-school superintendent, and a frequent delegate to its diocesan conventions.

He is a member of the Algonquin Club of the Vermont Press Association, and has published, in pamphlet form, statistics of the town and city of Burlington from 1763, including complete meteorological observations since 1840, besides several historical papers connected with his native town.

Mr. Allen was married Oct. 31, 1867, to Ellen C., daughter of Elias and Cornelia (Hall) Lyman. Of this union are three children: Joseph Dana, Lyman, and Florence L.

ALLEN, IRA R., of Fair Haven, son of Ira C. and Mary E. (Richardson) Allen, was born in Fair Haven, March 29, 1859.

Ira C. Allen was a man of ability and was well known in the state, serving five terms in the state Legislature.

Ira R. Allen obtained his early education in the schools of Fair Haven and in 1877 studied at Colgate Academy. He graduated

from Brown University in 1882. His business experience has been varied and extensive and he has traveled in the States and upon the other side of the Atlantic. From 1882 to 1884 he resided in the city of New York and was engaged in the produce commission business. In 1886 he became interested in mining operations in Virginia, and in 1887 returned to Fair Haven where he has been interested in banking, slate industries and railroads. His family has the practical control of the Rutland & Whitehall R. R. and he is vice president of the Allen National Bank. Mr. Allen is the fortunate possessor of one of the best private mineralogical cabinets in the state. While in Virginia he was enabled to obtain many fine specimens of garnets, some of which were loaned by him for the purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Allen is a Republican and one of the most public spirited men of his town. He has served as selectman and was considered as an available candidate to place in the field for town representative in a community where Democratic opinions had hitherto prevailed. This position he easily won and served in the Legislature at the session of 1892. An

IRA R. ALLEN.

ardent and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, he has attained the 32d degree and represented Mt. Sinai Temple at Cincinnati in 1893. In religious views a Baptist, and though not a member of the church has always been a liberal supporter of all Christian enterprises.

AMSDEN, CHARLES, of Amsden, son of America and Nancy (Child) Amsden, was born in West Windsor, May 6, 1832.

His grandfather, Abel Amsden, was a pioneer of the town of Reading, a soldier during the Revolution, and a prominent man of his time. His mother, Nancy Child, was born

CHARLES AMSDEN.

in Westminster, Mass., July 20, 1790, and lived one and one-half years after the celebration of her centennial, retaining her mental vigor to the last.

Charles Amsden was educated at the common schools and passed his early boyhood on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen, with a capital of $100, he went to what is now called Amsden and engaged in trade, opening the following year a lime kiln, which he still works, producing about 10,000 barrels annually, and carries on an extensive business in general merchandise.

Mr. Amsden is a Republican in politics. He represented the town of Wethersfield in the Legislatures of 1870 and 1890, and was elected a senator for Windsor county in 1892. He has been town treasurer since 1876, and postmaster since 1875, except when holding state office. Beyond his own town his business ability has been and is still appreciated. During the years 1886-'87 he was a director of the Rutland R. R. and he is at the present time a director of the National Black River Bank of Proctorsville, and of the Howe Scale Co.

January 20, 1850, Mr. Amsden married Abbie E., daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann

(Carey) Craigue. Of this union is one child : Mary Melvina (Mrs. Charles E. Woodruff, of Woodstock.) His second marriage was with Miss Mary L. Stockin.

ANDREWS, JOHN ATWOOD, of Johnson, son of Asa and Jane (Hogg) Andrews, was born at New Boston, N. H.

When John was three years of age, his father, who was a farmer, hoping to better his condition moved to Johnson. The son received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of that period, and afterward pursued his studies at the Lamoille county grammar school.

At the age of twenty-one he purchased a farm situated about half a mile west of the town, where he has ever since resided, and here his father and mother found a home until their death. His estate of one hundred and fifty-four acres is one of the best adapted for cultivation in the neighborhood, and is pleasantly located on the Lamoille river, commanding a broad view of mountains, hills and stream.

He is a member of the Republican party. In 1882 he was sent to the Legislature, where he served on the educational committee, and he has just completed his fourth year as assistant judge of Lamoille county court. Judge Andrews was a member of the I. O. G. T.

He was united in marriage March 28, 1844, to Angeline, daughter of Daniel and Lydia Scott (Eaton) Davinson of Craftsbury. Four children have been born to them : Sumner A., Lydia (Mrs. Lyndley Fullington , Abner (died in infancy), and Wallace Gale of Montpelier.

ANDREWS, SUMNER A., of Vergennes, son of J. Atwood and Angeline (Davinson) Andrews, was born in Johnson, Dec. 28, 1844.

Mr. Andrews received his education at the public schools of his native town and at the Lamoille county grammar school.

He remained with his father on the home farm until he enlisted in the army at the age of seventeen. He was a member of Co. E. 13th Vt. Vols. and was at the battle of Gettysburg.

After the war he worked six years in a store ; and in 1875 went to the State Primary School, Monson, Mass., as supervisor, remaining there eight years. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Andrews Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, in his native town where he remained until 1889 when he was appointed superintendent of the Vermont Reform School.

Mr. Andrews is a Republican in politics, and represented Johnson in the Legislature of 1884, serving on the committee of education. In 1888 he was elected assistant judge of Lamoille county court.

His church connection is with the Baptists, and for several years he served his denomination as deacon in Johnson.

SUMNER A. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews was married Sept. 28, 1868, to Mary A., daughter of Ozias and Charlotte Story.

ANDROSS, DUDLEY KIMBALL, of Bradford, son of Broadstreet Spafford and Mary (Kimball) Andross, was born in Bradford, Sept. 12, 1823. He comes of old Vermont stock, one of his grandfathers, Dr. Bildad Andross, having been an early settler in the town of Bradford, and a member of the first convention which met to organize the Commonwealth of Vermont ; and another, Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, having been the first settler in Fairfax in 1783. His great-uncle, Obadiah Kimball, was killed in the battle of Bennington.

In early life Mr. Andross worked as a lumberman, then as a railroad builder, and as such he helped to lay the first rail of the Rutland & Burlington R. R ; later he was a successful gold-miner in California. During his whole life his love of sport has led him to make hunting something more than a pastime.

When the civil war broke out he was in business as a miller and was lieutenant of the Bradford company of militia. In its reorganization for service, upon the first call for

troops in April, 1861, Lieutenant Andross was elected captain and served as such with the 1st Vt. Regt. throughout its term. At the battle of Big Bethel, when the three companies of the 1st regiment attacked the rebel earthworks, Captain Andross was the first man upon the embankment. At the close of the three months' service he returned to the army as lieutenant colonel of the 9th Vt. Regt., his commission dating May 26, 1862. At Harper's Ferry he was taken prisoner, the 9th regiment having been surrendered under General Miles. The prisoner was speedily released and at once promoted to the rank of colonel, which position he held until ill health compelled him to tender his

DUDLEY K. ANDROSS.

resignation June 23, 1863. Since the war Colonel Andross has led a quiet life, farming and hunting.

Colonel Andross was married March 17, 1878, to Mrs. Marcella Wasson, daughter of Rev. Horatio Harris. Their three children are: Mary Kimball, Walter Carpenter, and Alice Caroline.

Colonel Andross is believed to be (except Stephen Thomas, always known as General), the senior surviving colonel of Vermont troops.

ARCHIBALD, S. HENRY, of Wallingford, son of the Rev. Dr. T. H. and Susan (Tuck) Archibald, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1848.

He received his preparatory education at the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, and later graduated from Colgate University, in the class of 1873.

Having completed his college course and after further study he ministered to a congregation at West Pawlet, and during this pastorate he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. Being settled by the church at Wallingford in 1876, he has since that time remained in that parish, and is at present the senior clergyman of his denomination in the state, with regard to the number of years of service in one church.

His father was a clergyman of high reputation, and was formerly settled over parishes in Addison, Bennington and Rutland counties, but has now retired to private life, making his residence at Middlebury. Mr. Archibald occupies a prominent position in the Baptist church, and is well known and popular throughout the state, and has for twelve years served as the secretary of the board of managers of the state convention of that denomination.

He was united in marriage at West Pawlet, Feb. 13, 1877, to Esther A., daughter of Daniel D. and Mary E. (Townsend) Nelson. Four children have blessed their union: Nelson Henry, Eva E. (deceased), Walter, and Mary Townsend.

In his political creed Mr. Archibald is a loyal Republican, but his energies and time have been mainly devoted to his professional studies and duties, yet he has served as superintendent of schools in Wallingford for seven different years, and is now chairman of the board of directors.

ARNOLD, FENELON, of Westminster, son of Ambrose T. and Priscilla (Farnum) Arnold, was born in Westminster, Jan. 25, 1817.

He obtained his education in the public schools of his native town, and began farming at an early age, first with an uncle until the latter's death in 1840, and then at the age of seventeen, with a brother, he took a farm, wiped out a debt contracted in the purchase and acquired an unincumbered home.

In 1855 he began the business of silver and brass plating, continuing it until 1860 under the firm name of Arnold & Cook.

Mr. Arnold's political preferences are Republican. He has served as selectman thirteen years, several as chairman of the board. With the exception of clerk and treasurer he has filled every office in the gift of the town, serving in the Legislatures of 1880 and 1884, and was a member of the committee on elections, banks and banking. As custodian for ten years of the Campbell Trust Funds he showed excellent ability, making safe and profitable investments in the interest of the people. Finding himself physically disqualified for service in the field during the war

Mr. Arnold took an active part in raising troops for the nation's defence.

He was married Nov. 4, 1840, to Amanda, daughter of Luther and Mary Richards. Of this union were two children: Charles F., and George R. Mrs. Arnold dying Dec. 24, 1867, he married, March 13, 1872, Emily A., daughter of Edmund A. and Isabella (Hosmer) Marsh. Of this union is one child: Seth F.

FENELON ARNOLD.

ARNOLD, FRED, of Bethel, son of Thomas and Jane M. (Wellington) Arnold, was born in Randolph, Dec. 7, 1856.

After receiving his education in the common schools and the Randolph State Normal School, he adopted the profession of the law, and since 1880 has pursued that vocation in Bethel, combining his practice with the occupation of an insurance agent. In both of these pursuits he has met with gratifying success. His business ability and undoubted integrity have called him to many positions of honor and usefulness in the town, which he represented in the General Assembly in 1892. In this body he was an able and earnest advocate of the town system of schools, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of that important measure throughout the state.

Mr. Arnold has knelt at the altars of Free Masonry, having received the degrees of the blue lodge at Bethel, the chapter in West Randolph and commandery in Montpelier. In the first named he has presided in the East, filling the master's chair of White River Lodge, No. 90.

He was wedded Oct. 17, 1882, to Martha P., daughter of Amos and Nancy White of Providence, R. I. Six children have been the issue of the union: five boys and one girl.

FRED ARNOLD

ATKINS, HIRAM, late of Montpelier, son of John S. and Margaret (Smith) Atkins, was born Dec. 22, 1831, in Esopus, N. Y., and died at Montpelier, Oct. 1, 1892.

When he was about three years of age his father moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where for the next ten years Hiram lived the usual life of a farmer's boy. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the Poughkeepsie Eagle as an apprentice, and at the age of eighteen was employed on the Journal, Kingston, N. Y., having charge of the paper during the editor's absence. In 1853 he came to Vermont and started a small paper called the Battle Ground, at North Bennington. He had one dollar in cash when he arrived in Bellows Falls a few weeks later to take charge of a local paper, the Argus. In February, 1863, Mr. Atkins went to Montpelier, bought the Patriot, and established the Argus and Patriot, of which from that time until his death he was publisher and editor.

During his residence in Bellows Falls Mr. Atkins was for a time deputy postmaster in President Pierce's and postmaster in Presi-

dent Buchanan's administration, and during President Cleveland's first term he was superintendent of construction of the government building at Montpelier. He was at his decease one of the four World's Fair commissioners from Vermont, and also by an act of the Legislature one of the Columbian commissioners of Vermont. He attended every Democratic national convention but one after attaining his majority, and in 1888 was the member from Vermont of the Democratic national convention. From 1863 he was a member of the Democratic state committee, and its chairman since the early seventies.

HIRAM ATKINS.

Mr. Atkins was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church; for many years a vestryman of Christ Church at Montpelier, and often a delegate to the diocesan convention.

In 1854 he married Maria Abeel, daughter of John L. DeWitt, of Windham, N. Y. She died Dec. 5, 1859, leaving three children, two of whom, Catherine Abeel, and Elizabeth DeWitt, wife of Major Osman D. Clark of Montpelier, survive their father; the third, Margaret Smith, died about six months after her mother's decease. Mr. Atkins, June 27, 1864, married Julia M., daughter of Ezra F. Kimball, Bellows Falls.

Mr. Atkins was a man of strong individuality; honest, rugged, and at times outwardly harsh and rough, made to contend in stormy times for principle, but kind at heart, and winning the respect and friendship of men who opposed him, and whom he opposed in many things.

ATWOOD, FRANK C., of Salisbury, son of Hiram and Phoebe (Frank) Atwood, was born in Starksboro, Dec. 14, 1828.

He was educated at the common schools and at the Bristol Academy. In 1851 he settled on a farm in Salisbury, where he is widely known as a cattle buyer and stockman, having had a large experience in the industries he represents.

Mr. Atwood is prominent in Masonic circles and has been a member of Union Lodge F. & A. M., Middlebury, for nearly forty years.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He represented the town of Salisbury in the Legislature of 1882, serving on agricultural and other committees. Over the county and district conventions of his party he has presided for many years past.

Mr. Atwood was married April 2, 1851, to Sarah M., daughter of Solomon and Sarah Thomas of Salisbury. They have two sons: Henry S. (now deputy county treasurer of LaBette County, Kan.), and Julius W., who has been rector of St. James Church at Providence, R. I., since 1887.

AUSTIN, ORLO HENRY, late of Barton Landing, son of Asa and Nancy (Gregg) Austin, was born in Eden, August 13, 1838, and died at Barton Landing, Sept. 15, 1893.

Mr. Austin acquired his education first in the public schools of Eden. On removing to Craftsbury in 1848, he attended the Essex Classical Institute. He was admitted to the class of '63 in the University of Vermont and was a teacher until the breaking out of the civil war, when, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 11th Regt. Vt. Vols., was chosen 2d lieutenant and successively promoted to 1st lieutenant and captain of Co. A., Sept. 2, 1864, while in active service under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in every action engaging his regiment except the assault at Petersburg. Captain Austin came of patriot stock, his father having joined the Vermont Volunteers in 1814, was in the battle of Plattsburg.

At the close of the war, Captain Austin built a store in Barton Landing and became a dealer in general merchandise. He entered into partnership November, 1869, with C. E. Joslyn and together they built up a large trade. J. C. Parker and I. D. R. Collins joined the firm in the fall of 1873, adding to its business an extensive lumber trade. Decline in prices, losses by fire, increased through defective insurance, caused a suspension of the firm in the spring of 1877. Captain Austin suffered a second time by fire, and then built the

present large business block, which is an ornament to the village, entered into partnership with A. C. Parker, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In November of the following year he was appointed judge of probate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. I. N. Cushman and held that office till his death.

In politics he was a Republican and held important town offices.

He was an active member and supporter of the Congregational church and served it many years as Sunday-school superintendent.

Captain Austin was married Oct. 15, 1868, to Sophia M., daughter of Captain Timothy J. and Melona (Wilder) Joslyn of Brownington. The children of this union are: Fred O. (deceased), Clara M., Emma S., Helen A., Arthur O., and Grace F.

---

BAILEY, ALDEN LEE, of St. Johnsbury, was born in Compton, P. Q., May 31, 1845, the only child of Lewis and Nancy Bailey.

He was early bereft of both parents, his father dying before he reached his fourth

ALDEN LEE BAILEY.

year, and his mother when he was only ten years of age. Alone in the world, he was "bound out" during the remaining years of his minority to his uncle, a farmer, whom he faithfully served until he reached his majority. Greater opportunities, with less of hope and resolution might have disheartened him. He had nothing to lose, but everything to win, and he was determined to succeed. This spirit found him ready employment, and also opened the way for him to enter into the business in which his success has proved his fitness. From very small beginnings he has built up the largest trade in musical merchandise in Northern New England. Two well equipped warerooms, one in St. Johnsbury, the other in Burlington, with twenty traveling salesmen, attest the fact. He has been a director in Citizens Bank from its organization, his business tact and good judgment doing much toward giving it its present good reputation.

These qualities have also done much toward removing the debt and placing on a good financial basis the Young Men's Christian Association, of which for several years he has been a director. In early life he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has always been a generous supporter, and to it he has given his best service as one of its stewards, and also for many years as its successful Sunday-school superintendent. He is possessed in an eminent degree of the quality rudely termed "push," giving an enthusiasm to whatever he undertakes, which insures success.

He is a sunny man with a cheerful word for all, and ever ready to dispense substantial aid as well as wise counsel whenever and wherever needed.

BAILEY, HORACE WARD, of Newbury, son of William and Abigail (Eaton) Bailey, was born in Newbury, Jan. 16, 1852. His father's family was of English descent, coming to Newbury in 1780. His mother came of Scotch parentage and was the daughter of the late Jesse Eaton of Wentworth, N. H.

Educated in the common schools of his town and at Newbury Seminary, Mr. Bailey first entered the employment of John Lindsey at the Fabyan House in the White Mountains, at Old Orchard Beach and in Eastman. In 1882 he opened a grocery store in Newbury Village, where he built up a large and profitable business, but finally sold out in 1890. Since retiring from the mercantile profession he has been chiefly engaged in the settlement of estates in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1886 he was elected town clerk, which office he still holds. He was superintendent of schools in 1885-'86-'87; for two years chairman of

board of listers, member of county board of education in 1880, and chairman of board of school directors in 1893; also several years a trustee of the Bradford Savings Bank.

His political creed is Republican and in religion he is a liberal. Mr. Bailey is a man of strong literary tastes, possessing an excel-

HORACE WARD BAILEY.

lent miscellaneous library, selected with great care and which is not surpassed in his section of the state.

A man of most benevolent impulses, he is always a staunch supporter of all good works and charitable enterprises in his neighborhood.

BAILEY, JOHN, of Wells River, born at Newbury, Jan. 30, 1822, was the son of John and Martha, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Powers, the first settled minister in Newbury. The latter lived with John until he died in his eighty-ninth year.

Gen. Jacob Bailey, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an officer in the old French and Indian war and was captured at Fort William Henry, where his courage and promptness of action alone saved him from destruction in the treacherous and bloody massacre which followed the surrender of this important post. He lived to become prominent among the Green Mountain boys, who took such an active part in the dispute concerning the New Hampshire grants, and was a member of the Council of Safety. Col. Joshua Bailey, son of Gen. Jacob Bailey, was a daring scout in the Revolutionary war, while his son, John Bailey, Sr., was a hardy pioneer and farmer.

Descended from such stock, John early showed his lineage, and from earliest youth lent a helping hand upon the farm, on which he resided for nearly fifty years. Though his educational advantages were limited, being restricted mostly to the district school, he has borne a very prominent part in the public affairs of the town and state. Though he has filled many important town offices, he is perhaps best known as sheriff and deputy sheriff of Orange county, and is considered as one of the best executive officers that has ever served the county and the state. Among his best known exploits the pursuit and capture of the notorious Barre bank robbers may be regarded as singularly proving his shrewdness, intelligence and daring, showing that he fully inherited the courage of his ancestors. Mr. Bailey was appointed postmaster in 1889 and still holds that position. He was representative in 1869-'70, '84, and elected senator in 1886.

He married, Oct. 21, 1847, Isabel, daughter of George and Margaret (Gardner) Nelson. They have six children: Ellen M. (Mrs. Newton N. Field), Albert H., Margaret J. (Mrs. Eugene D. Carpenter), Lizzie (Mrs. Oscar Warden of McIndoes Falls), Nelson H., and Clara (Mrs. Simeon Clark).

BAILEY, MYRON W., of St. Albans, son of Richard and Sally (Barrows) Bailey, was born at Waterville, Feb. 9, 1837.

Commencing his education at the common schools, and at the Bakersfield Academy he afterwards attended the People's Academy at Morrisville, where he prepared for college, but ill health obliged him to resign his hope of a liberal education. In the spring of 1857 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Homer E. Royce, and continued the same under Waldo Brigham until the summer of 1858, when he entered the law department of the University of Albany, where he graduated in May, 1859, and was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law in the supreme court at Albany, N. Y., and at the April term was admitted to the bar of Franklin county. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Bridport and continued until June, 1861.

When the war began he determined to serve his country, and enlisted in Co. H, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols., and was mustered into service July 16, 1861, and soon after went to the front with his regiment, which was stationed near the Chain Bridge. He was present at the battle of Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, 1861, but in the last of the month while on picket duty he was severely wounded in the lower part of the back, the result of

which was a paralysis of the lower limbs, and he was discharged Feb. 5, 1862.

He has held many town offices and has been judge of probate for Franklin county and district from Dec. 1, 1867, up to the present time, and was railroad commissioner from 1872 to 1878.

MYRON W. BAILEY.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and is a past officer of Missisquoi Lodge, No. 9.

Judge Bailey married Mary L., daughter of Sherman W. and Catharine Sears. Their children are: Carrie M. (wife of E. W. Thompson), and Katharine S. (wife of Eben E. McLeod).

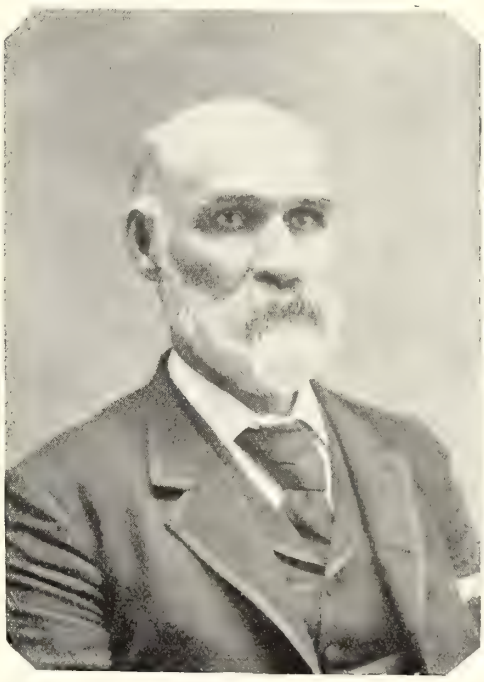
BAKER, AUSTIN S., of Danby, son of Stephen and Susanna (Matthewson) Baker, was born in Mount Holly, March 16, 1824.

Receiving a thorough and practical education in the public and private schools of Danby, he entered the battle of life fully equipped for an energetic struggle. Possessing a strong and well developed physique and highly trained reasoning powers, he adopted the profession of teaching for some years. Settling on the homestead in Danby he has devoted himself to farming for twenty-eight years, giving much attention to dairying and horse breeding.

As an ardent Republican, Mr. Baker has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with an election to nearly every office in their power to bestow. He has performed the duties of selectman, superintendent of schools and justice of the peace, serving with equal credit in each capacity. He has been assistant judge of Rutland county court for six years and has already established an enviable reputation in the ministration of this office. During the war Judge Baker was greatly instrumental in raising men.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, taking an active share in the work of Marble Lodge, No. 76, of Danby.

Judge Baker was united in wedlock Jan. 27, 1848, to Betsy M., daughter of Rev. Orange and Maria (Jones) Green. Two children have been born to them: Helen M. (Mrs. L. P. Howe of Mount Tabor), and Charles S. Baker of Troy, N. Y.



AUSTIN S. BAKER.

BAKER, JOEL CLARKE, of Rutland, son of Edia and Seleucia A. (Davenport) Baker, was born in Danby, April 16, 1838.

Mr. Baker seems to have inherited a goodly share of the sterling character and sturdy independence of his Scotch progenitors.

Educated at the public schools of Danby, Wallingford, and at Poultney Academy, in 1858 he began the study of Latin and Greek with Philip H. Emerson. In 1859 he commenced the study of law in the office of Spencer Green of Danby, then changed to the office of David E. Nicholson of Wallingford, where he remained until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar of Rutland county court.

In 1862 he enlisted as private in Co. B, 9th Regt., Vt. Vols., was mustered into the service as sergeant, and before his discharge

was successively promoted to the grades of 1st sergeant, 2d and 1st lieutenant, and finally captain. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry he was sent as a paroled prisoner to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where he remained until his exchange, Jan. 9, 1863, afterwards serving as guard over five or six thousand rebel prisoners. He then returned to the front, participating in many battles and skirmishes, and with the Army of the James, was present at the engagements of Chapin's Farm, Fair Oaks and the capture of Richmond. He was among the first to enter the city, reaching the residence of Jeff Davis where the Confederate flag was still flying, which he pulled down and took away with his own hands. While he was in North Carolina, Congress organized provost courts in which Captain Baker had a good deal of practice. After his return from the army he pursued his profession in Wallingford, but in 1868 removed to Rutland, where he still resides. He has attained a very high reputation as a lawyer, in both civil and criminal practice, and has conducted several cases of notable importance in Rutland and Bennington counties as well as in the 4th district in New York, and also before the United States circuit and supreme courts.

Mr. Baker has important real estate interests in Rutland; is director in the Clement National Bank, Howe Scale Co., the P. E. Chase Manufacturing Corporation, the Rutland Herald and Globe Association, having been the editor of that paper from 1869 to 1873.

He has discharged the duties of superintendent of schools and grand juror in the towns of Wallingford and Rutland, and has been register of probate and deputy county clerk. He is a Republican and was elected state senator in 1886, serving on the committees on the judiciary, railways, and the insane. He was for two years county auditor, and is now city attorney.

Mr. Baker has also joined the ranks of Masonry, affiliating with Chipman Lodge, No. 52, of which he has been junior and senior warden, and is now a member of Center Lodge, No. 34. He also belongs to the Rutland Royal Arcanum, and is interested in the Y. M. C. A. of that city. He is a companion of the M. O. of L. L., and a comrade of the G. A. R. In his religious preference he is an Episcopalian.

He married, Oct. 8, 1866, Ada O., daughter of Luther P. and Mary A. (Rounds), Howe of Mount Tabor. One daughter, Mabel, is the issue of the marriage.

BALCH, WILLIAM EVERARD, of Lunenburg, son of Sherman and Eliza (Glines) Balch, was born in Lunenburg, Feb. 3, 1854. After pursuing the usual educational course in the public schools and at St.

WILLIAM EVERARD BALCH.

Johnsbury Academy, he entered his father's carriage shop to learn that trade, and after a two years' sojourn in the West, in 1876, he returned to his native place and again entered the employ of his father. From his early boyhood, Mr. Balch had devoted all of his spare time to the study of natural history and the collection of specimens illustrating that science. On his return to Vermont he learned taxidermy, and employed his leisure in forming a collection of the birds and mammals of the state, with such success that in eight years he had gathered specimens of all the representative birds and mammals of Vermont. This collection was sent to the World's Fair at New Orleans as the state collection, and about this time he was offered the position of state taxidermist, which he still holds. The high scientific standard of his work is amply attested by the specimens of his skill exhibited at the Fairbanks Museum at St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Balch represented the town in the Legislature of 1892.

He wedded, Sept. 27, 1876, Ella, daughter of Jordan and Lois A. Marr. They have two children: Florence May, and Walter.

BALDWIN, CHARLES, of Dorset, son of Thomas and Polly (Lanfear) Baldwin, was born in Dorset, Oct. 30, 1816.

Jos. C. Baker.

His education was obtained in the public and select schools of Dorset. In 1835 he went to work for his brother and learned the trade of a cooper and after four years of this employment he removed to Rutland, where he entered the employ of Gersham Cheney. He then returned to his brother, and finally purchased the business in 1841, and till 1891 continued to follow his vocation in that locality.

Mr. Baldwin was married Feb. 4, 1848, to Susan, daughter of Rev. William and Susanna (Cram) Jackson of Dorset, who died in November, 1878. His second wife was Mary E. Willard of Castleton, whom he married June 4, 1879. She died in July, 1889. He married, Dec. 30, 1889, a third wife, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Adah (Eells) Bangs of Lenox, Mass.

He has been a strong Republican since the formation of the party and has held most of the town offices, serving as county commissioner since 1882. Mr. Baldwin is a stockholder in the Factory Point National Bank and the Battenkill Industrial Society as well as a large owner of real estate.

William J. Fuller, while living with Mr. Baldwin, enlisted in Co. G, 1st Vt. Cavalry and died in Andersonville in August, 1864, and in honor of his memory W. J. Fuller Post, No. 52, G. A. R., in Dorset is named.

In his religious views Mr. Baldwin is a Congregationalist and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Sunday-school and all other means for the advancement of religion in the church and society.

A. T. BALDWIN

BALDWIN, A. T., of Wells River, son of Erastus and Lucinda (Richardson) Baldwin, was born at Topsham, Aug. 31, 1841.

Erastus Baldwin, his father, located at Wells River early in the present century, settled upon a farm in that town and later engaged extensively in the trade of a harness manufacturer, which vocation he pursued until the time of his death, which occurred July 16, 1889.

Mr. A. T. Baldwin received his education at the common schools of the town and at St. Johnsbury Academy and at the age of twenty-four he formed a partnership with his brother, Mr. E. Baldwin. The firm engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business and for twenty years did a larger business than any other concern in the state. In 1879 Mr. A. T. Baldwin was a partner in the firm of Henry, Jay & Baldwin, which operated at Fabyan's, and continued for three years. Then, in connection with Erastus, Jr., he purchased a mill and timber lands at Groton Pond, where the brothers conducted an extensive and profitable lumber business till shortly before the death of Mr. A. T. Baldwin. Soon after his brother's death Mr. E. Baldwin entered into copartnership with Mr. L. D. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, which continued for three years.

Mr. A. T. Baldwin was one of the brightest business men ever reared in the village of Wells River, and left one son, who died three weeks after his father, making his uncle sole heir to the bulk of his property, and the latter, desirous to keep the family name in honorable remembrance, has erected a structure for the village library association as a memorial, which is styled the Baldwin Library Building.

Mr. Erastus Baldwin takes a lively interest in agricultural pursuits and is perhaps best known as the proprietor of the Baldwin Valley Farm, which covers a large area and is one of the leading stock farms in New England. This he has now sold to his son, H. T. Baldwin.

Mr. Erastus Baldwin is president of the Wells River Savings Bank which position itself confirms his character for unstained integrity and business sagacity.

He acts with the Republican party, but, though interested and well informed in national and state affairs, he has chosen to remain a private citizen in spite of many urgent calls to accept important and responsible positions of trust.

He was united in marriage Jan. 6, 1863, to Ellen, daughter of William B. and Mary A. (Chamberlain) Abbott. One son has been born to them: Hammon T.

BALDWIN, FREDERICK W., of Barton, was born at Lowell, Sept. 29, 1848, the son of Asa and Rosalinda (Shedd) Baldwin. He is of English descent, this branch of the Baldwin family being derived from John Baldwin who appears in Billerica, Mass., as early as 1655 and who came from Hertfordshire, England, about 1640.

Frederick was brought up on his father's farm and enjoyed only such advantages for education as the average Vermont farmer gives his children. He attended the district school in his native town until he was seventeen years of age and afterward the Westfield grammar school, the normal school at Johnson and the Vermont Conference Seminary at Montpelier.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN.

At the age of twenty-two he entered the law office of Powers & Gleed at Morrisville and was admitted to the bar of Lamoille county at the December term, 1872, and soon afterward formed a copartnership with Gen. William W. Grout which continued till 1875. Since then Mr. Baldwin has been in the successful practice of his profession in Barton.

In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. In 1872 he was elected assistant secretary of the state Senate and secretary of the same in 1874,-'76,-'78 and state's attorney of Orleans county in 1880. He has been successively elected the Orleans county member of the Republican state committee since 1884. His ability as a member of that committee has been fully demonstrated by his having been elected the secretary and treasurer of the committee in 1886 and in 1888 its chairman, which position he still holds. This year, as a recognition of his zealous work for the party he was elected a presidential elector at large for Vermont, and was the messenger to carry the vote of Vermont to Washington. Mr. Baldwin has always been deeply interested in biography and history, especially that of Vermont, and his library of Vermont books is one of the choicest in the state. In 1886 he published the "Biography of the Bar" of Orleans county, containing a sketch of every lawyer admitted or who had practiced in that county since its organization. Mr. Baldwin has given liberally of his time and money for the development of business in Barton Village, at present being a stockholder and secretary of two corporations for that purpose, the Barton Manufacturing Co. and Barton Hotel Co.

Mr. Baldwin belongs to the Congregational church and has labored earnestly in its behalf.

He married Miss Susan M. Grout, Sept. 24, 1873, by whom he had one child, Edward Grout Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1876. Mr. Baldwin was united in a second marriage Oct. 28, 1878, to Miss Susan M. Hibbard of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALL, FRANKLIN P., of Rockingham, son of Abraham and Hannah (Edwards) Ball, was born in Athens, May 2, 1828.

His education was derived from the customary course at the common schools of the times.

His early life being spent at the home of his parents, he removed at the age of twenty-three to Springfield where he resided and was engaged in manufacturing for thirty years, during this time occupying many responsible positions and representing that town in the General Assembly of 1867-'68. In 1883 Mr. Ball removed his manufacturing business to Bellows Falls in the town of Rockingham, and since that time he has successfully conducted his business from this point.

Politically Mr. Ball has always affiliated with the Republican party and at its hands he has been honored with positions of trust, representing the town in the Legislature of 1888-'90, serving on the committee on railroads, and also as a senator from Windham county in 1892.

Mr. Ball offered his services to his country when the call was made, but owing to his constitution was not accepted.

Mr. Ball first married Margaret Wilson in May, 1852. She died in January, 1855, without issue. He contracted a second alliance with Elizabeth, daughter of Asa and Margaret Meacham, in July, 1857. This union has been

blessed with four children: Margaret E., George F., Everett M., and Winifred E.

Mr. Ball's religious preference is that of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and he has

FRANKLIN P. BALL.

been closely connected with the societies of both Springfield and Bellows Falls, always contributing liberally to their support.

BALLARD, HENRY, son of Jeffrey B. and Amelia (Thompson) Ballard, was born in Tinmouth, April 20, 1839.

His early education was obtained in Tinmouth and at Castleton Seminary, and immediately after his preparatory studies he entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated with high honors in the class of 1861, having been selected to deliver the master's oration at the college commencement three years later.

In September, 1862, he became a student in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and he graduated from that institution in May, 1863, and at the time of his graduation the Hon. Amos Dean, the founder and dean of the school, said of him that he was one of the best students that ever was graduated from that institution. He at that time gave promise of what he has since been noted for—a popular and successful advocate.

After his graduation, in 1863, he at once entered the office of Daniel Roberts, Esq., of Burlington, and there remained until he was admitted to the bar in September, 1863, when he opened an office in that city, where he has resided ever since. In 1864 he was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts.

Mr. Ballard has obtained a well-earned distinction in the practice of his profession, and while he has the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers in the state, he has also been equally successful in the trial of civil cases. He is emphatically a trial lawyer and as a jury advocate he stands among the best. His practice has not been confined to his own locality but has extended into many counties in the state. Among the notable cases in which he has been engaged are the celebrated *crim. con.* case of Shackett against Hammond in Addison county; the National Bank of Brandon against John A. Conant et als, a suit to recover $125,000 lost by reason of alleged forgeries; the Rutland Railroad Co. against ex-Governor John B. Page, noted as the longest jury trial ever had in New England, lasting nine weeks; the cases that arose out of the Hartford bridge accident against the Central Vermont Railroad Co.; the slander case of Lizzie J. Currier against J. B. Richardson in Windsor county; State against Edwin C. Hayden for the murder of his wife at Derby Line; and State against Smith for the murder of his wife by poison at Vergennes. He is an

HENRY BALLARD.

effective speaker on political subjects, and since 1868 his services on the stump have always been in demand during political campaigns, not only in Vermont, but in New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He has sometimes made as many as one

hundred speeches in a single campaign. He is a ready speaker upon all occasions and he has frequently appeared upon the lecture platform.

Soon after the commencement of the civil war in the summer of 1861, and immediately after his graduation from college, Mr. Ballard enlisted as a private and was mustered into service as 2d lieutenant of Co. I, 5th Vt. Vols., and served with this regiment through the Peninsula campaign, being present at the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg and the seven days' fight before Richmond, but he was obliged to resign in July, 1862, on account of ill health.

Mr. Ballard belongs to the Republican party, and was elected to the state Senate from Chittenden county in 1878-'79, serving on the committees of judiciary, state prison, and federal relations. In 1888-'89, he represented the city of Burlington in the lower branch of the Legislature and did effective service on the judiciary and general committees, of which last body he was the chairman. He has been city attorney of Burlington for two years. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, where he was chairman of the important committee on credentials. There were forty-five cases of contested delegates' seats before the committee and much credit was given to him for the manner in which he acquitted himself in that responsible and difficult position. He was one of the reading clerks at the Republican national convention in 1888.

He is a member of the Stannard Post, G. A. R., and was a delegate from that body to the national encampment in San Francisco, in 1886, and has been judge advocate for that order in Vermont. For many years he has been a member of the Webster Historical Society of Boston, and of the Home Market Club of Boston, also of the American Institute of Civics, New York City. He was a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, Burlington, and of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, and of the Vermont Fish and Game League.

In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and he takes an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 15, 1863, to Annie J., daughter of Robert and Huldah (Bailey) Scott of Burlington, and he has four children: Kate (Mrs. James B. Henderson of Burlington), Frank Scott, Mary E., and Maude.

BALLOU, HOSEA BERTHIER, of Whitingham, son of Hosea Faxon and Mary (Ballou) Ballou, was born Jan. 8, 1826, in Monroe, Mass. His father was a Universalist minister, and he is a grandson of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, father and founder of Universalism in America.

Mr. Ballou's education was obtained in the district schools and at the old Whitingham Academy. Early in life he served an apprenticeship and became a carpenter and joiner, which occupation has employed him more or less during his life.

Mr. Ballou has held every town office of importance, has been town clerk continuously since 1857, and was assistant clerk for fourteen years previous to that time; this is a record of service unsurpassed by any in the state. He was deputy sheriff for some fifteen years, and has been a justice of the peace for a long period. In 1876 he was made an assistant judge of the county court, and held that office six years.

In his political views Judge Ballou is a Republican. In the time of the war he was enrolling officer for his district, and was active in filling the required quotas, and urging men to enlist. He has never belonged to any secret societies, and is a Universalist in his religious preferences.

Perhaps no man in his vicinity has oftener been called upon as an arbitrator; and for forty-five years he has been conspicuously engaged in probate matters.

Judge Ballou was married June 22, 1856, to Adelia A., daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Bowen) Murdock. Of this union there is one daughter: Flora A. (Mrs. F. D. Stafford of North Adams, Mass.)

BARNEY, HERBERT R., of Chester, son of Allen and Mary L. (Willet) Barney, was born in Shrewsbury, August 27, 1856.

He received his early education in the public and private schools of Shrewsbury. Leaving home at the age of fifteen he went to Plattsburg, N. Y., remaining there one year as clerk and telegraph operator. Returning to Shrewsbury at the age of nineteen, he assumed the responsible position of train dispatcher, the duties of which he discharged for two years. In 1877 he settled at Chester, and has acted in the capacity of station agent there till the present time.

He was elected as a Republican to the Legislature of 1888, and was an efficient member of the committee on corporations. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic order, holding several eminent positions, as well as Past Grand of Chelsea Lodge, No. 39, of I. O. O. F.

He married, June 7, 1880, Emma F., daughter of Alden and Mary (Stuart) Howe of Ludlow. They have one child: Florence M.

BARRETT, BYRON SIMEON, of Burlington, son of Solomon and Apphia (Mil-

ler) Barrett, was born in Madrid, N. Y., Dec 11, 1831.

His father, Solomon Barrett, was well known as the author of a series of grammars of the English, Latin, Greek, German and French languages, and the subject of this sketch was also the author of a work on English grammar, having been educated at the Utica (N. Y.) Academy and the Rochester Collegiate Institute.

He married, June 6, 1855, Ellen P., daughter of Jacob and Rispah (Burlingame) Jones of Madrid, N. Y. Four children have been born to them, all now living: William Wallace, Nellie (Mrs. E. C. Browne), John Francis, and Franklin Clark.

BYRON SIMEON BARRETT.

From 1860 to 1869 Mr. Barrett was associated in business with the firm of John F. Henry & Co., druggists, and had the management of the Montreal branch of their business. He then removed to New York where he was associated with Mr. Henry in the New York house. He then engaged in printing and literary work and contributed for several years to Puck and other metropolitan journals.

He visited Europe and spent two years in traveling through the states and territories west of the Missouri, and from the material gathered during the course of his travels there he has prepared a lecture entitled "Out West," which he is now delivering.

In 1889 he located at Burlington and established the newspaper The Earth, and in 1893 his firm, Barrett & Johnsons, bought the Vermont Farmers' Advocate and since then he has had editorial charge of both papers.

Mr. Barrett has never been an office-seeker, but did some campaign work for Abraham Lincoln in 1859, and during his residence of nearly twenty years in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was active in Republican politics and was for several years connected with the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, and was at one time an officer in the Grand Lodge of the S. of T. in the Province of Quebec. He is also an amateur musician of some note, having composed over sixty vocal and instrumental pieces that have been published by Ditson and other publishers.

Mr. Barrett is not a native Vermonter, but has cast his lines with us and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of this state, whose interests he conserves in both his papers with all the ability he can command.

BARSTOW, JOHN L., of Shelburne, son of Heman and Lorain (Lyon) Barstow, was born in Shelburne, Feb. 21, 1832. His parents were of English descent, and several of his ancestors served in the colonial and Revolutionary wars.

He received his education in the schools of his native town, and began to teach in the district school at the age of fifteen. He went West at an early age and was engaged in active business in Detroit, but in 1857 returned to Shelburne and began farming, assuming the charge of his aged parents. In the fall of 1861, while serving as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Montpelier, he was appointed on the non-commissioned staff of the 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was afterwards successively promoted to the rank of adjutant, captain, and major, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service June 22, 1864. He entered the service with robust health and vigorous constitution, but nearly three years of arduous service in the swamps and miasmatic climate of Louisiana shattered both, and for many years malarial diseases deterred him from entering upon any active business pursuit. When he was made major, the rank and file of his old company presented him with a beautiful sword, and when he left the regiment, the men who were mustered out with him presented him with another still more elegant. These two memorial gifts are justly preserved with great pride as evincing the regard of the enlisted men after they had served with him in the field.

The historian of his regiment says: "When, after the bloody fight of June 14, 1863, in

John L. Barstow

front of Port Hudson, General Banks called for volunteers to head a storming column for a final attack, Captain Barstow was one of the brave men who stepped forward to form the forlorn hope." He was acting adjutant general under Generals Thomas and Weitzel; participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part; was complimented for eminent service in the field, for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, and honorably mentioned for his personal services. He had hardly reached home after leaving the army before he was called into state service by the offer of a responsible position in the recruiting service by Adjutant General Washburn, which office he was obliged to decline on account of shattered health. In September, 1864, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and it was during this session that the St. Albans raid occurred. At the request of General Washburn, Major Barstow immediately repaired to the scene of action and was sent into Canada on a special mission, subsequently was made commander of one of the brigades of militia raised by the state in consequence of that daring raid. He was placed in command of the forces on the northwestern frontier of the state, and remained on duty until relieved by General Stannard in January, 1865. In September of that same year he was again elected to the Legislature by the unanimous vote of his town, and in the years 1866 and 1867 he was elected senator from Chittenden county. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant to the office of U. S. pension agent at Burlington which he held for nearly eight years. He at once set about reforms that were of great benefit to the needy pensioner, and so discharged the duties of the office as to call from Hon. Carl Schurz, then secretary of the interior, an autograph letter of thanks. In 1879 Governor Proctor appointed him state commissioner for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and he rendered effective service in securing government aid for the undertaking, and for the monument, and in the arrangements for the celebration.

In 1880 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor for the biennial term, and in 1882 was elected Governor, the nominations to each office having been made by the unanimous vote of the respective conventions. He was the first Governor of Vermont to call the attention of the law-making power to the alleged discriminating and excessive rates of freight by transportation companies, and urged the creation of an effective railroad commission.

Colonel Carpenter, in his history of the 8th regiment, says: "The Ely riots occurred during Governor Barstow's term of office, and his course in requiring that justice should precede force, and that the riotous miners be paid their honest dues, attracted much favorable comment throughout the country."

The resolution of the Legislature of 1884, requesting the Vermont delegation in Congress to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the interstate commerce law, was passed in pursuance of Governor Barstow's recommendation. At the close of his administration the Rutland Herald gave utterance to the general opinion of his constituents when it declared that "he had been as careful, independent, able and efficient a ruler as Vermont had enjoyed for twenty years."

The above sketch might be largely extended, as he has held many other appointments of trust and honor, such as president of the Officers' Reunion Society; trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College; trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank; commissioner to fix and purchase a site for the Bennington battle monument, etc., etc. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison to serve on a commission with Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., to treat with the Navajoe Indians, and the work was brought to a successful and satisfactory conclusion. He was also disbursing officer of the commission, and to the astonishment of the treasury officers, returned nearly one-half of the appropriation for expenses. In 1893 at the request of Governor Fuller he has acted with the executive committee of the national anti-trust society. In regard to these elective offices it can be stated, as was said by Ashael Peck when he was elected Governor, "Neither solicitation nor hint of ambition for this dignity ever emanated from him." Governor Barstow never directly nor indirectly solicited the vote or influence of any man for any elective office.

He is, in religious preference, an Episcopalian, and has been a Mason since 1853; he is also a member of the Grand Army and Loyal Legion.

He was married Oct. 28, 1858, to Laura Maeck, granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Maeck, the first physician settled in Shelburne. Mrs. Barstow died March 11, 1885, leaving two sons: Frederick M., born March 3, 1860, who was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1880, and is now a civil engineer; and Charles L., born May 23, 1867, who was graduated from Union College in 1889, and is now in New York City.

BARRON, LYMAN P., of Washington, was born in Washington, Nov. 27, 1820.

His grandfather, Isaac Barron of Brookfield, Mass., held the commission of lieutenant in the Revolutionary army signed by John

Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, was captured by the British and held a prisoner in an English man-o'-war for several years. His family supposed him dead. Recaptured after a daring attempt to escape, during which he suffered incredible peril and hardship, he was at length exchanged, and, with a bullet in his thigh, the unfortunate result of his effort to free himself from prison, he was restored to his family and was soon afterward drowned in the Connecticut river. His son Eleziah, when a boy of ten, in the company of Thaddeus White, went from Hanover to Washington, then a wilderness, over a route marked by blazed trees a distance of forty miles, whence the boy returned alone. Soon the family removed to Washington. In due time Eleziah married and the subject of this sketch was the youngest of ten children. His mother's maiden name was Albea Dickenson.

Mr. Lyman Barron has lived upon his farm for fifty-two years, an active and influential man in business and public affairs, represented Washington for six years in the Legislature, has served as sheriff or deputy sheriff a nearly continuous term since 1850, a position for which he is well adapted from his shrewd perception and fearless action.

He married, March 22, 1852, Emily A., daughter of Henry and Betsey (Little) Godfrey. They have one daughter: Ada Louise (Barron) Dwinell of Taunton, Mass.

BATES, EDWARD L., of Bennington, son of William and Melissa (Scribner) Bates, was born in Bennington, June 24, 1869.

He received his education in the graded schools of Bennington, supplemented by a course of instruction at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. Choosing the legal profession as a business of life, in 1875 he entered the office of Gardner & Harman, of Bennington, where he remained until 1882, when he formed a partnership with James K. Batchelder, Esq., which continues to the present time.

Mr. Bates was admitted to practice at the bar of the Bennington county court June 12, 1882, and more recently to that of the United States district and circuit courts. He has also been appointed United States commissioner for Vermont.

Though a general practitioner he gives especial attention to criminal and office practice. Outside of his profession he deals largely in real estate in Bennington, Petersburg and Cambridge, N. Y.

He is a firm adherent of the Republican party, and through their votes has been appointed to many positions of trust and honor. For several years he discharged the duties of auditor and village clerk in Bennington, was state's attorney, and was commissioned by Governors Page and Fuller as special prosecutor of criminal offences. He has acted as corporation counsel for the village of Bennington, and was secretary of the citizens' committee of fifty at the dedication of the Bennington battle monument. In 1892 he was made a member of the staff of Governor Fuller, with the rank of colonel. He is very active in town and political affairs and is an eloquent and powerful orator in political campaigns.

Colonel Bates was united in wedlock in May, 1882, to Jennie M., daughter of Buel and Mary (Eames) Rockwood, who died in 1884. He contracted a second alliance May 17, 1887, with Estella, daughter of Perry W. and Lucy (Green) Elbred, of Hoosick, N. Y. Of this latter marriage there are issue Beulah Bell and William Leroy Bates.

Colonel Bates is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic order, having held several offices in the local lodge as well as that of Grand Orator of the Lodge of Perfection. He belongs to the Bennington Council and the Oriental Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he has also affiliated with Tucker Lodge, I. O. O. F.

BAXTER, EDWARD K., of Sharon, was born in Barton, Feb. 3, 1840, the youngest

EDWARD K. BAXTER.

in a family of seven children of Harry and Deborah (Steele) Baxter.

After the death of his father he removed to Sharon and lived with an uncle, and this town has since been his home.

His education was received at the common schools and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He studied medicine with Drs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby of Hanover, N. H., attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1864. Has been assistant physician at the Hartford, Conn., Insane Retreat, and at Sanford Hall, a private asylum at Flushing, L. I., and is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Baxter is a Republican, and has always been active and prominent in the politics of the town, having for several years served as chairman of the town committee, superintendent of schools and represented the town in the General Assembly of 1886.

Not being dependent on the practice of his profession he has had time and opportunity to indulge a natural fondness for agricultural pursuits and the study of the natural sciences, especially botany, mineralogy, ornithology and microscopy.

He was one of the principal organizers and promoters of the Sharon Co-operative Creamery Association, and has served as its president and treasurer.

Owing to impaired health and the pressure of business cares, Dr. Baxter has recently withdrawn from the practice of his profession, and will henceforth devote himself to the care of his own business and the execution of certain large and important trusts now devolving upon him.

Religiously Dr. Baxter is a Congregationalist, and for many years has been clerk and treasurer of the church and society in Sharon, and its most liberal friend and supporter. Humane, philanthropic and educational work have claimed his interest and support to a considerable degree, as a recent gift of five thousand dollars to Kimball Union Academy in her hour of need can testify.

Dr. Baxter was married, Sept. 5, 1880, to Sarah S., daughter of Col. Gardner and Susan (Steele) Burbank.

BEAN, CROMWELL PHELPS, of West Glover, was born in the town of Glover, April 4, 1846, was the son of Amos Phelps and Phila E. (Sartwell) Bean.

Since his education at the public schools and Orleans Liberal Institute he has devoted himself to the cultivation of the old homestead. He has also extensively dealt in farm products and is an extensive breeder of Morgan and George Wilkes horses.

A strong Democrat in politics he has held about every town office that could be conferred upon him, and in 1882, by the help of the Republicans, was elected to the Legislature, being the first Democrat who had been sent there since his father in 1859.

He is a member of Orleans Lodge, F. & A. M., and his religious preferences are those of Universalism.

CROMWELL PHELPS BEAN.

He married, Dec. 22, 1867, Alpa M., daughter of Ira and Lavina (Camp) Emery of Burke, by whom he has had two children: Carl W., and Ida L.

BECKETT, GEORGE, of Williamstown, son of William S. and Polly (Pool) Beckett, was born in Williamstown, May 14, 1833. The father was a prominent and highly respected citizen of that town, filling several offices of trust and usefulness: thirty years justice of the peace, town clerk thirty-five years, and captain of the local militia company, besides being four times representative from the town. The son received a common school education only, which he has supplemented by extensive reading and intelligent self-culture. He has been successful in business, amassing a modest competence, a part of which he has invested in real estate in his native town. He has been influential in founding several stock companies, especially the Williamstown Granite Co., giving a great impetus to the business of that place. As librarian he has been an untiring worker for the Williamstown Social Library, which was started in 1801 with only thirty-five volumes.

Mr. Beckett is a Democrat, is town clerk and treasurer, having held these positions for

more than ten years. He was an incorporator of the Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co., and now holds the position of treasurer, and is a deacon in the Congregational church.

He married, June 21, 1855, Belle R., daughter of Calvin and Dolly (Delano) Flint. They have one son, Charles Henry, who graduated with distinguished honors at Dartmouth and afterwards at Columbia Law School. He is the author of "Who Is John Noman?" and is now a member of the eminent law firm of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, of New York City.

BEDELL, HENRY EDSON, of Newport, son of James G. and Amanda (Smith) Bedell, was born in Troy, July 26, 1836.

He was educated in the district schools of Westfield and before the war was a farmer, while his present occupation is that of an

HENRY EDSON BEDELL.

auctioneer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 11th Regt. In this organization he was successively promoted from private through the grades of corporal and sergeant to that of 2d lieutenant. The regiment was first stationed in the defenses of Washington, but was afterwards engaged in the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and on the Welden R. R.; returned to Washington, and driving back the rebels at Berryville, then up the Shenandoah Valley, again returned to Washington and was afterwards detached to Harper's Ferry and after many forced marches and skirmishes around that place finally met the enemy at Opequan, where Lieutenant Bedell, acting as captain of the second company was struck by a shell which carried off his left leg and injured him severely in the right hand. He was conveyed to the temporary hospital on the field and suffered the amputation of his leg. A few days later the sick and wounded were ordered to be transferred to Harper's Ferry As Lieutenant Bedell was so much exhausted it was impossible to move him and he was left in the hands of the rebels, and would have perished had it not been for the kindness of a rebel lady in the neighborhood of the battlefield, who removed him to her own house and though her means could but barely furnish the necessities of life she nursed him with such care and attention that he was finally able to be transported within the Union lines.

Lieutenant Bedell married, March 3, 1856, Emeline, daughter of Aaron and Lucinda (Hitchcock) Burba of Westfield. Six children have been born to them: De Etta J. (died March 9, 1879), Lucena A. (Mrs. Nolton McClaflin of Montgomery), Alden N. (died Nov. 3, 1892), Herman A., Betty Nanny, and James A.

Mr. Bedell is a Republican and while in Westfield acted as the constable of the town. After the close of the war he was for twenty years an employe of the United States as custom house officer. For five years of this period he was stationed at Richford and Berkshire and for fifteen years discharged the duties of inspector and deputy collector at Newport.

He is a Methodist in his religious creed; was one of the charter members and founders of Baxter Post, No. 51, G. A. R., and has been its junior commander.

BENEDICT, GEORGE GRANVILLE, son of George Wyllys and Eliza (Dewey) Benedict, was born in Burlington, Dec. 26, 1826.

Mr. G. G. Benedict prepared for matriculation at college in the academy at Burlington, entered the University of Vermont and graduated with honors in 1847, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1850. In 1865 he was elected member of the corporation of the university and was also appointed its secretary.

Subsequent to his graduation Mr. Benedict taught in the city of New York for about twelve months, and for the three following years was employed in building the lines of the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Co. In 1853 he acquired a proprietary interest in the daily and weekly Burlington Free Press, became associate editor, and is now editor-in-chief of the same paper. He was also postmaster of Burlington and president of the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Co. from 1860 to 1864.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 12th Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Militia. In January, 1863, he was promoted to a lieutenant, and later was appointed aid de camp on the staff of Gen. George J. Stannard, commanding the 2d brigade of Vt Vols. At the expiration of Lieutenant Benedict's term of service he was honorably discharged on the 14th of July, 1863. In 1865 he held the office of assistant inspector general with the rank of major.

In 1866 he was appointed aid de camp on the staff of Gov. Paul Dillingham, with the rank of colonel. In 1869 he was elected to the state Senate from Chittenden county, and served in the committees on education and military affairs. Re-elected to the same body in the following year, he served therein as chairman of the committee on education and in the committee on military affairs.

In civil life Colonel Benedict also served as director of the old Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Very appropriately, too, in view of his antecedents, he has been corresponding secretary of the Vermont Historical Society for a long series of years. In 1879 Colonel Benedict was appointed by Governor Proctor state military historian to prepare a history of the part taken by Vermont in the war for the Union, which work he did with painstaking care and great literary ability.

He was married on the 27th of October, 1853, to Mary Anne, daughter of Edward and Abigail Frances (Warner) Kellogg of Canaan, N. Y. One daughter was the issue of this union. Mrs. Benedict died on the 9th of November, 1857. Mr. Benedict married as his second wife on the 22d of December, 1864, Catherine Almira, daughter of the Rev. Alvin Pease, D. D., and Martha (Howes) Pease of Rochester, N. Y. A daughter, who died in infancy, and one son were the fruits of his second marriage.

BENTON, JOSIAH H., of Maidstone son of Samuel S. Benton, was born in Waterford, Aug. 8, 1816.

He received his education in the common schools of Waterford and St. Johnsbury and at Lyndon Academy, concluding his studies at Burr Seminary, Manchester. He left his paternal home at the age of seventeen to pursue his education, relying on his own unaided efforts to effect this praiseworthy endeavor. After teaching several successive terms at Belchertown, Mass., and Montpelier, and in the meanwhile pursuing his theological studies, he was ordained as minister of the Congregational church and settled in West Addison, but soon went to Northfield, and afterwards to Michigan as a conventional delegate and settled at Clinton, Mich. Then he received a call to Port Huron, but in a year returned to Clinton. Malaria compelled him to return East. He now resides upon his farm of eight hundred and fifty acres on the Connecticut river.

An outspoken advocate of the Republican party, Mr. Benton has filled several important town offices and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1870.

He married at Putney, August 12, 1841, Martha E., daughter of David and Hulda Danforth. From this marriage there were four children: Josiah H., Jr., Martha E., Mary, and Robert. At Newbury, Oct. 9, 1856, he married for his second wife Harriet B., daughter of Nathaniel and Silence Niles. From this union there were eight children: Samuel S., Harriet Maria, Ben Butler, Joseph, Caroline E., Hugh Henry, John Edwin, and Mary Edith.

BENNETT, EDWARD DEWEY, of Bennington, son of Daniel J. and Martha (Dewey) Bennett, was born in Middlebury, Dec 6, 1843. Descended from Daniel Bennett, a soldier of the war of 1812.

His early education was derived from an attendance in the schools of Middlebury, where he fitted for college, and taught school

EDWARD DEWEY BENNETT.

in Upton and Middlebury. In 1863 he was employed as foreman of a construction gang by the Western Union Telegraph Co. Gaining a knowledge of the art from this experience, he removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., where he was placed in charge of the office, and was also employed by the Bennington

& Rutland R. R. in a similar capacity at the former city. Here he remained until 1885, when he was made superintendent of that railway, a position which he still retains. In addition he has acted in the capacity of train dispatcher and auditor of passenger and freight accounts of the Harlem extension and superintendent of the Lebanon Springs and Bennington & Glastonbury R. R.

Mr. Bennett is affiliated with the Republican party, but his business has left him no time to hold or seek office ; nevertheless he is now serving his third term as member of the Bennington graded school board, and in 1892 was made president of that body. He has joined the Bennington Historical Society, and was one of the committee of fifty who served at the dedication of the Bennington monument. In 1888 he received an appointment on the staff of Governor Dillingham, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Bennett was wedded Sept. 15, 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sophronia (Hurd) Cushman. Their union has been blessed with three children: Edward Cushman, Charles Henry, and Bessie Dewey Bennett.

Colonel Bennett is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, and has occupied the positions of deacon and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is much interested in the Y. M. C. A., and has been a member for three years of their state executive board as well as charter member of the local organization. He is allied to the Masonic fraternity, and has presided in the East in Mt. Anthony Lodge, No. 13.

BILLINGS, FREDERICK, son of Oel and Sophia (Wetherbe) Billings, was born in Royalton, Sept. 27, 1823.

He received his preparatory education at Kimball Union Academy and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844. He then studied law in the office of Oliver P. Chandler of Woodstock and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Billings began the practice of law in San Francisco, Cal., and for thirteen years continued it as a member of the firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings. Three years later he made a trip to Oregon and Washington to restore his health, after which he returned to the East and settled in Woodstock, purchasing, about 1870, the property known as the Marsh estate. There he made the most beautiful home in Vermont.

Mr. Billings not only took first rank as a lawyer but was equally prominent among the men of great business ability who spanned the continent with railways. His energies were specially devoted to the Northern Pacific R. R. in which he was long a director, for many years the manager of its land department and for two years its president.

He did signal service in saving California to the Union during the rebellion, and when President Lincoln was considering the reconstruction of his cabinet for his second term he assured the California delegation of his intention to appoint Mr. Billings a member to represent that state. After the death of Mr. Lincoln the Legislature of California passed a resolution requesting his successor to give Mr. Billings a cabinet position as the representative of the Pacific coast.

FREDERICK BILLINGS.

He was married in New York, March 31, 1862, to Julia Parmly, daughter of Dr. Eleazer and Annie M. (Smith) Parmly. Their children were seven: Parmly (died, 1888), Laura, Frederick, Mary Montagu, Elizabeth, Ehrick (died, 1889), and Richard.

Mr. Billings died in Woodstock, Sept. 30, 1890.

His was a manhood not absorbed in great professional and business successes ; it went out to his fellow-men in benefactions large and innumerable.

Rev. L. G. Ware, himself since deceased, wrote of him in November, 1890, the following words of one Christian gentleman of another: "The trustees of the Vermont State Library desire to place on their record, and to express in their report to the General Assembly, their regret in the lamented death of their fellow-trustee, the Hon. Frederick

Billings. Occurring within the first of his membership of the board, it leaves them to miss the friendly presence and genial companionship which they promised themselves, and deprived of the sympathy and aid they were looking forward to from the wise interest he was known to have in library affairs; an interest in the collection of valuable books and their proper bestowal, which he specially manifested in the gift he made to the University of the State of the scholarly library of the late Hon. George P. Marsh, and in the erection of the beautiful library building which bears his name and has become his fit and noble monument. But regret in Mr. Billings' decease, the trustees are well aware, is to be had on larger grounds than those personal to themselves in the intimacy and conduct of their board. They have to lament in his departure the loss of a true lover of Vermont, who had a quick eye for the beauty of its hills and a heart quick for the tradition of patriotism and integrity among its people. He was the large-minded citizen, to whom all the interests of his native state were dear, but dearest its highest concerns of education and all intellectual advantage of moral worth and religious conviction."

BISBEE, EDWARD W., of Barre, son of Elijah W. and Lydia (Brown) Bisbee, was born in Waitsfield, Feb. 27, 1856.

EDWARD W. BISBEE.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and later at Barre Academy, from which he was graduated in 1875. He studied law in Montpelier and was admitted to practice at the Washington county bar at the September term of court, 1879. He located at Barre in the following November and has since practiced his profession there.

Mr. Bisbee has been an enterprising and successful young man, a public-spirited citizen, and has assisted in supplying the needs of the town, being popular with all classes of the community as a gentleman of good judgment and sterling integrity. In 1886 he was one of the incorporators and organizers of the Barre Water Co., which furnishes the village and its inhabitants with an abundant supply of water for public and domestic uses, and since its organization he has been a director and its secretary. He is also a stockholder in the electric light company, which furnishes lights for the towns of Montpelier and Barre. In 1892 he was one of the incorporators and commissioners to effect the organization of the Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co., and is one of its stockholders.

He was state's attorney for Washington county four years, 1886-'90. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a Republican; religious preference Universalist.

Mr. Bisbee was married in Montpelier, Jan. 20, 1886, to Julia B., daughter of John and Maria (Wilson) Snow.

BINGHAM, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Stowe, was the son of Elias and Martha (Robinson) Bingham. His birthplace was Fletcher, and he was born April 15, 1813.

His father, Elias Bingham, in early life came from Connecticut and settled in Fletcher, which he represented in the Legislature, dying in 1839.

William H. H. Bingham received his education in the schools of his native place and at the St. Albans Academy. When of age he began the study of law in the office of O.W. Butler, Esq., of Stowe and was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1836. He first opened an office in Stowe, entering at once upon an active professional practice and continued there until 1874. He has deservedly obtained a very high local reputation as a business lawyer and collector, which specialty has brought him into intimate relations with nearly all the merchants and business men of his vicinity. These circumstances combined with his great personal popularity gave him a most extensive practice for a rural community. Relying on his good judgment and professional skill very many cases were referred to him by the county and supreme court in his capacity of auditor, referee, commissioner and master in chancery. He has served four terms as state's attorney for Lamoille county.

W. W. W. Bingham.

Mr. Bingham has always been and still is identified with the national Democratic party. In 1853 he represented Stowe in the Legislature, the same year was elected county commissioner and in 1862 a member of the Council of Censors and was its clerk. From 1853 to 1857 he was pension agent for the eastern department of Vermont. A member of the last constitutional convention in 1870, he was appointed in 1878 one of the directors of the state's prison and house of correction and for fourteen years served in that capacity. On three occasions Mr. Bingham was Democratic candidate for the chief magistracy of Vermont and has received the largest number of votes ever cast for a member of that party. Twice he has been selected as congressional candidate from his district.

He was for many years director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Montpelier, and for ten years its president. He has also been a director of many banks, insurance and railroad companies and is now a director of the Central Vermont R. R., and director of the National Life Insurance Co., and Waterbury National Bank. He also organized a company, of which he became a president, to erect a magnificent hotel in the village of Stowe near the base of Mt. Mansfield, and under his careful supervision this enterprise was successfully accomplished, as well as the building of a smaller house upon the summit with a carriage road leading from the valley to its door, thus attracting multitudes of strangers and tourists. He is always known as Governor Bingham, and now that he counts more than fourscore years is yet young in mind and is always gladly greeted by the younger men of his profession for that, like all who know him, they respect and love him.

Mr. Bingham married, July 31, 1838, Orpha R., daughter of Riverius Camp, Esq., a prominent citizen of Stowe. She died without issue in November, 1891, mourned by all who knew her.

BIXBY, ARMENTUS BOYDEN, of Poultney, son of William Armentus and Hannah (Stoddard) Bixby, was born in Mount Holly, June 26, 1834.

He is of English descent on both sides and is of the seventh generation from Joseph Bixby, who emigrated from the mother country in 1637 and settled in Massachusetts. The English branch of the Bixby family are of Danish origin. On the Stoddard side he is of the sixth generation from Anthony Stoddard who came from London to Boston in 1639. Anthony Stoddard was a descendant of William Stoddard, a knight who came from Normandy to England, A. D. 1066, with William the Conqueror, who was his cousin.

While he was still an infant his parents moved to Shellersville, O., where both of them died, leaving him an orphan at the age of seven years. He returned to Vermont and obtained his support by labor upon the farm during the summer, while devoting his winters to attendance at the district schools. At the age of nineteen he decided to educate himself as a physician. Commencing his preparatory studies at Black River Academy, Ludlow, and Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H., he entered Castleton Medical College from which he graduated in 1858, completing his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He began his professional labors at Londonderry in 1860, and built up a large and extensive practice in that and the adjoining towns. Obeying the call of duty, he offered his services to the government and was made assistant surgeon of the 4th Regt. Vt. Vols., continuing in the army from Oct. 6, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1864, when he returned to his former labors. In 1882 he was compelled to abandon his practice on account of ill health and removed to Poultney, where he now resides.

In his religious belief Dr. Bixby is a liberal Baptist. He has always been an active worker in the church, but his labors have never been characterized by narrow sectarianism. For some years he was a licensed preacher in the Methodist church and labored as a revivalist with marked success.

During the agitation of the slavery question he was a strong opponent of that institution and has ever acted with the Republican party till 1884, when he withdrew and became an active Prohibitionist. He was a member of their state committee for a number of years and chairman of the state convention of 1888. He was sent as a delegate to the national convention which nominated Clinton B. Fisk for the presidential chair. His eminent qualifications for official position were demonstrated by the fact that he was the choice of his constituents for the position of state treasurer in 1888 and his popularity was evinced by his running ahead of his ticket. He also received the nomination for the position of judge of probate for Rutland county in 1892. In the presidential campaign in 1888 he took the platform and advocated the principles of his party in nearly all parts of the state, speaking eloquently and effectively.

Dr. Bixby was united in marriage March 17, 1857, to Annie, daughter of Luther and Polly (Hemmenway) French of Mt. Holly, who died June 10, 1860, leaving one daughter, Lola Ann. He married for his second wife, Oct. 9, 1862, Elnora E., daughter of Lewis and Mary (Aiken) Howard of London-

A. B. Bixby.

derry. One daughter has blessed the union. Salome Eliza.

Dr. Bixby is pre-eminently a self-made man, who, left an orphan in early childhood, yet struggled successfully to educate himself and by unaided efforts attained an honored position in the community. Independent in idea and action he is respected by all who know him for the probity of his life and character and has always proved himself a firm friend to those in adversity and a kind and considerate neighbor; of him it can be truly said in the words of Sir Henry Walton, "his armor is his honest thought, and simple truth his highest skill."

BISHOP, WILLIAM H., of Island Pond, son of John R. and Harriet (Kemp) Bishop was born at Margate, Kent county, England, August 24, 1851.

He obtained his education in the English schools of Margate, came to this country in June, 1868, and ten years after settled at Island Pond. Soon after his arrival, he purchased the Essex County Herald and has conducted this paper ever since. Mr. Bishop has established a lively local correspondence in every quarter of the county and made his paper in fact as well as name the Herald of Essex County.

Mr. Bishop is a Republican from conviction and though born a foreigner is instinctively American. He has been a delegate to state and county conventions, a member of the Republican county committee for several years and has acted more than once as its chairman.

He has been for ten years one of the wardens of the Protestant Episcopal church, secretary of Island Pond Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M., and he is prominent in the lodge and encampment of the I. O. O. F.

He was married Sept. 22, 1875, to Clara M., daughter of James and Matilda (Hayward) Wyatt. They have had five children: Alfred Ernest, William Henry, Roy A., Hubert Stanley, and Arthur William (deceased).

BISSELL, EDGAR N., of East Shoreham, son of Solomon L. and Martha M. (Atwood) Bissell, was born Sept. 4, 1840, at Shoreham.

He obtained his early education at home and later on at Newton Academy. Engaged in the occupation of farming and cultivating a large portion of the land upon which his grandfather settled in 1777, Mr Bissell has been principally known as a breeder and exporter of Merino sheep and is considered as one of the best authorities of the state in this matter. He is a frequent and valued contributor to various agricultural journals. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1882; was state cattle commissioner under Governor Ormsbee; president of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, 1880 '81; also president of the Vermont Sheep Shearers' Association from 1886 to 1891 and occupied the chief executive office of Addison County Agricultural Society from 1886 to 1892. He is now serving on the committee of the Natural Wool Growers' Association, and for three years has been chairman of that committee. Appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture by Governor Dillingham he resigned the office to give his attention to other matters.

Mr. Bissell has received the Masonic degree, conferred in the lodge, chapter and commandery.

He married, first, Sophia N., daughter of Daniel and Nancy Needham of Whiting, on March 4, 1863, at Shoreham. From this union five children were born: Henry E., Edward S., Helen N., Annie J, and Maude S. His first wife died in August, 1888. On Dec. 28, 1889, he was married to Franc F., daughter of Jerry and Susan Parker of Shoreham.

Having a large acquaintance, not only in but beyond his native town, he is universally esteemed and no one is considered to have acquired a greater skill in his specialties than himself.

BISSELL, WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS, late of Burlington, son of Dr. Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Washburn) Bissell, was born in Randolph, Nov. 10, 1814.

He received his preliminary education in the Randolph public schools and academy, and was graduated from the classical course of the U. V. M. in 1838. In the following year he was employed as a teacher in Bishop Hopkins' School for Boys, at the same time studying for the ministry. Later, in partnership with G. B. Eastman, he established a private school in Detroit. In 1838 he was a candidate for Holy Orders in the diocese of New York, in which state, for a brief space, he was instructor in the institution at Troy. In 1839 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Onderdonk of Cavalry Church, New York City. Soon after his ordination he was established as rector at West Troy, and was afterwards called to Lyons, where he remained till 1848, then changed his pastorate to Genesee, N. Y. In 1868 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Vermont, with his residence at Burlington.

Bishop Bissell was an Independent in his political views, always voting for the man fitted for office, irrespective of party. He was much interested in missionary work, being connected with all societies working under the authority of the Episcopal church.

He was united in marriage August 29, 1838, to Martha, daughter of Phineas and Maria (Cotton) Moulton of West Randolph. Five children blessed this union: Martha E. (Mrs. Willard S. Pope of Detroit), Laura A. (widow of Surgeon Charles S. Gray, U. S. Navy), Mary A. (Mrs. G. Shaw of Burlington), John H., and William A.

BIXBY, HIRA L., of Chelsea, son of Ichabod and Susanna (Lewis) Bixby, was born in Chelsea, Sept. 13, 1833.

Educated in the common schools and at the academy at Chelsea, he remained upon his father's farm until he was thirty-one years of age, when after studying the art of photography he pursued that occupation in Burlington for eight years and then returned to his native place, occupying himself chiefly with farming and photography.

In 1881 he originated a plan for signaling the weather forecasts by means of steam whistles, which was received with favor by the weather bureau, and after the latter was transferred from the war to the agricultural department, it was adopted and is now in successful operation.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Bixby has held most of the town offices and is esteemed a prudent and public-spirited citizen by his fellow-townsmen. He represented Chelsea in the Legislature of 1886, where he introduced a proposal for the first secret ballot system ever brought before that body, and though it failed at the time its principles were to a great extent embodied in the law of 1890.

BLAISDELL, EDSON G., of Bridport, son of Josiah and Cleora (Munsill) Blaisdell, was born in Richford, Dec. 13, 1846. His grandfather was one of the original settlers of the place and his father, for several years, represented the town in the state Legislature.

He received his early training in the public schools of Richford and at the high school of Fairfax. Graduating from the Commercial College at Burlington in 1864, he pursued his studies at the Dartmouth Medical School, and finally graduated, in 1871, from the medical department of the University of Vermont, as the valedictorian of his class. Clerk at quartermaster's department at City Point during the civil war, he afterward went to Texas, but in 1871 established himself as a physician at Bridport, where he has built up a lucrative practice.

A Republican in politics he has held several town offices, notably that of superintendent of schools; is a member of the Addison County Medical Society and of the Masonic order. For the past twelve years he has been the clerk of the Congregational Society of Bridport. Somewhat reserved and an opponent of all display in his manner of living he possesses the affection of all who come into intimate relation with him.

He was married in Bridport, June 17, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Oliver and Sarah Eldredge. From this union two children are living: Cleora G., and Harry E.

BLISS, JOSHUA ISHAM, of Burlington, son of Moses and Sophia (Isham) Bliss, was born in Burlington, Nov. 19, 1830

His ancestors originally came from the county of Devonshire, in England, emigrating to Boston in 1635. Mr. Bliss, after a preparatory course in the academies at Shelburne and Burlington, entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated with high honors in 1852. He then took a position in a private school in North

JOSHUA ISHAM BLISS.

Carolina, but on account of his delicate health was obliged to resign, and in order to recuperate he spent some time in traveling in Europe and the East. In 1857 he again resumed the profession of teaching in Parkersburg, Va. Soon after he was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Burlington, and two years later was ordained priest at Jericho.

In 1863 he was called as assistant rector to St. Luke's parish in St. Albans, and afterwards assumed the sole rectorship, till 1869, when he again visited Europe. On his return, after a year of missionary service, he assumed the rectorship of St. Peter's Church Bennington. In 1877 he was complimented

by an appointment to the chair of professor of rhetoric and English literature in the U. V. M., where he remained for eight years, when he was invited to assume the charge of St. Paul's Church in Burlington, which arduous position he has ably filled to the present time. In 1885 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D. D., having previously bestowed those of A. M. and A. B. He is president of the standing committee of the diocese of Vermont, and has been elected several times deputy from that diocese to the general convention.

He was married Sept. 10, 1860, to Anne E., daughter of Carlos and Caroline (Deming) Baxter, of Burlington.

BLACK, HENRY FAYETTE, of East Coventry, son of Timothy and Almira (Baldwin) Black, was born in Coventry, June 28, 1842.

Educated at the common schools and academy of Coventry. He has from early age been a large and successful farmer, making dairying a specialty. He has been prominent in town affairs, and held different town offices almost continually. He was town representative in 1880-'82, serving on the committee on the Grand List, which originated the present system of sworn inventories which makes personal property bear nearer its share of taxation. Has also been almost continually acting under the authority of the probate court, in the settlement of estates and the management of trust funds.

In his political preferences he has always been a Republican, and though a Baptist in his religious belief, he attends and supports the Congregational church.

He married, Oct. 19, 1865, Melvina, daughter of Childs and Ann (Chesney) Brooks. Their children are: Myra (Mrs. John H. Howard, Albion, N. Y.), Orrin H., Mabel, Carrie, Freddie, and Harry A.

BOGUE, HOMER A., of Bristol, son of Virgil P. and Florentine (Larkin) Bogue, was born in Enosburgh, June 4, 1861.

His grandfather was the first settler of Enosburgh, and on his mother's side he traces his lineage to the Winslow family of the Mayflower.

He attended school both in Enosburgh and Irasburg and then continued his studies at the academy at Newport. Since he came of a family noted for its physicians, he resolved to study medicine, and at the age of fourteen commenced under the tuition of Dr. Templeton, of Irasburg, and later was instructed by Dr. C. B Bogue, of Chicago. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont and later that of the University of New York. Visiting Chicago for private instruction and hospital practice, he finally graduated at the U. V. M. in 1886. He first pursued his profession at Monkton, but soon removed to Bristol, where he has met with much success.

In politics he is a Republican, is justice of the peace and health officer. He is a Mason, belonging to both lodge and chapter.

Dr. Bogue was married in Irasburg Dec. 6, 1882, to Ida M., daughter of Abner and Clorinda (Stock) Miles. Their three children are: Ruth S., George H., and Helen M.

BOND, GEORGE HERBERT, of Brattleboro, son of Luke T. and Elsie (Stoddard) Bond, was born in Dummerston, Jan. 31, 1846.

Educated in the common schools, at the age of sixteen he enlisted in Co. I, 16th

GEORGE HERBERT BOND.

Regt. Vt. Vols. He served for a period of nine months when he received his discharge. Returning, he lived five years at home, afterwards in Orange, Lowell and Boston.

In 1864, at the time of the St. Albans raid, he enlisted in the National Guard as a private, and since then has passed through all grades until he has reached that of lieutenant-colonel, which position he now holds.

In January, 1870, he married Miss Addie, daughter of George and Elishaba (Maynard) Carpenter, of Orange, Mass. Two daughters have been born to them: Lizzie C., and Nellie G., the latter Mrs. W. F. Root of Brattleboro.

In 1872 he took up his residence in Brattleboro, where for fourteen years he was in

the employ of the Estey Organ Co., but since 1887 has been engaged in the coal business.

He is a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason, being a member of Wantastiquet Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.; Brattleboro Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M.; Fort Dummer Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12, and Beauseant Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 71.

BOLTON, PLYNN, of Peacham, son of Luther C. and Julia (Hooker) Bolton, was born in Barnet, Sept. 16, 1824.

Obtaining such educational advantages as lay in his power in the public schools of Danville and Newbury, in the intervals of labor upon a farm, when he had attained his majority he went to Boston, where he found employment. Returning to Danville in the spring of 1859, he purchased a farm and cultivated it for five years. He then again went to Boston where he continued a year and then removed to Peacham, following the life of a farmer till 1869. He then commenced the business of a dealer in produce, and purchased horses for parties in Massachusetts. In 1873 he changed the scenes of his labors to Peacham Corner, where he operates a small farm, making a specialty of the products of the dairy.

His religious preferences are Congregational, and he has always voted the Republican ticket. For four years he was called upon to discharge the duties of trustee, lister and selectman, and has held many minor offices. He was elected to the state Legislature as representative for Peacham in 1882, and served on the general and distributing committees.

He was united in marriage April 8, 1858, to Phebe B., daughter of Moses and Phebe (Brock) Wesson, who died Sept. 13, 1862, leaving one son, George Bolton, M. D., of West Burke. Mr. Plynn Bolton contracted a second alliance May 11, 1865, with Martha J., daughter of Ira and Recta (Wheelock) McLoud. By his second wife he had issue: Helen Phebe (deceased), May Evelyn, and Recta Gertrude(deceased).

BOOTH, ISAAC PHILLIPS, of Northfield, son of Isaac Billings and Lydia Olney (Phillips) Booth, was born in Union, Conn., Sept. 10, 1843.

He early evinced a love for books, and the height of his youthful ambition was to obtain an education; but the circumstances of his parents were such as to give him but little encouragement, yet he availed himself of his slender opportunities to the utmost, and by private reading and study, succeeded in obtaining a fair preparation for college. Feeling himself too poor to pursue a collegiate course, he concluded to settle down to a business life, but his first venture proving unsuccessful, he resolved to return to the vocation of a teacher, some experience of which he had had in his earlier days. He first opened a private school in White's Corners, N. Y., but was soon called to take charge of a new graded and high school in that place; and after remaining there two years was elected principal of the Kent, O., grammar school. Having spent his vacations and other leisure in reading law, in 1870 he was admitted to the Portage county bar, and shortly after entered the office of M. S. Castle, of Cleveland; but this profession he also found uncongenial to him, and he turned his attention to the church. Accordingly, he entered St. Lawrence University, from which he graduated with honor in 1874, taking both the theological and university course, and immediately entered upon his pastoral duties at Huntington, L. I., where he remained two years, and then changed the scene of his labors to Morrisville, and subsequently to Northfield, in which place he soon was elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek in Norwich University, receiving from this institution in due course, the degrees of A. M. and D. D.

ISAAC PHILLIPS BOOTH.

In 1885 Dr. Booth resigned his position in the university and became principal of the graded and high school in Northfield, where he remained till his appointment to the office of county supervisor of schools. In 1880 he represented Morrisville, and

served as chaplain in the House of Representatives, and six years after was elected a member of that body from Northfield, serving on the committee on education, and earnestly advocating the present school law. In 1891 he again took charge of the graded and high school, but has now accepted a call from his old parish at Morrisville.

Dr. Booth has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has discharged the duties of town superintendent in nearly every place of his residence.

He was married, May 1, 1866, to Julia E., daughter of Laurens Crawford, Esq., of Stafford, Conn. Fourteen children have been born to them: Lydia J. (deceased), Earnest V. (deceased), Laurens C. (deceased), Alfred F., Clarence H., Louis P., Edwin, Frank L., Maud G., Annie M. (deceased), Ralph A., Mabel E., Julia B. (deceased), and Paul C.

Mr. Booth is past master of the local Masonic lodge, a member of the I. O. O. F., and chief templar of the lodge of that order in that town, and a trustee of Norwich University.

BOOTH, WILLIAM W., of Waltham, son of Ezra and Sophia (Whalley) Booth, was born in Ferrisburg, May 26, 1841.

Educated at the district school and at Vergennes Academy, at the wish of his parents he remained with them on the old homestead till he became of age. In 1875 he sold his estate in Ferrisburg and removed to Waltham. He represented that town in the Legislature of 1880, and has served as selectman, as well as in other town offices.

He was married March 26, 1872, to Thirza, daughter of Aaron and Lottie Field, of Ferrisburg. They have two children: Agnes F., born June 26, 1874, and Arthur E., born April 28, 1878.

BOSWORTH, DAVID, of Bristol, son of Hezekiah and Myra (Miller) Bosworth, was born in Hampton, N. Y., June 9, 1814. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Boston.

Commencing his education at the common schools of Hampton, he entered the Castleton Academy and afterwards the Troy Conference Academy. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he returned to assist his father in the management of his farm, and while here taught school for several seasons. Buying an estate adjoining that of his father he carried on both for about fifteen years. During this time he first felt the inclination to preach, and this he did with much success at the Advent church in Hampton. Subsequently he removed to Bristol where he labored for five years. The next four years he was in Waterbury, engaging in business in conjunction with his labors for a struggling church. Later, Mr. Bosworth lived in Fair Haven and Cuttingsville, giving all the aid in his power to the Advent churches near those places. In 1868 he returned to Bristol and became permanently identified with the Bristol Manufacturing Co., of which he became one of the largest stockholders as well as its secretary and treasurer, which position he has held since. A large share of its success is owing to his business ability and enterprise.

Never taking any especial interest in politics, Mr. Bosworth was first a Democrat and later on a member of the Free Soil party. Since that time he has been a consistent Republican. He has been prominently connected with the schools wherever he has resided.

DAVID BOSWORTH.

One of the best-known members of the Evangelical Advent church in the state he is at present president of the Society of Adventists of Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

Rev. Mr. Bosworth was married, Nov. 15, 1842, to Melina, daughter of William Hotchkiss, of Hampton; her death occurred Feb. 13, 1864. Of this union were born five children: Alice E., Amanda M., Evangeline A., Ida M., and William H. His second marriage was contracted with Carrie M., daughter of Harvey and Samantha (Bump) Boardman, March 14, 1865. By her he has had five children: B. Boardman, M. Helen, Myra M., Grace M., and David R.

BOYCE, OSMORE BAKER, son of Richard T. and Joanna (Banfield) Boyce, was born in Newbury, Nov. 24, 1841.

Born and brought up on a farm he received only such education as was afforded by the district schools. After becoming of age he turned his attention to acquiring an education, following any employment which offered the best inducements, spending as much of his time at Barre Academy as his means

OSMORE BAKER BOYCE.

would permit, and following teaching successfully. Acquiring a taste for professional life, he decided on the law and read for a time in the office of his brother, W. A. Boyce, and then took a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he graduated in 1871.

Mr. Boyce first began the practice of his profession at Guildhall where he also edited for a year the Essex County Herald. In 1874 he removed to Barre and formed a law partnership with his brother, W. A. Boyce, which has successfully continued to the present time, the firm enjoying a large practice in Orange and Washington counties.

Politically Mr. Boyce is an adherent of the Republican party, and has been honored with many positions of trust, viz.: superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, village trustee, and state's attorney for Essex county in 1872, and a senator from Washington county in 1892, serving on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Boyce is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has held various offices in that organization; also serving as grand director, and represented that body in the supreme lodge for four annual sessions. He is also a member of the local lodge I. O. O. F.

He was married in June, 1871, to Amelia A. French, of Northumberland, N. H., who died September, 1877, leaving one child: Edith A. In January, 1881, he married Louisa L., daughter of Oraneel B. Dodge, of Barre.

BOYCE, WILLIAM A., of Barre, son of Richard T. and J. (Banfield) Boyce, was born in Newbury, Dec. 3, 1839.

He was brought up on a farm, educated in the common schools and at Barre Academy, taught several years in the public schools of the state with marked success, two of these as principal of the Cabot high school.

Having decided to enter the profession of the law for his life work, he studied three years in the office of the late L. C. Wheelock and of the late E. E. French, and was admitted to the Washington county bar at the March term in 1869, and soon after opened an office in Barre and engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1875 he took

WILLIAM A. BOYCE.

into partnership his brother, O. B. Boyce, and since that time the firm have enjoyed a large and successful general practice. He has also been extensively and successfully engaged in real estate transactions. At the organization of the Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co. he was elected one of its director s

Mr. Boyce has repeatedly held the office of town treasurer, superintendent of schools, and lister, and he has also represented Barre in the Legislatures of 1872 '73. He is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

BOYDEN, NELSON L., of Randolph Center, son of Luther and Hannah (Goff) Boyden, was born in Barnard, July 19, 1836.

His educational advantages were derived from the district schools, the Royalton Academy and Orange county grammar school. Left an orphan in his earliest boyhood, he was brought up on a farm, afterwards read law with Hon. Philander Perrin, being admitted to the Orange county bar

NELSON L. BOYDEN.

in 1865. He commenced the practice of his profession at Randolph Center where he has always remained and enjoyed a large and fairly successful business. In addition he is the owner of a large farm and one of the finest herds of Jerseys in the state, and pays much attention to the breeding of fine horses.

Mr. Boyden is a Republican and has filled many offices of trust. He has been superintendent of schools in Barnard and Randolph, and town clerk in the latter place for twenty-five years. He was chosen senator from Orange county in 1882, and was chairman of the committee on education and reform school, besides serving on the judiciary committee. In 1888-'89 he represented the town of Randolph in the Legislature, being chairman of the committees on railroads and Grand Isle bridge and also a member of the judiciary committee. He was state's attorney for Orange county in 1870 '72 '74-'76, and has been both member and president of the board of trustees of Randolph State Normal School. For the interest of this institution Mr. Boyden has labored assiduously, and when their building was burned in the summer of 1893 he was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee to erect a new edifice, and to this end he has given his closest attention with flattering prospects of success.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., has filled the chairs in the four local bodies of the former society at West Randolph, and is a member of Mt. Zion Commandery Knights Templar at Montpelier.

Mr. Boyden was united in marriage to E. Angene, daughter of George and Arminda (Miner) Carpenter. They have had five children, two of whom survive: Charles I., and Florence L.

BOYNTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Montpelier, the son of David F. and Lydia (Roberts) Boynton, was born in Westfield, Dec. 30, 1856.

Educated in the common schools of Westfield and the State Normal School at Johnson, where he graduated, he taught several terms in common and graded schools. In 1878 he began to read law, but ill health compelled a cessation of study. In 1879 he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar at the April term of Lamoille county court and afterward received the same privilege in Suffolk county, Mass., on Nov. 16, 1889. He practiced law in Johnson till July 15, 1875, when he was appointed P. O. Inspector in charge of the New England division, which position he resigned June 25, 1889, when he resumed the practice of his profession and located in Montpelier, continuing until November, 1893, when he again received the appointment of P. O. Inspector with headquarters in Boston, where he now resides.

A Democrat in his political faith, Mr. Boynton has filled the usual town offices, and he represented Montpelier in the General Assembly of 1892, being the leader of his party during that session and influential in the work of the House. He was a member of the Democratic state committee from 1882 to 1886 and is now its chairman.

He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being on the roll of Waterman Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M.

Mr. Boynton married, Dec. 27, 1879, Miss Hattie L., daughter of Elizah O. and Judith Story, of Johnson. They have one child: Marion J.

BOYNTON, WILLIAM SEWARD, of St. Johnsbury, son of David and Harriet (Chamberlain) Boynton, was born in St. Johnsbury, April 2, 1853.

His early education was received at the public schools of that town. He afterwards attended the St. Johnsbury Academy, where he was graduated in 1873. He entered Cornell University with the class of 1877, where he pursued a scientific and literary course of studies. In 1877 he became treasurer and a trustee of the Passumpsic Savings Bank, which position he has since held. He has also served as treasurer of the village, county and union school district.

In politics he is a Republican, and an honorary member of the National Guard of Vermont, having served as 1st lieutenant of Co. D, 1st regiment.

A member of Passumpsic Lodge, F. & A. M., he also for fifteen years has been junior warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of St. Johnsbury.

September 8, 1881, Mr. Boynton was married to Ida P. Bancroft, formerly of Chelsea, Mass., daughter of William and Statira (Haskell) Bancroft. Their three children are: Helen Agnes, Alice Harriet, and William Henry.

BRADY, CHARLES N., of Newport, son of Patrick and Hannah (O'Connor) Brady, was born in Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 9, 1855.

His education was obtained at the public schools and the Methodist Seminary at Newbury.

He began business life at the age of thirteen by mastering the art of telegraphy, which he practiced in summer until 1877, when he entered the general offices of the Passumpsic R. R. at Lyndonville, filling various minor positions until he was made night train dispatcher in 1879, which occupation he relinquished after one year's service on account of ill health. Two years afterwards he entered the train service in the passenger department. In 1886 he took up his abode in Newport, and until the early part of 1888 devoted his time entirely to the real estate business. In February of that year, he became a partner in the firm of Sherman & Brady, successors to Sherman & West, wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, etc., taking charge of the affairs of the concern and doubling its general business and storage capacity the first two years, also adding to its facilities a steam grist mill with elevator, etc.; and at the present time, is conducting one of the most important industries in Northern Vermont.

Mr. Brady was one of the incorporators, and at present is a director of the Newport Board of Trade, and vice-president and treasurer of the Memphremagog Driving Park Association. Mr. Brady is one of the prime movers and ablest supporters of all the improvements that Newport at present enjoys; to him is due in a great measure the establishment of both the water and sewer system in the town, also the electric lights and concrete sidewalks. He is vice-president of the Moir Granite Co., which has recently located the United States branch of their works at Newport, largely through the efforts of Mr. Brady. He is also a director in the Newport Loan and Building Club, and an energetic citizen who never allows any opportunity to escape him to promote the welfare of the community in which he resides.

CHARLES N. BRADY.

He was united in wedlock Dec. 20, 1886, to May, daughter of Solomon M. and Louisa (Sias) Field.

Mr. Brady is an ardent Democrat who has never sought political preferment.

BRADFORD, PHILANDER D., late of Northfield, was born in Randolph, April 9, 1811, and was the son of John and Lucy (Brooks) Bradford. His father was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Governor William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower. An orphan at the age of seven years, he found a home with the relatives of his mother at Alstead, N. H., but returned to Randolph at the age of fifteen, and entered the Orange county grammar school. Five years later he commenced the study of medicine with his

brother, Dr. Austin Bradford, and at the age of twenty three graduated from the Woodstock Medical School, then a branch of Middlebury College. He practiced medicine in Braintree, Randolph and Bethel. In 1850 he received the degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont. In 1854 he permanently settled in the town of Northfield. In 1857 he became professor of physiology in the medical college of Castleton, and held that position until December, 1862, when he resigned. An antiquarian by nature, he made a large collection of objects of interest and historical value, as well as a fine collection of minerals, which he donated to Norwich University, where they are known as the Bradford collection.

Dr. Bradford belonged to the Republican party. He was elected to the Legislature from Randolph in 1853-'54. In the latter year he was made commissioner of the insane and served the state in this capacity for two years. In 1862-'63 he was elected senator from Washington county, and in the last year president of the Vermont Medical Society. A strenuous advocate of the cause of human rights, of temperance and all moral reforms he was elected a trustee of Norwich University. In December, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the 5th Regt. Vt. Vols., but from ill health was compelled to resign the ensuing April.

In 1860 he was made G. M. of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., and was also placed at the head of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance. In 1875 he was a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge U. S. I. O. O. F., and in 1879 of Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.

He was a liberal supporter of, and a constant attendant at the services of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was senior warden of the same at the time of his death.

Dr. Bradford married first Susan H. Edson of Randolph in 1835, who died in October, 1865, leaving one child, Mrs. George W. Soper, who died in 1889. In May, 1867, Dr. Bradford married Mrs. Olive Moore, widow of Hiram Moore, Esq. The second Mrs. Bradford died August 5, 1890. Dr. Bradford died at Northfield, July 16, 1892.

BRAGG, AZRO D., of Fayston, born in Warren, Nov. 25, 1834, was the son of William and Chloe (Buck) Bragg.

His father being crippled from rheumatism when Azro was a young lad, he took charge of the farm, manifesting even at that age the energy, self-reliance and perseverance that has made him a successful man. He has passed most of his life in the town of Fayston. Here he occupies himself with dairying and stock raising. From a fine sugar orchard of two thousand trees he sends to the West large quantities of maple syrup each season.

Mr. Bragg is an active Republican and has attended as delegate every county convention but two for the last thirty years; represented Fayston in the Legislature in 1870 '71, besides holding many town offices.

He was four years Master of Waitsfield Grange, P. of H., is a member of I. O. G. T., and was for six years superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath school of Waitsfield and Fayston.

AZRO D. BRAGG.

He was married, Jan. 9, 1855, to Anna B., daughter of John C. and Lydia (Bixby) Griggs. They have had five children: Francis A., Emily L. (died, 1881), Hattie E. (Mrs. G. F. Ainsworth of Minneapolis), William C., and an infant son, who died in 1862.

BRANCH, CHARLES FRANKLIN, of Newport, son of Orson and Rodilla (Felton) Branch, was born in Orwell, Dec. 9, 1845.

His preliminary education was received in the village schools, and he was fitting for college when the civil war destroyed all taste for study. Eager to participate in the stirring events of the times, he enlisted in Co. C., 9th Vt. Vols., and was successively promoted from private, through the grades of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, which last position was assigned him for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field before Richmond; later he was breveted

major for conspicuous conduct at the capture of Richmond, April, 1865. He was an active participant in all the varied experiences of his regiment, including their unfortunate capture at Harper's Ferry, and was among the first to enter the rebel capital. He was twice wounded in battle, and was honorably discharged from the service in December, 1865.

CHARLES FRANKLIN BRANCH.

At the close of the war, returning home, he was anxious to continue his studies, but his parents desired that he should remain on the farm, which he did until 1875, when he decided to adopt the profession of his choice. Graduating with honors, and pursuing further instruction in hospital work, he settled in Coventry, and in 1887 moved to Newport, and has become one of the leading physicians of his section. He has been United States pension examiner for several years, also professor of state medicine and hygiene in the State University. He is an active member in the Orleans County Medical Society, the Vermont State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. For several years was surgeon to the 1st Regt., V. N. G., and was surgeon-general of Vermont in 1886-'88. He is an ardent G. A. R. man and member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of Central Lodge F. & A. M., Cleveland Chapter and Malta Commandery K. T.; of this last body he was chief marshal at the celebration of the Bennington centennial. He is medical examiner for nine prominent life insurance companies, and surgeon for the southern division of the C. P. R. R.

He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and for many years was superintendent of schools in Coventry. He is esteemed one of the best speakers on the subject of the war in the state, and is in demand as a Memorial Day orator. He has no disposition to seek office; is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, earnest and conscientious in his every-day life, and ever ready to strive for the public weal.

Dr. Branch was united in marriage at Orwell, March, 1868, to Emma, daughter of James and Lucretia (Calkins) Cook by whom he had issue: James O., May E., and Alliene E. Mrs. Branch deceased, September, 1876. In Coventry he was again united in marriage to Ida H., daughter of Hon. Samuel Burbank. From this union was born one daughter, Helen L. His second wife died in February, 1888, and he contracted a third alliance, at Derby, with Martha J., daughter of Hon. Emera and Julia (Daggett) Stewart, in October, 1891.

BREWSTER, GEORGE BENJAMIN, of Irasburgh, son of Phineas and Lydia (Isham) Brewster, was born in St. George, August 4, 1823.

He was educated at the common schools of St. George, Shelburne, and at Hinesburgh Academy. In 1851 he removed to Iras-

GEORGE BENJAMIN BREWSTER.

burgh, where he now owns a farm of four hundred and forty acres. In addition to his farming interests, he has for more than twenty years been an extensive dealer in butter and agricultural implements. He has always been ambitious to advance the interests of the farmer and was the first to organize a farmers' league in the state.

Always a Republican, he served in the state Legislature in 1869-'70. He is in religious belief a Universalist, and for many years was instrumental in maintaining Universalist preaching in his town.

He married, first, June 16, 1852, Emily Holbrook, daughter of Peletiah Holbrook, and second, Sept. 26, 1855, Mary A. Leonard, daughter of Willard and Amy (Lary) Leonard of Glover. He has two sons and a daughter: W. F. Brewster (living in Irasburgh), Leonard E. Brewster (of Boston), and Emily F. Brewster (wife of Dr. E. M. Shaw of Spokane, Wash.)

His high moral principles and progressive nature demonstrated in his every-day business life, together with his cheerful, industrious companion, has given to him a beautiful country home, where he now lives a comfortable retired life, and a respected citizen.

BRIDGMAN, DORMAN, JR., of Hardwick, son of Dorman and Achsah (Mitchell) Bridgman, was born in Hardwick, Feb. 7, 1837. His grandfather, Capt. John Bridgman, was the first settler (1795) in the southern part of the town, where he cleared the farm on which his son was born, and which has always remained in the family. The son was the first postmaster of Hardwick and the first and most prominent merchant of the place. Both Capt. John and Dorman, Sr., were prominently identified with the business interests of the town. The former was a volunteer at Plattsburg in the war of 1812, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits was an inn-keeper, furnishing good entertainment for man and beast at the homestead farm under the sign of the "Half Moon and Dove," A. D. 1800.

Dorman Bridgman, Jr., received the customary education at the public schools, then attended the Hardwick and afterwards the People's Academy at Morrisville. After teaching several terms in various towns, the California gold fever seized him in 1858, and he started for Pike's Peak. In 1860 he returned to Hardwick and employed himself as proprietor of the hotel in that place till 1862, when his father took the house, the son retiring to the paternal farm, where he remained for five years, then purchased an estate in Woodbury. In 1879 he engaged with M. E. Tucker in the lumber business and erected a mill in Mackville, where he remained till 1886, when he returned to Hardwick village. Since his return he has occupied himself principally in the advancement of the material interests and prosperity of the village, the rapid growth of which is largely attributed to him. During this time he has been chosen to different town and village offices, and is at the present time (1893) chairman of the board of selectmen and justice of the peace of the town. He was largely interested in securing the incorporation of the village in 1890, and was elected its first president; and again in 1892-

DORMAN BRIDGMAN, JR.

'93. He has been at various times Democratic candidate for town representative, polling very much more than the party vote. Mr. Bridgman early interested himself in the establishment of the Hardwick Savings Bank & Trust Co., organized in July, 1893, and is at present a director and one of its largest stockholders.

He was united in marriage, November, 1860, to Jennie R., daughter of George and Eliza (Renfrew) Whitcher of Albany.

BRIGHAM, CHARLES ORSON, of Rutland, son of Leander D. and Eliza (Bates) Brigham, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1847.

His early childhood was passed in Oshawa, Ont., until the death of his parents, when with his brothers and sisters he came to reside with his grandmother at Westford. As she was a woman who held fast to the Puritanical faith of her ancestors and was well

versed in all business operations, her influence strongly impressed the boy who devoted his attention to study during his evenings, after the steady daily toil upon a rocky hill-farm, the care of which he manfully took upon his young shoulders. Having availed himself of the best possible advantages afforded him by the district and "select school" of the village, Mr. Brigham commenced a course of study at the age of twenty, in the Essex Academy, which was unhappily interrupted before its completion

CHARLES ORSON BRIGHAM.

by the destruction of the school buildings by fire, and the bursting of a blood vessel in one of his eyes. Overwork and hard study had been a double draft on weary nature, and partial blindness seemed about to blot out his prospect of a professional career. Going with one of his fellow-students to his home at Pittsford, he labored as he was able for a short period, little thinking that in the future he would return here in a professional capacity, after an interval of fifteen years of weary waiting and uncongenial occupations. This time he spent mostly in Westford as clerk in the store of a general merchant, or teaching school in the long winters and employing the summer season in agricultural pursuits and in fire-insurance agencies, when his health and eyesight would permit.

He was ever an active worker in church, Sunday-school and choir. Uniting with the Congregationalists in early manhood, he was always prompt to engage in any enterprise which would promote the public welfare in his town, and was ever liberal in helping other societies besides his own.

He was married on April 25, 1876, to Sarah A., daughter of Samuel G. and Phebe (Dimick) Bishop, who has borne him one son: Lynn B.

In 1880, while making improvements on the farm of his father-in-law in Westford, urgent calls for nursing in that vicinity seemed to develop a special aptitude and interest in this occupation, and eyesight and health appearing established now on a firm basis, he commenced a study of medical works, which resulted in his entering the medical department of the University of Vermont in the spring of 1883. Dr. Brigham received his diploma in 1886, after having taken a full course of surgery and medicine, and has practiced with marked success ever since in Pittsford and the adjoining towns. He is thoroughly in earnest in his work, and his reputation has made him an active member of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society, which has availed itself of his services as secretary and treasurer. He is also a member of the State Medical Society. In 1893 he removed from Pittsford to Rutland, where he now resides.

BRIGHAM, FREDERICK LUCIAN, of Pittsfield, son of Charles W. and Mary L. Brigham, was born in Pittsfield, July 7, 1862.

FREDERICK LUCIAN BRIGHAM.

His early education was obtained in the State Normal School at Randolph, and the

Vermont Methodist Seminary in Montpelier, and he graduated from the medical college at Dartmouth in 1887, receiving the diploma of M. D. He immediately settled in his native town where he has remained, enjoying a very successful practice as a regular physician. In 1892 he was appointed health officer of Pittsfield, and in the same year was elected town representative.

Dr. Brigham is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he took the Blue Lodge degrees at Rochester in 1885.

He was united, Feb. 9, 1887, to Keta L., daughter of George W. and Eldora A. Davis.

BROCK, WILLIAM WALLACE, of Newbury, son of William and Anna (Wallace) Brock, was born in Newbury, June 7, 1819.

His father, a prominent citizen of Newbury, had him educated at the public schools and seminary of that place. He lived on the farm on which he was born until 1858, when he removed to the old Brock homestead, where he now resides. A daughter, making the fourth generation of Brocks, still resides with her parents. This farm, from the neatness of its surroundings, its appearance of thrift and comfort, presents the picture of a typical New England home.

Mr. Brock has also the care of several estates in the town, whose owners are residents, showing how much he enjoys the confidence of those who know him. A Republican in his political belief, he has been justice of the peace for forty years, was a member of the Legislature in 1865-'66, and has held numerous other offices of trust conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens.

He married Sophia Lovewell Taplin. Five children have been born to them: Benjamin F., Eugene, Clarence T., William Wallace, Jr., and Clara Belle, the first three prospering in the state of Washington, and the last two still residing in Newbury.

BROOKINS, HARVEY S., of Shoreham, was born Jan. 25, 1835, in Shoreham. He was the son of Philip C. and Lucina (Forbes) Brookins.

Receiving his early education at the common schools of his native town, he afterwards graduated at Bakersfield Academy. In 1856 he went to Minnesota where he found employment as a surveyor, and was there elected sheriff of Wright county.

He enlisted in the 8th Minnesota Regt. in August, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of captain May 1, 1863. As the trouble with the Sioux Indians came about this time, he served as a scout in Minnesota till 1864. He then marched across the plains, and on returning the regiment was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where Captain Brookins received a severe wound, which necessitated his discharge May 17, 1865. He then received an appointment as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, which position he resigned in September, 1866.

Returning to Vermont he gave his attention to farming, and has pursued this vocation with success.

Captain Brookins was elected by the Republicans of the town to the Legislature of 1876 '78, and has creditably served on several committees. He also served his town as constable from 1872 '80, when he resigned, and has held other town offices.

HARVEY S. BROOKINS.

He belongs to Simonds Lodge of the Masonic order, and is its Senior Warden, and to John A. Logan Post, No. 88, G. A. R.

He married in Shoreham Sept. 3, 1866, Emma L., daughter of Myron W. C. and Tryphosia Wright. Three children are born from this marriage: Lura E., Edna E., and Arthur H. Captain Brookins is looked upon as a man of marked ability in his town and section of the county.

BROWN, ADNA, of Springfield, son of Isaac and Sarah (Flagg) Brown, was born in Antrim, N. H., Dec. 11, 1828.

A pupil of the common schools of his birthplace, he left home at the age of sixteen to battle with the world. First entering a woolen mill to learn the trade, he gave this up and served his apprenticeship as a machinist. Rising rapidly, he successively became foreman, then superintendent, and

finally master in the Parks & Woolson Machine Co., of which he is now the president and general manager. In this position Mr. Brown has furnished many improvements in cloth-finishing machinery, and is the holder of many valuable patents covering the same. He is also president and managing director of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co., especially prominent as the builder of the Hartness flat-turret lathe. He organized the Springfield Electric Light

ADNA BROWN.

Co., and is president of the Brown Hotel Co., chartered under the laws of the state in 1892, which has erected a handsome brick hotel, named in his honor, "The Adnabrown." He is the presiding officer of the local board of trade and of the Black River Railroad Co.

Mr. Brown is a staunch and active Republican, and though never seeking office, has filled many positions of trust both in town and county. In 1882 he was sent to the Legislature, and in 1890 was a state senator. Mr. Brown was one of Vermont's delegates to the national Republican convention in Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the committee which drafted the platform for the party in the campaign of that year. In 1893 he received the appointment of state World's Fair commissioner from Governor Fuller.

A Congregationalist in belief, he does not confine his religion to the church, but carries his Christianity beyond its doors and is well known for his active benevolence and interest in all worthy enterprises.

BROWN, ALBERT L., of Lunenburg, born in Lunenburg, Jan. 12, 1828, was the son of Isaac and Lucretia (Wood) Brown, and was educated in the schools of Lunenburg. Remaining with his father till the age of eighteen, he went to Boston and worked as a cabinet maker, then took up his abode in Portland, Me., where for eight years he kept a hotel. At the close of the war he sought his fortune in the West, and for a long period was employed as an agent by the Chicago Scale Co., after which he engaged in the grocery business. Satisfied with the competence, which was the result of his industry and business ability, Mr. Brown returned to his native town and purchased the beautiful and picturesque estate, which was the early home of his first wife.

A lifelong and stalwart Republican, he has been elected to almost all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, including a seat in the Legislature in 1888. In creed he is a Congregationalist.

ALBERT L. BROWN.

September 17, 1849, he married Lucretia S., daughter of Stephen and Almira Powers. To them a son was born, George Albert, who died Aug. 18, 1864. He married at Chicago, June 13, 1878, Julia F., daughter of James and Susan Trow. From this latter union there is one daughter: Mabel E.

BROWN, CURTIS, of Belvidere, son of Lybeout and Betsey W. (Ward) Brown, was born in Coventry, Oct. 16, 1825.

His father was the first Republican representative in the Legislature of the state, to which both his son and grandson have been elected.

Mr. Brown was educated in the common schools of Coventry and afterwards at Waterbury, N. Y., residing with his parents till the age of twenty one. At that time he purchased a farm in Belvidere, and in order to pay for it went to Massachusetts, where he worked industriously in a mill for several years until he had accomplished his object. For a time he engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs and lumbering, but has given this up and now resides upon his farm.

Mr. Brown is said to be the champion bear hunter of the state, having shot or captured sixty-eight of these animals, once performing the feat attributed to General Putnam of Revolutionary times by entering a cave and crawling a distance of forty feet on his hands and knees, when with unerring aim by the light of a torch he brought down the object of his pursuit.

He is one of the best representatives of the old class of sturdy woodsmen, who have given such lasting fame to the hunters of the Green Mountains, so few of whom remain to narrate the deeds of their early days.

He married, March 13, 1852, Helen M., daughter of Edmund L. and Lucy (Hodgkins) Crozier of Calais, by whom he has had five children: Reuben J., Edmund L., Alexander (deceased), Francis B., and Nora.

BROWN, WILLIAM A., of Jacksonville, son of Amos A. and Mary (Temple) Brown, was born in Whitingham, April 15, 1856.

He received his education at the common schools of his native town, and after its completion devoted his time to teaching, dealing in real estate and lumbering, continuing until 1884. He then opened a store for general merchandise in Jacksonville, and meeting with success, formed a partnership with H. A. Wheeler, purchasing the stock of goods owned by N. L. Stetson. After a year he bought out his partner and continued the business alone, selling out to C. H. Shepardson, and formed a stock company which bought out the Cooking Mill, Stetson Bros., and the E. E. Putnam estate, for the purpose of manufacturing butter tubs and boxes. At present he is president and manager of the company.

Brought up a Republican, on reaching his majority he concluded that Vermont was run by a ring for their personal interests and not in the interest of the people, he cast his first vote for a Democrat. At that time he, with several other young men who had formerly been Republicans, began a fight against the ring. He was elected to the Legislature in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, serving on the committee on insane and on the Grand List. He thoroughly advocated the Australian system of ballot, weekly payments, and the town system of schools.

WILLIAM A. BROWN.

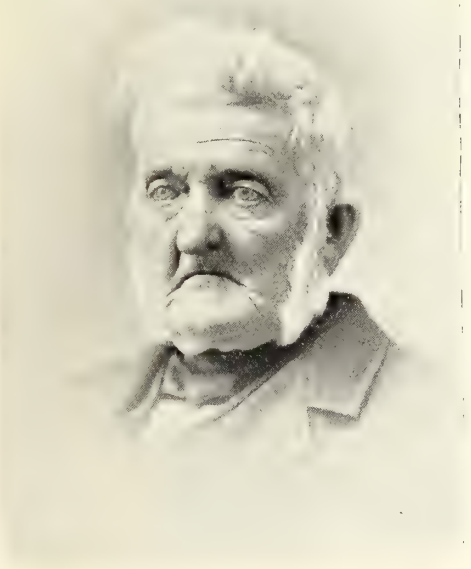
He was married Oct. 3, 1889, to Ada M., daughter of Mervin M. and Almeda (Fowler) Brown, of Whitingham. Two children have been the fruit of this union: Greely A., and William Russell.

BROWNELL, CHAUNCEY WELLS, born in Williston, Sept. 13, 1811, was the son of Samuel and Zeruah (Forbes) Brownell. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were both Revolutionary soldiers; the latter, John Forbes, distinguished for his ready wit and quick power of repartee, came to Williston in very early times. Samuel A., the father of the subject of the present sketch, came with his parents from Connecticut to Williston and purchased land in the northeast corner of the original town of Burlington, now Williston, embracing a large portion of the grant to Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire in this township.

In this new country which his hands helped to clear, C. W. Brownell grew to manhood, his early days being devoted to hard labor, and his evenings to study by the light of the huge logs burning in the old-fashioned fire-place, or the occasional aid of the glimmer of a pine knot. Here, with a

board and piece of charcoal, he solved many a problem in mathematics that afterward served him in good stead when he taught the district school.

In 1840 he purchased a large farm in the southwestern corner of Williston, on which he continued to reside during life. It was his ambition to build up and improve and leave to those who should come after him



CHAUNCEY WELLS BROWNELL.

more comforts and sources of income than he had been wont to enjoy. He set out large orchards and grew all varieties of fruit that the climate would permit. He sought to beautify the roadways, and planted large numbers of maple, elm, butternut, walnut and other domestic trees, which today extend along the street for more than a mile, making a shady and attractive drive. He added to his real estate from time to time, seldom parting with any he had bought, and it was owing to this peculiar phase of character that at his death, notwithstanding conveyances to his children, he was the possessor of more than one thousand acres. He gave much time and thought to the improvement of stock, and bred and owned some of the best horses, cattle and sheep in the state.

Strongly attached to the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Brownell was a useful public-spirited citizen, and was called to nearly all the duties entrusted to town officials. An uncompromising believer in protection for American industries, he was quickly out of patience with those who advocated a free trade policy. He represented Williston in the Legislature of 1860-'61, and was chosen a member of the state Senate from Chittenden county for the first biennial term in 1870. In his business relations, upright, of genial temperament and of untiring energy as his last words strongly indicate, "My work is but half accomplished" he has rarely been surpassed as a good citizen and useful friend.

On March 4, 1841, he married Miss Laura C., daughter of Isaac and Laura (Chapin) Higbee, from whom the following children were born: Samuel A., of Essex; Zeruah F., wife of William F. Whitney, of Williston; Chauncey W., lawyer, of Burlington; Laura H., wife of John A. Collier of Brooklyn. One, Eliza, died in 1862. Mrs. Brownell dying in November, 1852, in May, 1854, he married for his second wife Miss Martha M., daughter of Hon. John Van Sicklen of South Burlington. His children by the second marriage are Sarah V., Mary A., Mrs. E. H. Thorp of Middlebury, and Grove L., of Essex; one, John Lester, died in 1885. Mrs. Brownell's death occurred Jan. 5, 1891. Mr. Brownell died June 4, 1892.

BROWNELL, CHAUNCEY WELLS, son of C. W. and Laura (Higbee) Brownell, was born in Williston, Oct. 7, 1847.

Receiving a preparatory education in the common schools and at the academies at Williston and Alburgh Springs, he was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1870, and afterwards pursued his studies at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. After graduation he established himself at Burlington and commenced to practice his profession. He was four years city grand juror and prosecuting attorney. Belonging to the Republican party, Mr. Brownell has been called to many public offices. For two years he was state's attorney for Chittenden county and assistant secretary of the Senate from 1874 to 1880, when he was elected to the office of secretary, a position he held from that time until 1890 by successive re-elections. He was elected Secretary of State in 1890 and in 1892 was re-elected. He was secretary for a number of years and is now president of the Champlain Valley Association for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and is a director of the electric street railway company.

He has the management and personal supervision of the large estate of his late father, C. W. Brownell.

In 1873 Mr. Brownell received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. He is a Congregationalist in his religious preferences.

Mr. Brownell married, Oct. 12, 1875, Elva M., daughter of the late Baxter and Laura (Chase) Brigham of Westford. Four children have been born to them: Carl Brigham, Elva Mabel, Chauncey Sherman, and Henry Chase.

BRUCE, GEORGE ASA, of South Shaftsbury, son of Charles M. and Phebe (Smith) Bruce, was born in Danby, June 17, 1857.

He received his early education at the district schools and at the hands of a private tutor, followed by a course at Burr and Burton Seminary, and graduated from Williams College with the class of '79.

Following his graduation Mr. Bruce for a time was a bookkeeper, and in 1881 he located at Sioux City, Ia., where he became a member of the firm of Cottrell, Bruce & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in farm implements, when he returned East and connected himself with the Waterbury Clock Co., of Waterbury, Conn., in the capacity of bookkeeper and cashier, remaining with

GEORGE ASA BRUCE.

them until 1887, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of W. P. Mattison & Son, of South Shaftsbury.

Mr. Bruce has affiliated with the Republican party, and by that body has been honored with many positions of trust, being at the present postmaster and chairman of the Republican town committee.

He is a member of the Phi Betta Kappa, and also of the Blue Lodge, Tucker No. 48, of North Bennington, and Temple Chapter and Tait Commandery No. 8, of Bennington.

Mr. Bruce married at South Shaftsbury, May 27, 1880, May V., daughter of William P. and Sarah C. Mattison. Of this union is one son: Kenneth Mattison.

BUGBEE, HERMAN, of North Pomfret, was born Nov. 21, 1834, in Pomfret, the son of Rufus and Elizabeth (Hunter) Bugbee. His father was a captain of militia, justice

HERMAN BUGBEE.

of the peace, and a highly respected citizen of the town. Mr. Bugbee was educated in the common schools of Pomfret, and has spent the greater portion of his life upon the old homestead farm settled by his grandfather, Abial Bugbee, in 1788, except from March, 1862, till June, 1874, he was in Boston with Sampson, Davenport & Co. In this occupation he traveled extensively in New York and New England.

Mr. Bugbee possesses fine musical ability, and is a well known instructor in the art in the neighborhood of Pomfret; this in addition to his labor as a progressive farmer and dairyman.

Republican in politics, he has filled many positions of trust. In 1890 elected to the Legislature, he served on the Grand List committee.

In 1867 he married Eunice E., daughter of Stephen S. and Deborah Stinson, of Topsham, Me. His wife died July 26, 1887, and their only child, Earle Rufus, in infancy.

BUCKHAM, MATHEW HENRY, of Burlington, son of Rev. James Buckham, was born July 4, 1832, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, England.

He pursued his preparatory studies in the academy at Ellington, Conn., and also at a private school in Canada. Entering the University of Vermont in September, 1847, he graduated from it in August, 1851.

He was principal of the Lenox Academy at Lenox, Mass., from 1851 to 1853. In September of the latter year he became tutor of languages in the University of Vermont. In August, 1854, he sailed for Europe, spent there two years in travel and study, and returned in 1856 to enter upon a professorship in the University of Vermont. He occupied the chair of Greek in that institution from 1856 to 1871, and also performed the duties of professor of English literature from 1865 to 1871. In August of the latter year he was elected to the presidency of the University, and was duly inaugurated as the successor of Dr. James B. Angell. President Buckham received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College in 1877, and also in the same year from Hamilton College, N. Y. With all the educational interests of Vermont he was intimately identified as a member of the State Board of Education from 1867 to 1874. His published writings have principally taken the form of articles in reviews and educational publications; of addresses, sermons, etc.

He married on the 3d of December, 1857, Elizabeth Wright of Shoreham.

BULKLEY, GEORGE, of Moretown, son of Roger G. and Sally (Taylor) Bulkley, was born in Berlin, Sept. 11, 1815.

Roger G. Bulkley was a native of Colchester, Conn. He graduated from Yale College and afterward studied law at Montpelier. He was admitted to the Orleans county bar in 1809 and practiced law in Williamstown until the war of 1812, when he enlisted and served throughout the struggle. He purchased a farm in 1818 but still continued in the practice of law.

The early education of George Bulkley was limited to the common schools of Duxbury. He commenced the manufacture of sashes and blinds, and afterward, in connection with his brother-in-law, purchased the old cloth dressing mill at Moretown and put in a plant for a saw mill and also for making doors, sashes, and blinds. He purchased the entire interest of the business in 1861, but sold it in 1879. During much of this period he had owned and carried on a small farm, and since 1883 has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Haylett of Moretown.

Mr. Bulkley cast his first electoral vote for Martin Van Buren and was an adherent of the Democratic party until 1864, when he was elected to the Legislature as a war Democrat, since which time he has been a Republican. He has passed through the usual routine of town and county offices.

GEORGE BULKLEY.

In 1848 he was united to Sarah, daughter of Hubbard and Lucy (Redway) Guernsey of Montpelier, and of this marriage three children have been born: Clara (wife of Dr. James Haylett, died in 1877), George W., and Lilla (second wife of Dr. James Haylett).

An extensive reader, he still manifests a lively interest in local and public affairs, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the community.

BULLOCK, ELMER J., of Readsboro, son of James and Cynthia (Baker) Bullock, was born in Whitingham, July 21, 1849.

He was educated in the common schools of Readsboro. After leaving school he served as clerk in several stores in Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1870 he entered into partnership with his father in a general store in Readsboro. In 1882 he sold out and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in North Adams, Mass. In 1885 he returned to Readsboro, and in 1886 formed a partnership with his mother, under the name of E. J. Bullock & Co. It was through the influence of Mr. Bullock that the telephone line from North Adams to Jacksonville was built, and he was president of the company until the line was sold to the New England System. He had also much

to do with the organization of the Readsboro Chair Manufacturing Co., and has been its secretary and treasurer ever since. Mr. Bullock worked unceasingly until Readsboro had a good water system and ample protection against fire. In 1891 the firm built the Bullock block at a cost of $10,000, in which they at present do business.

ELMER J. BULLOCK.

Mr. Bullock has never cared to enter into political life, though frequently urged to do so.

BUNKER, CHARLES ALBERT, of Peacham, son of Alfred and Mary Emerson (Hodgdon) Bunker, was born at Barnstead, N. H., July 21, 1840.

He attended the public schools of Barnstead, and then was a pupil of the Pittsfield Academy for three years, afterwards pursuing his studies at Phillips and Pembroke Academies. He entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1860, teaching during the winters throughout his college course in the home district in Barnstead, and Pennacook, N. H., Waitsfield, Vt., and Barnstable, Mass. Soon after his graduation in 1864, he was made the principal of McIndoes Falls Academy, Barnet, and two years after was called to Peacham as principal of Caledonia county grammar school, an institution which was chartered in 1795, opened in 1797, and is now styled the Peacham Academy.

While at Dartmouth Mr. Bunker ranked high as a student, as he has since in his profession. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies. In 1867 he received from his alma mater the degree of A. M. In 1869 he was elected town superintendent of Peacham, which office he held sixteen years, and was always a strong advocate of the town system of schools. In 1883 he was elected president of the Vermont State Teachers' Association.

An adherent of the Republican party, he has held the minor town offices, and in 1886 was chosen state senator from Caledonia county, and served as chairman of the committee on education, and was a member of that on federal relations. Re-elected in 1888, he again acted as chairman of the educational committee, also served on the special committee on temperance legislation. The next year he was made a member of the Caledonia County Board of Education.

Mr. Bunker was married May 20, 1869, to Nellie, only daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Adeline (Carroll) Blake.

He is a member of the Congregational church, and all his life has labored in the Sabbath school. He exerted great influence

CHARLES ALBERT BUNKER.

in the Senate, availed himself of every opportunity to benefit the cause of education, and was specially interested in passing the law requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. He has written much which has been printed in different periodicals and lectured upon various educational, social and political topics.

BURDETT, JESSE, of Rutland, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Talbot) Burdett, was born in Brookline, Jan. 19, 1826.

When quite young his family removed to Newfane, where having received his education in the public schools, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and followed this employment for eleven years. After a short interval, during which he worked at his vocation in Brattleboro, he removed to Arlington, where he has since resided and where he was appointed station agent. In 1852 he became conductor on the passenger train running from Rutland to Troy on the Western Vt. R. R., now the Bennington & Rutland. In 1860 he was employed in a similar position on the Hudson River road, between Albany and New York, and afterwards acted as trainmaster in the employ of the same corporation. In 1871 he was appointed superintendent of the Rutland division of the Central Vt. R. R., which position he now holds, making his headquarters at Rutland.

Mr. Burdett is a Democrat in his political creed, and though he has never occupied himself in office-seeking, he has held many minor offices in Arlington and represented that town in the Legislature in 1857, but of late years he has been obliged by his professional duties to be so frequently away from his home, that he has not been eligible for the discharge of the responsibilities of any position of public trust.

He is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church in Arlington, of which he has been a vestryman for more than twenty years.

Mr. Burdett married, Oct. 21, 1851, Cornelia C., daughter of John C. and Amanda (Hill) Lathrop, by whom he has one son: John L.

BURNELL, MILO S., of Wolcott, son of Chester A. and Amanda A. (Skeels) Burnell, was born in Swanton, Aug. 18, 1846.

From the age of thirteen he supported himself, working whenever he found an opportunity to gain his livelihood, and in 1868 he began to read law in the office of the Hon. Richard F. Parker of Wolcott. In 1871, at the advent of the P. & O. R. R., he was appointed depot master at Wolcott, and has continued in this employment ever since, though to some extent occupying himself with the bark and lumber trade.

He has served both as deputy sheriff and sheriff of his county and has been elected to both branches of the Legislature, where he has been chairman and member of several important committees, as well as filling the principal town offices.

As a Mason, Mr. Burnell has been Worshipful Master of Mineral Lodge, No. 93 F. & A. M., district deputy of 13th district, and member of Tucker Chapter of Morrisville.

He married, July 4, 1871, Abbie A., daughter of Hon. Richard F. and Sophronia (Andrews) Parker. One child was born to them: Harry Parker.

BUTLER, FRED MASON, of Rutland, son of Aaron and Emeline (Muzzey) Butler, was born in Jamaica, May 28, 1854. His great-grandfather, Aaron Butler, settled in Jamaica about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Aaron, with the assistance of his brothers (their father having died while he was an infant), made a clearing in the forest and erected a

FRED MASON BUTLER.

frame house in place of the log cabin. Aaron Mason Butler, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a prosperous farmer, and held at different times nearly all of the most important town offices.

Fred Mason Butler was educated in the public schools of Jamaica and at Leland and Gray Seminary. Before leaving school he had resolved upon a professional career, and began the study of law with Jonathan G Eddy, Esq., of Jamaica, and afterward spent a year and a half in the office of Hon. E. L. Waterman and Hon. H. H. Wheeler.

He was admitted to the Windham county bar at the March term of court, 1877, and during the same summer entered into a copartnership with Hon. Joel C. Baker of Rutland, which was discontinued at the end of a

year. He then practiced alone for a time, but early in 1870 he formed a copartnership with Hon. L. W. Redington, which arrangement continued six years. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas W. Moloney, which copartnership continues at the present time.

Mr. Butler was attorney for the defence in State vs. O'Neil; was counsel for respondent in the notes cases entitled *in re* Bridget Kennedy, James Kennedy and Patrick Ready, reported in Vol. 55, p. 1, of the Vermont Reports; was the leading attorney in the cases entitled Vaughan vs. Congdon and Riley vs. McInlear, Est.; counsel for municipality in Bates vs. Village of Rutland, Bates vs. Horner et al, also fully reported, and in many other important cases which an examination of the Vermont Report will disclose.

He is a Republican, has been town grand juror and city attorney. He held the position of city attorney until he was appointed judge of the municipal court; and was successively re-appointed to that office by Governors Dillingham, Page and Fuller. Upon the organization of the city government, he was appointed judge of city court, which office he now holds.

He has been a director of the New England Fire Insurance Co. since its organization, and obtained the charter of the corporation from the Legislature. He became a member of the Rutland Bar Association when he established himself in Rutland; and is also a member of the Vermont Bar Association, having served on several of its important committees.

On Nov. 25, 1875, he married Lillian, daughter of Josiah and Octavia (Knight) Holton of Dummerston, and has three children: Anza, Helen, and Florence.

BUTTERFIELD, ALFRED HARVEY, of North Troy, son of Nathan S. and Mary (Hatch) Butterfield, was born in Lowell, Sept. 5, 1857.

Mr. Butterfield is of the eighth in lineal descent from Benjamin Butterfield of England, who was the first one of the name to settle in America. His grandfather, Joseph Butterfield, was the ninth settler who established his household in the town of Lowell, Vt., removing thence from Dunstable, Mass., in 1810. He comes of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides; his great-grandfather, John Hatch, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812.

Mr. Butterfield received a common school education, which he afterwards supplemented at the village academy at Waterbury. He was a resident of Burlington for several years till 1878, when he took up his abode in North Troy, where he made himself master of the printer's trade. Three years sufficed to give him a practical experience of that vocation, and he purchased from his uncle the North Troy Palladium in conjunction with C. R. Jamason. This connection lasted for six months, when Mr. Butterfield bought out the interest of his partner and since that time has been sole proprietor of the paper.

He espoused, June 22, 1880, Gertrude E., daughter of Mitchell and Henrietta (Porter) Hunt. Their union has been blessed with four children: Alfred Mitchell, Hugh Harvey, Ross Hunt, and Mary Ruth.

ALFRED HARVEY BUTTERFIELD.

Mr. Butterfield is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church, and for three years he has been secretary and treasurer of the local society, the Church of St. Augustine.

He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, has served as town clerk and as chairman of the Republican town committee, chairman of that on text books, and several minor positions. Since 1890 he has been clerk of the North Troy Corporation, and the previous year was appointed a deputy collector of customs at Newport, where he remained till 1890, when he returned to North Troy as deputy in charge. This position he voluntarily relinquished, Nov. 1, 1893, and resumed the active management of the Palladium.

BUTTERFIELD, EZRA TURNER, late of Jacksonville, son of Deacon Zenas and Sally (Turner) Butterfield, was born in Dum-

merston, April 14, 1815, and died May 1, 1887. His education was obtained at the little red schoolhouse on the hill, "the glory of Puritan New England," and at the age of twenty he removed to Wilmington, where he became one of the most progressive farmers. For a short time he was engaged in trade, but agriculture was the chief occupation of his life. For forty years justice of the peace, he was also assistant judge of the county court several years. In 1886 he received an

EZRA TURNER BUTTERFIELD.

appointment from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which failing health compelled him to decline; was representative from Wilmington in the Legislature in 1857.

In the old "June Training" days Judge Butterfield was captain of the first company 27th Regt. Vt. Militia. In his early youth he became a member of the Free Will Baptist church in Dummerston and was church clerk at the age of nineteen, and later in Whitingham, and was the last clerk of the Whitingham society, but after this denomination had quitted their field of labor in the vicinity he attended the M. E. Church, liberally contributing to its support and laboring for many years in the Bible class. He was a man of pleasant address and much given to anecdote.

Judge Butterfield was wedded, Jan. 1, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Abner and Chloe (Bucklin) Leonard and by her had: Mary Angelia, Sarah Amelia, Oscar E., A. Augustine, and Lucius Alonzo.

BUTTERFIELD, A. AUGUSTINE, of Jacksonville, son of Ezra Turner and Mary (Leonard) Butterfield, was born in Wilmington, June 25, 1844.

Educated in the common and high school of Wilmington and by private tutors, he read law with the late Charles N. Davenport and Hon. Abisha Stoddard, and was admitted to the bar April 30, 1867. In 1868 he removed to the village of Jacksonville, where he has since resided and practiced law, excepting one year in Massachusetts. Mr. Butterfield has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has held all the district, town and county offices connected with this department. He has also devoted much attention to insurance and for some years has been a director in the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montpelier, has been a master in chancery twenty-two years, and twenty years justice of the peace.

As a Republican, he represented the town in 1880-'82 and was the originator of the bill taxing telephone and telegraph companies, which was the father of the present corporation tax law of Vermont. He was also state's attorney 1882-'84 and senator 1888-'90.

A. AUGUSTINE BUTTERFIELD.

Made a Mason at the age of twenty-two, he has been several times Master of his lodge, was twice district deputy G. M., and is now chairman of an important committee in the Grand Lodge of Vermont. He is deeply interested in genealogy and is preparing a history of the Butterfield family.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and one of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention.

October 2, 1869, he married Marcia Sophia, daughter of Rufus and Elizabeth (Winn) Edwards Brown, by whom he has had two sons and six daughters, two of whom are deceased.

BUTTERFIELD, FREDERICK DAVID, of Derby Line, son of David and Elmira Ward (Randall) Butterfield, was born in Rockingham, May 14, 1838.

He was educated at the common schools and the Saxton's River Academy. Choosing

FREDERICK DAVID BUTTERFIELD.

a practical business education rather than a college course, he, at the early age of sixteen entered the hardware house of A. & J. H. Wentworth of Bellows Falls. In 1859 he removed to Derby Line and became connected with the house of Foster & Cobb.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he gave up his business prospects and entered the Union army, enlisting as a private in Co. B, 8th Vt. Vols., and was successively promoted to 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain. The original term of service for the regiment expired June 1, 1864; Col. Butterfield however remained in service some time thereafter, but after his campaigns in Louisiana and Texas, he became so utterly broken in health that an immediate return to the North was the only means of saving his life. He accordingly resigned his commission August 6, 1864. Early in 1862 he was detached from his regiment and appointed to a position in the signal corps, where he remained during the balance of his military service. In the capacity of a signal officer he was attached to the personal staff of General Godfrey Weitzel, General Butler, General Franklin and General Dana. At the battle of Labadieville, La., while carrying an order under a terrific fire he had his horse shot from under him by a shell from the enemy, narrowly escaping instant death. For his gallantry on this occasion he was complimented in general orders. His services were highly appreciated in the signal corps.

In 1888 he was appointed an aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. William P. Dillingham. On his return from the army he engaged in business at Derby Line until 1866, when he was appointed deputy collector of customs for that port, which office he retained until 1872, when he resigned to engage in the manufacture of the Reece sewing machine. On account of the panic of 1873-'75 this business failed of success, and in 1879 he commenced the manufacture of taps and dies. Beginning with a small force of men, by careful and painstaking efforts, he gradually built up a large and important industry. The works are located at Derby Line, with a second complete plant at Rock Island, P. Q. The firm is known as Butterfield & Co., and they manufacture taps and dies and tools for engineers' and steam fitters' use. In 1888 his younger brother, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, became associated with him in business.

Colonel Butterfield is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, F. & A. M., of Stanstead, Canada, a member of Golden Rule R. A. C. at Sherbrooke, a member of Sussex Preceptory Knights Templar of Stanstead, of which he has been Eminent Commander. Is a member of Baxter Post, G. A. R., at Newport, a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S.; a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and numerous other military and social organizations.

At Stanstead, P. Q., Oct. 8, 1868, he married Ellen Jeannette Morrill, daughter of Ozro and Charlotte Juliette (Way) Morrill, who died July 5, 1874, leaving two daughters: Charlotte, and Ellen.

BUTTERFIELD, FRANKLIN GEORGE, of Derby Line, son of David and Elmira Ward (Randall) Butterfield, was born in Rockingham, May 11, 1842.

He attended the common schools and Saxtons River Academy, and entered Middlebury College in 1859. Entering the army in the fall of his junior year he did not grad-

F. H. Butterfield

uate with his class. After the war of the rebellion, however, Middlebury College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. October 4, 1861, he enlisted at Middlebury as a private in Co. A, 6th Vt. Vols. He was promoted successively to 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, captain, and, on October 21, 1864, to lieutenant colonel, commanding the regiment, at the age of twenty two years. Having been seriously wounded, he was obliged to relinquish his command and tendered his resignation. He served with his regiment, which was a part of the "Old Vermont Brigade," in the 6th Army Corps through its campaigns in Virginia with the army of the Potomac, participating in all its battles up to 1865. He was first in battle at Lees Mills, April 16, 1862, where he distinguished himself by carrying off the field Capt. E. F. Reynolds of Rutland, who had been mortally wounded. Later in the Peninsular campaign, he was mentioned in general orders for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Golding's Farm and also two days later at White Oak Swamp, both engagements being a part of the seven days' fight. During the year 1863, including the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run campaigns, he served as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Lewis A. Grant, commanding the Vermont Brigade. In May of that year at Banks Ford he again attracted notice by his bearing under fire. The following year, at the battle of the Wilderness, though his command was literally cut to pieces, he brought off his surviving troops in good order, and was promptly engaged with the enemy in the advance at daylight in the following morning. Throughout his service his conduct was such as to win the commendation of his superiors, and he was awarded a medal of honor from Congress "for gallantry at Salem Heights." The general commanding the army, in making the recommendation, said: "The record of Lieutenant-Colonel Butterfield is an exceedingly brilliant one, his conduct on several separate occasions well merited a medal of honor, but the affair of May 4, 1863, is probably the one most worthy of such special recognition, since Colonel Butterfield not only displayed there his accustomed bravery, but also soldierly qualities of a high order."

After the close of the war, the Legislature of Vermont in joint assembly unanimously elected him judge advocate general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, as a recognition of his faithful service with his command and his gallant conduct in the field.

From 1865 to 1877 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Saxtons River. In August, 1877, he commanded a brigade of veterans at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of Bennington. In that year he returned to his original intention, broken up by his army service, the study of law. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes supervisor of census, and had charge of the state of Vermont in the taking of the tenth census. On completion of this work he was selected by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the tenth census, to take charge of the investigation of the alleged census frauds in the state of South Carolina. Leaving Vermont early in November he remained in South Carolina till Feb. 1, 1881, when he returned to Washington and made his report. A previous investigation had been made which had proved unsatisfactory. General Butterfield's report settled this vexed question to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was urged by General Walker to remain in Washington to assist in completing the work of the tenth census, and consented. In 1882 he was transferred to the Bureau of Pensions, where he served through all the various grades and became a principal examiner in July, 1884. In 1890 he was made chief of the special examination division and during that year had three hundred and fifty special agents in the field and an office force of upwards of one hundred. Finding the work much in arrears, he brought it up to date and in a period of three years had reduced the expenditure of that division in the handsome sum of $426,000. In 1888 he formed business connections in Vermont and in July, 1892, after great reluctance on the part of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions, his resignation was accepted, and he returned to Vermont to devote his entire time to private business. He is associated with his brother, Col. F. D. Butterfield, under the firm name of Butterfield & Co., in the manufacture of taps and dies and other thread cutting tools at Derby Line.

General Butterfield is a charter member of Lodge of Temple, No. 94, F. & A. M., of Bellows Falls; a charter member of Abenaqui R. A. Chapter No. 19 of same place, of which he has been High Priest; member of Hugh de Payn's Commandery Knights Templar of Keene, N. H.; member of E. H. Stoughton Post G. A. R. of Bellows Falls; has been a member of the Department and National staff; is a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, having previously been one of the officers of the District of Columbia Commandery of Washington, D. C.; member of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, having served as vice-president of the same, and for several years one of the board of managers and was a

member of the National Congress of the order; was vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1893, and is also connected with various other social and military societies.

On June 1, 1866, he married Maria Smith Frost, only daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Ann (Smith) Frost. They have two children: Benjamin Frost (U. S. Consular Agent at Stanstead, P. Q., born April 25, 1867), and Esther Elmira (born August 4, 1871).

CAMP, ERASTUS C., of Orange, was born in Orange, March 8, 1823. He was the son of George and Lydia (Paine) Camp. Erastus was the oldest of a family of four sons and one daughter.

ERASTUS C. CAMP.

Educated in the common schools of Orange, and Newbury Academy, he remained with his father until he was twenty-three years old, when he married and moved to one of the finest upland farms in Orange county, where he, still active and energetic, now resides, and carries his years lightly.

A stalwart Republican, he has held most of the town offices during the past twenty years. He represented Orange in 1864-'65 and again in 1888, and was senator from Orange county in 1890. A plain, practical man of sterling common sense, he was elected by the town of Orange during the war as a special agent for the enlistment of recruits.

He married, April 14, 1846, Caroline E., daughter of David and Eleanor (Fuller) Platt. Three children were born to them: Homer D., Clayton F., and Oscar F. (deceased).

CAMP, LYMAN L., of Elmore, son of Abel and Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, was born in Elmore, June 10, 1838. Of English descent, his grandfather served under Israel Putnam. His father, Abel Camp, a life-long citizen of Elmore, three times represented his native town in the Legislature.

He was educated in the public schools of Elmore and at Barre Academy and then worked for a time on farms in Wolcott and Barre. After his return from the war he bought a farm near that of his father, and in 1889 came into possession of the old homestead.

A Republican in politics, he has repeatedly held many important town offices, and represented Elmore in the Legislature. He was also a member of the advisory council on farm culture and cereal industry at the World's Exposition at Chicago.

In June, 1861, Mr. Camp enlisted as a private in Co. E, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. He was with his company in the skirmish at Warwick Creek near the old historic field at Yorktown. He afterwards participated in the battles at Williamsburg, the seven days' fight, battle of Savage Station, second and third battles of Fredericksburg Heights, Salem Church, Funkestown, Brandy Station, Antietam, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North and South Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He was twice hit, but not wounded, luckily escaping unharmed in all these contests. He was discharged July 27, 1864. Mr. Camp is a member of the J. M. Warren Post, No. 4, G. A. R. of Morrisville.

He married, March 19, 1868, Hattie E., daughter of Thaddeus and Miranda White of Wolcott. Four children were born to them: Elmer, Mary Gertrude (Mrs. Henry Puffer of Richford), Abel Newton, and Lucy (deceased).

CAMPBELL, ALFRED H., of Johnson, son of Smith and Sophia (Hills) Campbell, was born in Litchfield, N. H., Sept. 28, 1850.

Bred on a farm, Mr. Campbell received his early education in the Nashua high

school, New London Academy, State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., and Mt. Vernon Academy. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B. in 1877, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1880, and, having completed the post graduate course, that of Ph. D., from the University of Vermont in 1888.

After teaching in the public schools and serving as principal of Kingston, N. H., Academy three years, and associate principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., five years, he was elected and has been for ten years principal of the State Normal School at Johnson. An extensive traveler in this country, he has twice visited

ALFRED H. CAMPBELL.

Europe and devoted much time to the study of the school systems of different nations. He has been very successful in his administration of the State Normal School at Johnson.

A member of the Republican party, he has never devoted much time to politics, confining his energies to the educational field. An officer of the American Institute of Instruction, and a member of the National Educational Association, he is now (1893) president of the New England Normal Council, and also president of the Vermont State Teachers' Association. He was appointed by Governor Page county examiner of Lamoille county in 1891, and was for years secretary, and now holds the office of president of the Lamoille County Sunday School Association and chairman of its executive committee.



Dr. Campbell is a member of Waterman Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., and serves the lodge as chaplain. He is a member of the Congregational church in Johnson and one of its deacons. He has been licensed as a minister, and occasionally supplies the pulpit in the vicinity of his home.

He married, Nov. 29, 1877, Hattie E., daughter of N. W. Winchester, who died Feb. 11, 1888. Of this marriage were born four children: Arthur W., Hattie Louise, Carrol Alfred, and Alice Cary. In a second union, Dr. Campbell was married to Carrie L. Kingsley of Rutland, March 27, 1890. (She died, May 16, 1891.) On July 20, 1893, he married Marian E., daughter of A. P. Blake of Boston.

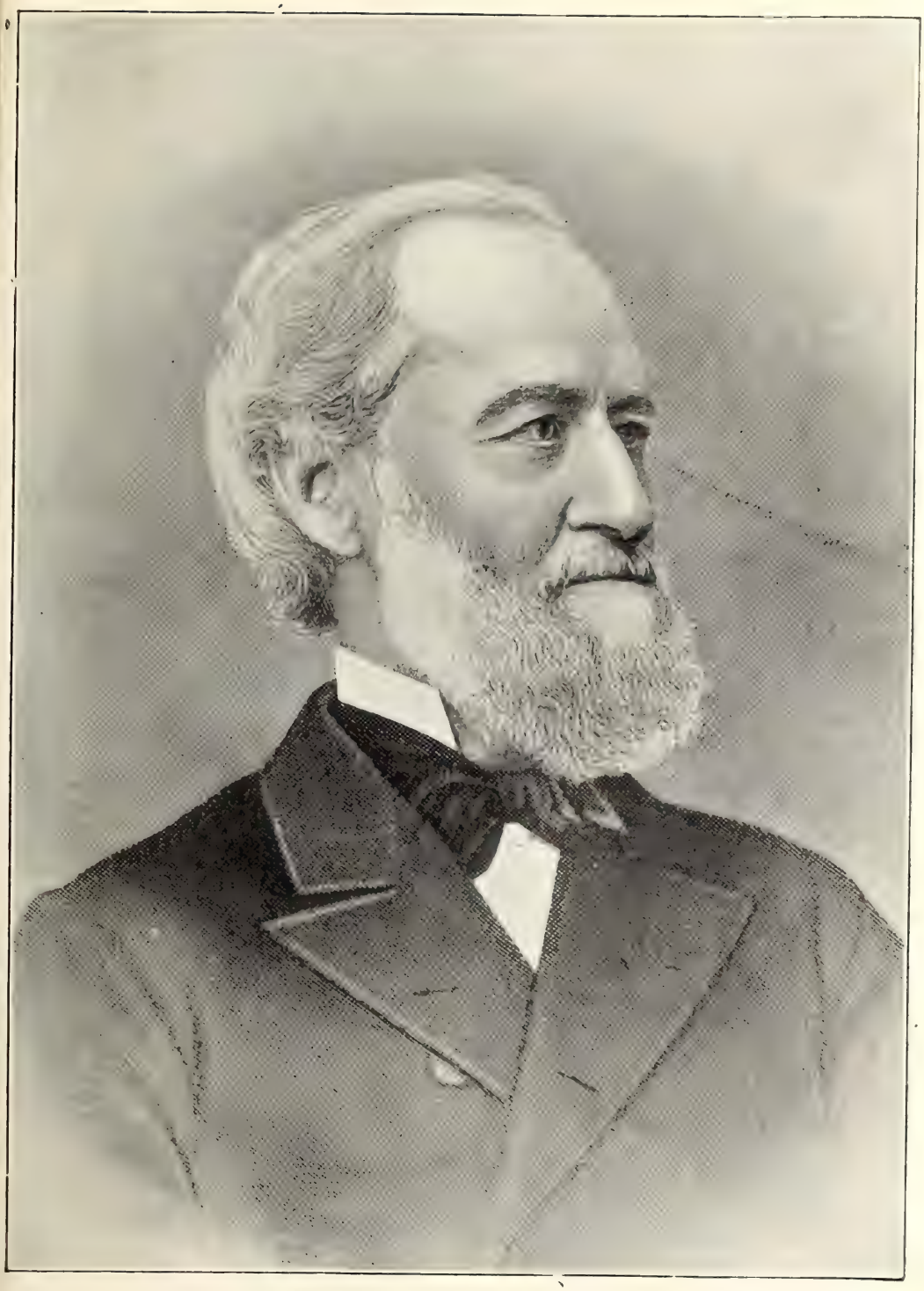
CAMPBELL, WALLACE H., of Rochester, son of George M. and Philette (Pearsons) Campbell, was born July 18, 1854, in Brockton, Mass.

George M. Campbell was a native of Vermont, to which state he returned before his son was a year old. The latter was educated at the common schools of Rochester and at Springfield Academy. Bereft of paternal guidance by the death of his father, he carried on the old homestead at the age of eighteen. He then emigrated to California and remained there three years as foreman in an establishment for reducing gold ore. In 1879 he returned to Rochester, where he engaged in the hardware business for ten years with great success.

Mr. Campbell married, Sept. 10, 1882, Eva, daughter of Orlando and Helen (Sterling) Kenedy of Granville. The fruits of this marriage are: Leon, Adolph (died in infancy), Helen Catherine, and Jessie.

A member of the Republican party, Mr. Campbell has been six years member of the town committee and justice of the peace, and was the town representative in 1892-'93, a school director, and sugar inspector of Rochester. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Rural Lodge of Rochester, to Whitney Chapter R. A. M., and the Montpelier Commandery of K. T.

CANFIELD, THOMAS HAWLEY, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Hawley) Canfield, was born in Arlington, March 29, 1822. He descended on the father's side from Thomas Canfield, descendant of James de Philo, a French Huguenot, who came from Yorkshire, Eng., to Milford, Conn., in 1646, while his maternal ancestor was Joseph Hawley, who was born in Derbyshire, Eng., in the earliest years of the seventeenth century and emigrated to Stratford, Conn., where he died in 1690. Nathan Canfield, the great-grandson of Thomas Canfield, removed to Arlington in 1768, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.



Thos. H. Campbell

During the early trouble arising from the disputes concerning the New Hampshire grants, the Canfields, Hawleys, Hards, Allens and Bakers were the most prominent leaders in the struggle.

Thomas Hawley Canfield was brought up on a farm and his early education was received in the common schools of the place of his nativity. Evincing a strong desire for a more extended course of study than these institutions could afford he was placed by his father at Burr Seminary in Manchester, where he remained until he was fitted for college at the age of fourteen. Not desiring to commence his undergraduate course at this early age, he returned home and for two years worked on the farm, then was transferred to the Troy Episcopal Institute, with reference to a scientific course of study, but while there was persuaded by Bishop Alonzo Potter, then acting president of Union College, Schenectady, to abandon his idea of becoming an engineer, and he entered the junior class in the last named institution in the fall of 1839.

Before the completion of his collegiate course, however, he was summoned to Vermont by the sudden death of his father, and as he considered the duty he owed to his mother and only sister paramount to his own wishes, he again took up the burden of farm life, but finding agricultural labor too severe for his slender constitution, he removed in 1844 to Williston, where he became a merchant.

Mr. Canfield was married in 1844 to Elizabeth A., only daughter of Eli Chittenden, a grandson of the first Governor of Vermont. She died in 1848, and he was subsequently united to Caroline A., daughter of the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., first Bishop of Vermont, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: Emily, John Henry Hopkins, Marian, Flora, and Thomas H., Jr.

In 1847 Mr. Canfield removed to Burlington, where he still resides, and here became a member of the firm of Bradley & Canfield, who carried on large wholesale stores and warehouses on the wharf at Burlington; also ran lines of boats to New York and Montreal. About this time, Professor Morse having brought his telegraph into operation, Mr. Canfield visited Vergennes, Orwell, Middlebury, Rutland, and many other towns along the line, securing stock and organizing the company connecting these places with Troy, N. Y., and Montreal in February, 1848. The following year the firm of Bradley & Canfield, with two or three other parties, were concerned in building a railroad from Bellows Falls to Burlington by way of Rutland, which was completed Dec. 19 of that year. He also, in conjunction with others, was engaged in constructing the Rutland & Washington, the Ogdensburg, as well as many other railways in New York and Pennsylvania. From the great knowledge he had already acquired of transportation, the services of Mr. Canfield were eagerly sought as superintendent and afterwards president of the Rutland & Washington R. R., of which he subsequently took a lease, operating it on his own account. This, it is believed, was the first railroad in the United States leased to an individual. He took a prominent part in the struggle of connecting Boston and Burlington by railway, when two routes were proposed, one via Montpelier and Concord, and the other by Rutland and Fitchburg, he being strongly in favor of the latter, the result of which controversey was that both lines were constructed. In the final disposition of affairs, the Rutland & Burlington R. R. was left at Burlington without any through direct connection by rail with Ogdensburg or Montreal, and to meet this defect, as the Rutland road had not the right by its charter to build and operate boats, Bradley & Canfield, within ninety days, constructed a steamer and four barges with a capacity of three thousand barrels of flour each and towed them between Burlington and Rouse's Point, thus enabling the Rutland line to compete successfully with the Vermont Central. His next enterprise was the establishment of a line of propellers from the upper lakes to Ogdensburg to connect with the railroad to Boston and New England, which opened up for the first time a route for the products of the West by the lakes and St. Lawrence river which had heretofore found their outlet only by the Erie Canal and roads from Albany. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Edwin F. Johnson, one of the most experienced engineers in America, and from information received from him relative to the belt of country between the great lakes and the Pacific ocean, he became thoroughly impressed with the importance of a railroad to the Pacific coast by the Northern route, and he determined to devote his life to the accomplishment of that object. As the first active step toward the enterprise, in 1852, before even there was any railroad into Chicago from the East, he contracted with others to build what is now known as the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., and Fond du Lac, Wis. Mr. Edwin F. Johnson was made chief engineer of this railroad. The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., and other prominent men were directors. While engaged in the construction of this railroad Mr. Canfield and Mr. Johnson discussed very fully the subject of an over-

land railroad, and Mr. Johnson prepared an exhaustive treatise embracing their views upon Pacific railroads, coming to the conclusion that one by the Northern route was not only the most feasible, but important in a military and commercial point of view, being so near to the British line.

Mr. Walker learning of this, desired a loan of the manuscript to lay before his associate in the cabinet of President Pierce, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, who was at that time very desirous to extend the territory of the South and its "peculiar institution." Mr. Davis, knowing Mr. Johnson to be an engineer of extensive knowledge and whatever he had written was important and reliable, saw upon examining the paper that it came in conflict with his cherished plans, and he came on to New York and had a personal interview with Mr. Johnson and endeavored to convince him that he was in error and did not realize the difficulties of the Northern route nor appreciate the great advantages of a Southern one. Mr. Johnson listened attentively to what Mr. Davis had to say and replied "that he had given the subject much thought and patient investigation, but his conclusions were strictly logical from the facts and that he had no doubt of the full verification of his estimates by actual measurements hereafter to be made," which have been confirmed since by the actual surveys of the Northern Pacific R. R.

Mr. Davis finding that he could not change the conclusions of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Canfield, and that the manuscript could not be suppressed, but would be published by them, he, on March 3, 1853, procured the passage of a resolution by Congress authorizing him, the Secretary of War, to make such explorations as he might deem advisable to ascertain the most practical route for a railroad to the Pacific coast, hoping thereby to discredit the arguments in favor of the Northern route, which resulted in sending out the three great Pacific railroad expeditions and in later years the construction of a railroad over each of the three routes, the Southern being the last to be built.

During the civil struggle, when Colonel Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania R. R. was made Assistant Secretary of War and general manager of transportation of the armies of the United States he sent for Mr. Canfield and entrusted to him the charge of the railroads about Washington as assistant manager. This was a very trying position, since every avenue of communication by land and water with the District of Columbia was in the hands of the rebels, except the single iron track between Baltimore and Washington, over which the three hundred thousand soldiers for the Army of the Potomac were to be transported for the defense of the Capital, as well as all provisions for man and beast about the city. Never before or since has so much business been done on a single track and that, too, without any accident or the loss of a single life. How promptly, ably and successfully this duty was discharged by Mr. Canfield the page of history tells. In connection with these labors in behalf of his country, Mr. Canfield, with the assistance of Hon. Solomon Foote, received permission from the government to raise a cavalry regiment in Vermont and the result of their efforts was that Col. L. B. Platt, with the 1st Regt. Vt. Cav., mounted, armed, and equipped, reported for duty within sixty days at Washington, rendering service during the war second to no other regiment in the army.

After the close of the struggle, for several years Mr. Canfield was superintendent of the steamers on Lake Champlain, but his mind and thoughts were still absorbed more or less with his favorite project until he conceived and organized the syndicate to construct the Northern Pacific R. R., in connection with which magnificent enterprise he has gained his chief renown. The space of this article will hardly permit a bare mention, much less a detailed account of his indefatigable labors for many years in its behalf. One incident, however, out of very many, may be mentioned, which will give a slight idea of the persistence and energy required to carry this enterprise forward. After several years of preliminary work and advances made by the syndicate, as the contract with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. was under consideration for negotiating the bonds of the company, Mr. Cooke required that his own engineers and men should first examine the country through which the road was to be built before he would sign the contract, and if their report was favorable he would execute it. Mr. Canfield was selected by the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to conduct Mr. Cooke's party from the Pacific coast east and to show them a practicable route for a railroad. He met them at Salt Lake City June 9, 1869, took them to Sacramento by rail, thence by stage nine hundred miles to Olympia, Washington Ter. After exploring the bays and harbors of Puget Sound he returned to Portland, ascended the Columbia river to Walla Walla, then the end of settlements. Here he fitted out a pack train of fourteen horses for a trip across the mountains to Helena, Mont., five hundred miles on horseback, having to carry on the backs of the horses all the provisions for the whole trip from Walla Walla through the Indian Territory, where there were no roads or

settlers, his party lying on the ground at night without a tent or other covering except a blanket. From Helena he came on to the Yellowstone river, where Livingstone now is, one thousand miles east from Puget Sound, which was about as far as Sitting Bull, then in command of that country, would allow him to come.

In this trip he had to cross the two main ranges of the Rocky Mountains several times back and forth to examine different passes in order to satisfy Mr. Cooke's engineers that a line across them was feasible. Once he encountered an Indian outbreak, having nearly all his horses stolen by the Indians, and had this occurred at an earlier stage of the journey the party might all have perished for want of food and transportation. After being gone four months and traveling about eight thousand miles, Mr. Canfield was able to show to the entire satisfaction of the engineers a practicable route, and, their report to Mr. Cooke being favorable, he executed the contract for negotiating $100,000,000 of the bonds of the company, and the work of construction at last commenced.

It is not a little remarkable that the route shown by Mr. Canfield was after subsequent instrumental surveys adopted by the company, and from the cars now on their course from Livingstone to the coast can be seen more or less of the way the identical trail of Mr. Canfield and his party, and it is difficult now to believe that such a trip could have been made by him under such circumstances, most of the way on horseback, requiring about sixty days, which is now made in luxurious sleeping and dining cars in less than sixty hours.

Notwithstanding the apparently insurmountable obstacles which presented themselves in the course of the long and bitter struggle to effect this object, the fact that it twice almost lost its charter, which was mainly saved by the active vigilance of Mr. Canfield, the discouraging opposition of the rival lines, and the physical obstructions of the country through which the railroad was built, triumphant success finally crowned his efforts and those of his fellow-workers and the road was completed.

How much this enterprise has accomplished for the rapid and extensive development of the whole country through which it passes, an empire in itself, and which is to become an important factor in the government, is a matter of history, and the personal adventures of Mr. Canfield on the frontier, through Indian Territory with its savage inhabitants, and the exciting scenes of which he was a witness during the construction of the line would alone fill a large and very interesting volume.

Notwithstanding all the discouragements of the early days of the Northern Pacific and the hostility of Congress to its applications for aid, amid all the financial panics and storms, Mr. Canfield has always maintained the same abiding faith in this magnificent undertaking, and he still believes that being the only company which has a charter from Congress for a continuous line from water to water it will become the great transcontinental route across the continent to Europe, not only for the products of farm, forest, and mines along its border, but for the trade of Japan, China and the Indies. In fact, it will become the world's highway, over which will pass the travel and business of the most enlightened and civilized portions of the globe.

In view of the great diversity of productions of this country and those of the Central American states and the Dominion of Canada, the commercial relations between them and the United States must be constantly growing stronger and stronger until their interests shall be separated by no transatlantic influence. Mr. Canfield believes that within a half century there will be but one English-speaking nation in North America, and that under a republican form of government, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean; a nation over which will float but one flag, that of the stars and stripes of the United States; one republic, whose free and enlightened institutions will confer upon hundreds of millions of people all the benefits of the highest and most enlightened civilization and be the controlling power among the nations of the earth.

Since his retirement from the company he has devoted more or less time to the supervision of his large farm at Lake Park, Minn. He has now been engaged in active business for fifty-three years, during which period he has never taken a day specially for recreation or pleasure, but has found his enjoyment in the work in which he has been engaged, believing thereby he has been the source of some good to his fellow-men and to his country.

Although of a slender frame and fragile constitution, he is yet apparently as active and moves with the same elastic step as twenty years ago. He is a good judge of human nature, enabling him to be an excellent organizer and manager of men, quick in observation, clear in judgment, and rapid in execution. Modest in his pretensions, he is ever ready to give to others the credit of any good work, although he may have been mainly instrumental in bringing it about. Having been engaged most of his life in work of a public character and connected with many great enterprises, he has an ex-

tended knowledge of the whole country, broad and comprehensive ideas as to its capacity and resources, and entertains the most sanguine views as to its future greatness and power. When once enlisted in any scheme which commands his approbation he is very persistent and persevering until it is accomplished, no matter how difficult it may be or how serious the obstacles to be overcome. The idea of defeat never enters into his calculations. He is generous almost to a fault, a true and firm friend to those who gain his confidence, and many are the men in prominent positions in different parts of the country who are indebted for them to his early aid and assistance.

At different times he has been actively engaged in political matters, but always refusing to accept office of any kind. Arriving at his majority when the old Whig party was prominent, his first vote was cast for its nominees, and he continued identified with it until it was succeeded by the Republican party, to which he has since belonged. He understands thoroughly all the great political issues, as well as the great commercial, which involve the business and prosperity of these United States. Few men have had a more extensive acquaintance and knowledge in the last two generations of the prominent men of the nation, whether in politics or business.

Mr. Canfield is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been born in the house occupied by his grandfather, Nathan Canfield, in Arlington, and who was the first lay delegate to the first convention of the diocese of Vermont, organized at Arlington, 1790. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Capt. Jehiel Hawley, officiated as lay reader and maintained the service of the church from 1764, which was the first service of the Episcopal church in Vermont, being before there was any clergyman there. These two men built the first church in Vermont and in that church Thomas H. Canfield was baptized by old "Priest" Bronson seventy years ago. He has attended every convention of the diocese of Vermont for forty-one years, during thirty-one of which he has been the secretary of the organization. He was one of the original incorporators and trustees of the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, chartered in 1854, and for twenty-eight years has had charge of the funds of the establishment. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of Bishop Hopkins Hall for the purpose of a church school for young ladies, and he has so ably managed the finances of this corporation that the diocese of Vermont now possesses this beautiful property of one hundred and fifty acres on the banks of Lake Champlain, upon which is an Episcopal residence, a large gothic stone building for the theological department and boys' school, with another of equal dimensions and materials for the use of the young ladies, both in successful operation and not a dollar of debt outstanding nor any lien of any kind on the property.

Mr. Canfield was a potential factor in raising the funds for building Trinity Chapel, Winooski, and the Episcopal church at Brainerd, Minn., and he also furnished the site for churches at Moorhead, and Lake Park, Minn.; Bismark, N. D., and Kalama, Wash. He has represented the diocese of Vermont in the general conventions of the church in the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1856, in Richmond, Va., in 1859; in New York in 1874, in Boston in 1877, and in Chicago in 1886.

Few men have had a more busy life, which from present indications is likely to continue in the same way to the end, and he probably will, as he says he expects to do, "die in the harness." In conclusion it may be truly said what the late Rev. Dr. Wickham of Manchester so beautifully expressed: "If Burlington can boast of her Edmunds, the leader of the United States Senate, and of Phelps, the eminent jurist and distinguished representative at the Court of St. James, she has not another citizen that has honored her more than Thomas H. Canfield."

CARLETON, HIRAM, of Montpelier, son of David and Mary (Wheeler) Carleton, was born in Barre, August 28, 1838.

His father, David Carleton, was twenty-fifth in descent from Baldwin de Carleton, and seventh in descent from Edward Carleton, who emigrated from the mother country in 1639 and settled in Old Rowley, Mass. Baldwin de Carleton, of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, Eng., was a remote ancestor.

He received his early education in the common schools of Barre, and pursued his preparatory studies for college at the academy of that place. He then entered the University of Vermont, graduating in 1860, after which he was principal of the Hinesburgh Academy. He then removed to Keeseville, N. Y., where he was employed as instructor in natural science, mathematics and Greek, in the Keeseville Academy, of which he was afterwards made the principal. In 1865 he completed the study of the law with Ephraim E. French, Esq., of Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county court at the September term. In 1866 he located in Waitsfield where he began, and contined for ten years, the practice of his profession. He then changed his residence to Montpelier in order to become a member of the firm of Heath &

Carleton, which continued till 1883, when he was appointed judge of probate by Governor Barstow. He has since held this office by successive elections.

In 1860 Judge Carleton was the representative of the town of Waitsfield in the General Assembly, and the following year was

HIRAM CARLETON.

re-elected by a unanimous vote. In that body he served as chairman of the committee on education, and was largely instrumental in the passage of the act permitting the establishment of the town system of schools. In 1870 he was the delegate from Waitsfield to the state constitutional convention, and was chosen state's attorney for Washington county for two years.

Judge Carleton has been recently elected president of the Vermont Historical Society, and has acted as treasurer of the Vermont Bar Association since 1883. For fifteen years he has most creditably served as both trustee and treasurer of the Washington county grammar school. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, uniting with Aurora Lodge, No. 112, of Montpelier.

Judge Carleton was married in Chesterfield, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lathrop and Mary (Ball) Pope. Of this union are issue: Frederick, and Mary Ball Pope.

CARNEY, JOHN VOSE, of Bennington, son of Daniel and Mary (Wheeler) Carney, was born in Newcastle, Me., Nov. 6, 1835. His maternal grandfather was a member of the patriotic band who spilled the tea in Boston harbor.

Mr. Carney passed through the common schools of his native town, and instead of devoting his nights to relaxation or amusement, employed them in careful and unremitting study.

In 1851 he went to Worcester, Mass., to learn the trade of a machinist, but after three years removed to Bennington. During the war, he acted as inspector of arms at Watervliet Arsenal. He then commenced the manufacture of knit goods at Bennington, but meeting with reverses, sold his plant and engaged in business for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. He is now a half owner of the Crawford & Carney shoddy mills in Bennington.

Republican in his political preferences, Judge Carney has been given many civic honors. Besides being elected as assistant judge of the Bennington county court, he was sent to the Senate in 1884; also appointed to serve on the citizens' Bennington battle monument committee, and was chairman of the banquet committee at the dedication of the monument.

Mr. Carney belongs to the Methodist church, and for about twenty-one years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

March 23, 1854, he was joined in matrimony at Worcester, Mass., to Susan A., daughter of Asa and Sally Morse Abbott. One daughter was the fruit of this union: Allura Jeannette (Mrs. C. N. Hodgkins of Bennington. She passed away, April 7, 1880).

CANNON, M. W., of West Rutland, was born in that town, April 9, 1867.

Of Irish parentage, he was educated in the common schools, and after completing his course of study, labored upon a farm belonging to his parents, which occupation he followed until 1887, when he entered a political life.

In 1888 he was the candidate for justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket, and received the largest vote ever given to an aspirant for the office in the town. Two years later he was elected selectman, which position he now holds, being chairman of the board. In 1890 he was the nominee of his party for town representative, and, receiving a handsome majority, entered the Legislature at the age of twenty-four, the youngest member of the body. He immediately took an active part in the debate on reform measures, and distinguished himself by an able and eloquent speech on the weekly payment bill. He was re-elected in 1892, and served creditably on the committee on rules and elections. Mr. Cannon

has taken a leading part in town affairs, and has been prominently identified with all measures of reform. In October, 1893, he was offered the choice of the office of postmaster in West Rutland or a position in Washington, by the Cleveland administration. The latter position he accepted.

M. W. CANNON.

In social life, he is affable and agreeable, is unmarried, and in religious belief is a Roman Catholic.

CARPENTER, AMOS BUGBEE, of Waterford, son of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter, was born in Waterford, May 25, 1818.

The first of the family who emigrated to America was William Carpenter, who came from Wherwell, England, in 1638, and was one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth and Rehoboth, Mass. Jonah Carpenter, the grandfather of Amos B. Carpenter, was a minute man during the Revolutionary war, and Isaiah, his son, came to Waterford in 1808, where he cleared a farm, which has since been the family home.

Mr. Amos B. Carpenter attended the common schools of Waterford, and afterwards pursued short courses of study at the Lyndon Academy and Peacham grammar school. When eighteen years of age, and each season after that time until married, he taught school during the winter and attended to his farm duties during the summer; but though his educational opportunities were limited, he has supplemented them by a lifelong habit of reading, and a large experience of men and affairs. He has made general farming the vocation of his life, paying considerable attention to the products of the dairy.

He was united in marriage, June 24, 1847, to Cosbi B., daughter of Ezra and Hannah (Burleigh) Parker, of Littleton, N. H. They have had eight children, six of whom still live: Martha W. (Mrs. Stillman F. Cutting of Concord), Althea C. (Mrs. Stephen J. Hastings of Waterford), Philander Isaiah (died in infancy), Caroline Bugbee (Mrs. L. J. Cummings, deceased), Amos Herbert, Cosbi May (Mrs. L. J. Cummings of Clinton, Iowa), Ezra Parker, and Miner Bugbee.

Mr. Carpenter is a consistent Republican, and for thirty-eight years has discharged the duties of postmaster at West Waterford. He was a member of the state Legislature from Waterford in 1888. Nearly half a century ago he was elected a corresponding member of the Historical and Genealogical Society at Boston, and is about to publish a

AMOS BUGBEE CARPENTER.

record of the Carpenter family, on which he has persistently labored for many years. He has received the three degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry, and is a member of Moose River Lodge of West Concord. He was one of the charter members of the Green Mountain Grange, P. of H., which was the first subordinate body formed in New England, and later was selected to fulfil the duties of Master of Waterford Grange.

CASSIE, GEORGE, of Barre, son of James and Margaret (Ronald) Cassie, was born in Auchmaliddie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 29, 1857.

His education was limited to the public schools in his native town, and he served his apprenticeship at the trade of a stone cutter. When the regular term of five years had expired, he served as journeyman two years, and in 1880 emigrated to the United States, settling in Barre in 1882. Commencing with a small capital, he has gradually increased his business, until it has proved most lucrative and successful. Two years ago Mr. Cassie conceived the idea of importing pure-bred Shetland ponies for breeding purposes. This venture has also proved successful.

Mr. Cassie is a Democrat, and is an excellent representative of the Scotch-American, combining American enterprise with the native thrift and shrewdness of the Scotch.

He married, May 16, 1889, Laura E., daughter of Charles L. and Celinda (Dickey) Currier of Barre. Their first child, Jessie, died in infancy; their second, Raymond J., was born in October, 1891.

CAVERLY, CHARLES SOLOMON, of Rutland, son of Dr. Abiel Moore and Sarah L. (Goddard) Caverly, was born in Troy, N. H., Sept. 30, 1856.

He received the usual education in the public schools of Pittsford, to which town his father removed in 1862, and he also attended those of Brandon. In the summer of 1873 he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., graduating there in 1874, and then entered the classical department of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1878. He was valedictorian of his class, and received two prizes at his graduation. He received his degree of M. D. from the medical department of the U. V. M. in 1881. During the time of his educational career he employed himself in teaching at West Haven, Proctor and Pittsford. After his graduation he visited New York City, where he spent nearly two years of study in hospitals, and also availed himself of the advantages of private instruction. In 1883, Dr. Caverly returned to Rutland and began to practice his profession, at first in connection with Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, but after a year he opened an office independent of him, and since then he has been alone. He makes a specialty of the diseases of the nose, throat and chest, often visiting New York for a few weeks for the purpose of more particular study and research. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has held most of the offices in this society, being president in 1891-'92. He has belonged to the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Rutland Medical Club, and in 1891-'92 was president of the Rutland County Medical Society. Dr. Caverly is a member of the Rutland Republican Club, of the Rutland Board of Trade, and one of the directors of the Rutland Hospital Association.

He married, Nov. 5, 1885, Mabel A., daughter of Harley C. and Mary (Root) Tuttle of Rutland, by whom he has one son: Harley Tuttle.

From 1887 to 1889, Dr. Caverly discharged the functions of health officer of Rutland, and was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1890 by Governor Dillingham to fill an unexpired term, being reappointed by Governor Page for a term of six years. He has been president of that body since 1891.

Dr. Caverly has entered the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Rutland Lodge, No. 79, Davenport Chapter, No. 17, and Killington Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Congregational church, and interested in the Y. M. C. A. of Rutland.

CELLEY, WILLIAM E. S., of Bradford, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1838. His father's name was Benjamin, and his mother's Jane M. Sawyer.

When he was three years of age his father's family removed to Bradford, and the following year to the town of Fairlee, where he now resides. He was educated at the public schools and at Bradford Academy. William was brought up on the farm of his father, a highly respected citizen, who twice represented the town in the state Legislature, and died at the advanced age of ninety-three. He has always resided on this and on the adjoining estate, and has devoted his attention to general farming, though at present is especially engaged in the productions of the dairy.

Mr. Celley is a man of independent convictions, an earnest supporter of temperance principles, and an ardent advocate of the law of prohibition. He was district clerk thirty-four consecutive years, is a member of the board of school directors, and one of the trustees of Bradford Academy. He has held various offices in the town, and in 1876 was elected to the state Legislature by the votes of the Republican party.

He is a member of the M. E. Church of Bradford, and has lately presented a fine bell to the Union Church of Fairlee as a memorial token in honor of his father. He has for many years been a steward in the church to which he belongs, and has been in various ways connected with other organi-

zations of a religious and reformatory character.

He was united in marriage June 13, 1865, at Bradford, to Jane C., daughter of Jasper and Celinda (Heath) Moore of West Fairlee. Two children have been born to them: Emma J. (deceased), and George E., who resides with his parents. They have also an adopted child, H. Evelyn.

WILLIAM E. S. CELLEY.

CHAFEY, MARTIN BEARD, of Albany, son of Hiram and Asenath (Kendall) Chafey, was born in Albany, May 11, 1842.

He was educated at the public schools of Albany, where he also became a pupil of the academy, and afterwards attended the People's Academy at Morrisville.

He commenced his business career with a clerkship at Derby Line, and then enlarged his experience by serving for one year in a wholesale store in Boston. In 1866 he entered into partnership with his brother, Hiram W., but since 1882 he has continued the business by himself, carrying a large stock of general merchandise. Since 1879 he has been agent for the collection of rents for Middlebury College. Was postmaster at Albany from 1866 to 1886.

Mr. Caffey was married to Jennie Wilson, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Calderwood) Mitchell of Craftsbury. Their children are: Don M. (died in childhood), Agnes O., Roland E., and Maggie E.

A life-long Republican, Mr. Chafey has been town clerk since 1876, and in 1893 was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Albany and vicinity. He enlisted in the army, but being a minor his parents refused their consent. Before the age of twenty-one he had enlisted once and was drafted twice.

He was elected to the General Assembly of 1890. Attending the session of that year, also the extra session of 1891. His son Roland, accompanying him as page in the House in 1890 and in 1891, was appointed assistant secretary of the House at the age of fourteen years, he being the youngest person ever appointed to that position in the state, and now at the age of seventeen years is assistant cashier in the First National Bank, Ithica, Mich.

In religious preference a Baptist, he nevertheless attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of Central Lodge F. & A. M. of Irasburg.

CHAMBERLIN, PRESTON S., of Bradford, son of Abner and Mary (Haseltine) Chamberlin, was born in Newbury, Nov. 28, 1832.

Educated in the common schools and at Newbury Seminary, he remained on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one, when he removed to the town of Bradford, where he has since resided.

He is a Republican and has been elected to fill several town offices and in 1890 represented his town in the Legislature. A trustee of Bradford Academy for fifteen years, he is strongly interested in the cause of education.

Mr. Chamberlin enlisted in the United States service in May, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln, being a member of the Bradford Guards. For the first two months of the war he served as sergeant in Co. D, 1st Vt. Vols. Upon the call for nine months' men in 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Regt. and went out as captain of Co. H, (Bradford Guards) and was mustered out with the regiment. Captain Chamberlin was a charter member of Washburn Post, G. A. R., No. 17, and for several years its Commander.

He married Hannah S., daughter of George W. and Rebecca (Mussey) Corliss of Bradford, Jan. 17, 1856. They have three daughters: Annie (wife of C. E. Spalding), Mary H. (wife of George R. Grant), and Edith Julia.

CHANDLER, FRANK, of Brandon, son of Rufus and Mary (King) Chandler, was born in Coleraine, Mass., June 13, 1838.

His education was chiefly obtained at the West Brattleboro high school, and he commenced a mercantile career in his early

boyhood. For some twelve years he was employed as a clerk in different situations, the last six being in a wholesale clothing store in Montreal. Since that time he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and in connection with these has conducted a summer resort at Silver Lake, Leicester, where for the past fourteen years he has held semi annual camp meetings, to which societies of every denomination have been heartily welcomed.

Mr. Chandler was wedded in Leicester in 1864 to Ellen M., daughter of Stephen and Sarah Alden. To them eight children have been born: Sarah Ella (deceased), John B.,

FRANK CHANDLER.

Frank E., Mary A., Rufus A. (deceased), Grace A., Gertrude L., and Ernest D. (deceased). He has held many responsible offices in the town of Leicester, which he represented in Montpelier in 1878. He has been prominent in the organizations of the Good Templars and Patrons of Husbandry, and for more than thirty years has been an active member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 25, of Brandon.

CHAPIN, WILLIAM, of Middlesex, son of Joseph and Catherine (Holden) Chapin, was born Dec. 7, 1831.

Mr. Chapin comes from a line rich in historic associations. On his mother's side he is fourth in descent from William Holden, who was with the Colonial troops at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and served under the immortal Wolfe upon the heights of Abraham in 1759. A soldier of the patriot army of the Revolution, he was present at Stillwater and Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. The paternal grandfather of the subject of the present sketch came to Middlesex as one of its earliest settlers shortly after the Revolutionary war, in which he had fought under Washington. Together with his oldest son, Joseph, he marched to Plattsburg and again encountered the dangers of the battlefield in behalf of his native land.

Receiving only the instruction of the common schools of his native town, the early training of Mr. William Chapin was eminently practical. After an early experience in district school teaching during the winter at Middlesex and Waterbury, he was employed as a clerk in a store at Swampscott, Mass., and later in 1858-'59 in the Union store at Montpelier. With these exceptions, he has always lived upon the farm where he was born.

He is a very successful operator in real estate, besides being a large holder of the same. He is an enthusiastic breeder of Jersey cattle and Shropshire sheep, owning one of the best flocks in the county.

After holding many town offices, he was sent to the Legislature in 1880 and was a member of the State Equalizing Board in 1882. In 1884 he was honored by an election to the Senate and re-elected in 1888. He has also been a member of the Board of Agriculture from 1887 to 1892.

Hon. William Chapin is a unique and original character, possessing a fund of quaint and genial humor with an inimitable gift of drollery in story telling. When he is convinced of the righteousness of his cause "he knowing, dares maintain," and in brief is an excellent specimen of a good old-fashioned Green Mountain farmer.

He was married at Worcester, May 15, 1860, to Catherine, daughter of Deacon Jonas and Minerva E. (Vail) Abbott. Of this union there were five children: Harry Lee, Joseph Abbott, William Allen, Hinckley B., and Edgar L. (deceased).

CHASE, CHARLES SUMNER, of Whitingham, son of Abraham and Catherine (Read) Chase, was born in the town of Whitingham, May 13, 1855.

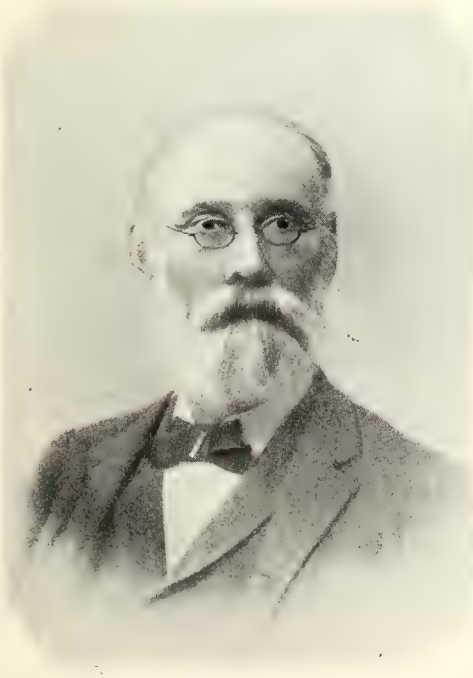
After having attended the common schools of the town he studied law and stenography, and was admitted to the Windham county bar in September, 1880, and has since practiced law at Whitingham. He has served as the official stenographer of the Bennington, Rutland and Windham county courts for the past seventeen years. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Moses New-

ton Shoe Co., of which he has had the management, and was also connected with the construction of the Deerfield Valley R. R., and the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad Co., and is a director of and attorney for the same.

He is a Republican, and has been town treasurer, justice of the peace and held some minor offices. Mr. Chase is a member of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville.

He married, Jan. 19, 1881, Carrie Emily, daughter of John Addison and Emily C. Brigham of Boston, Mass. Two children have been born to them: Robert Martin, born Feb. 22, 1883, and Harry Brigham, born Aug. 9, 1889.

CHASE, CHARLES M., son of Epaphras Bull and Louisa (Baldwin) Chase, was born in Lyndon, Nov. 6, 1829.



CHARLES M. CHASE.

He received his preparatory education in the academies of Lyndon, St. Johnsbury, and Meriden, N. H., and was afterwards graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1853. He then pursued his professional studies with President Allen of Farmer's College, Cincinnati, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar in Sycamore, Ill., where he commenced the practice of his profession, at the same time editing the DeKalb County Sentinel and teaching music, thus continuing until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1863-'64 he was in Kansas, a portion of the time employed as city editor of the Leavenworth Daily Times, and having charge of the musical association of that city. For some time he traveled in the state as correspondent of the Sycamore Republican, describing the bloody struggles that took place during the episodes of 1856. In 1865 he commenced the publication of the Vermont Union at Lyndon, which he still continues. In connection with this enterprise he has made numerous trips in Florida, California, the western and the southern states as correspondent of his own paper, one of these trips being published in book form under the title of "Editor's Run in New Mexico and Colorado." The book received numerous compliments from the press and had quite an extensive sale.

During the first years after leaving college, Mr. Chase divided his time between studying law and teaching in Cincinnati, O., having charge for three years of the vocal music department in Ohio Female College and Farmer's College, conducting conventions, giving concerts, etc. During this period he composed different church tunes, which were published in the books of that date and later.

Mr. Chase enlisted in 1861, and had charge of the brigade band of the 13th Ill. Vols. till their discharge at the end of three months service in Southwestern Missouri.

He was married June 15, 1865, at Sycamore, Ill., to Mary E., daughter of Timothy and Mary (Waterman) Wells. Their five children are: Everett B., John B., George A., Jennie H., and Nellie L.

Mr. Chase is Democratic in his political adherence, and for several years held the office of police magistrate in Sycamore. For twenty years he has been justice of the peace in Lyndon. He was the prime mover in securing the charter for the Lyndon Academy and Graded School, being for a long time president of the board of directors. In 1866-'68 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Vermont District, and was appointed delegate to the national convention of that party in St. Louis in 1876. His ability as a financier has called him to the duties of director in the Lyndon National Bank and the Savings Bank & Trust Co. of St. Johnsbury, of which he has been president since 1891.

He has taken the vows of Free Masonry, and is actively connected with the lodge at Lyndon and Haswell Chapter in St. Johnsbury.

CHASE, EDGAR MERRITT, of Jay, son of Merrill and Electa (Stickney) Chase, was born in Jay, April 18, 1857. Having received his education at the public schools of Jay, he now owns and occupies a small farm at the village and for several years has been foreman in B. F. Paine's lumber mill.

He has held many town offices and was elected to the Legislature in 1892, where he served on general and several special committees. He has always been a strong Republican in his political faith, and is a member of Masonic Union Lodge, No. 16, of Troy. In religious belief he is Methodist Episcopal.

EDGAR MERRITT CHASE.

August 17, 1881, Mr. Chase married Myra Bartlett, who died Nov. 17, 1891, leaving two children: Charles Bartlett, and Maud Electa.

CHASE, WILLARD, of West Concord, son of George and Eunice (Abbott) Chase, was born in Landgrove, March 10, 1840. Coming to Concord with his parents two years later, he was brought up on the same farm where he has since resided. His father was a frugal, industrious farmer, skilled also in many handicrafts, and the subject of this sketch naturally received much training in these directions.

Being an ambitious, self-reliant boy, he acquired a thorough common school education. As a farmer, he evinces the same energy and thoroughness, making specialties of creamery butter and maple sugar. In 1890 he made 10,100 pounds of sugar.

Mr. Chase is an earnest Republican. He was school district clerk and treasurer for twenty-one years. Called to the position of selectman at the age of twenty-six, he has hat position ten terms; he was five years overseer of the poor, and also served in most of the other town offices, and was representative in the Legislature of 1878.

He is a public-spirited man of strong convictions and benevolent impulses. Has always been a temperance man in principle and practice, and a prominent member of the I. O. G. T. In the long and eventful existence of the West Concord Universalist Church, a period of more than half a century, Mr. Chase has been a constant attendant and active worker; about thirty years superintendent of the Sunday school, and many years chairman of the parish committee. He is also president of the Northern Association and treasurer of Universalist Convention of Vermont and Province of Quebec, which office he has held the past fourteen years.

WILLARD CHASE.

January 1, 1868, he married Ann Maria W., daughter of the late David W. and Sally (Stiles) Lee of St. Johnsbury.

CHASE, ZINA GOLDTHWAIT, late of Cambridge, son of Alden and Abigail (Chase) Chase, was born in Cambridge, August 9, 1830.

His educational advantages were derived from the common schools and he steadily followed farming as an occupation, at the same time dealing largely in cattle. Mr. Chase twice enlisted in the ranks of his country's defenders and in his first attempt was advanced to the grade of orderly ser-

geant of Co. H, 2d Regt. Vt. Vols., but unfortunately he was mustered out for disability.

After holding many minor positions of trust in the town, he was elected by a strong Republican majority to the state Legislature in the fall of 1886, which position he

ZINA GOLDTHWAIT CHASE.

filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was united in marriage, August 2, 1856, to Jane H., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Montague. One child, Hollis M. Chase, has blessed their union.

CHILD, GEORGE EDWARD, of Weybridge, was born Feb. 22, 1851, and is the son of John and Mahala (Briggs) Child.

Receiving his early education in the schools of Weybridge, he continued to pursue his studies at the Stanstead (P. Q.) Academy and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. At first intending to enter a professional life, he concluded that farming and speculation were his true vocations. Mr. Child has given a large share of his attention to the breeding of Merino sheep and of late years his specialty has been the raising of cattle and beeves. His farm, on which Gov. Silas Wright was born, is historically interesting.

In political creed a Republican, after having held many town offices he was sent to the Legislature in 1884, being the youngest member ever sent from Weybridge, and in 1890 was elected senator of Addison county, also the youngest man ever sent from the county in that capacity. In both of the legislative bodies he served on important committees and being well versed in parliamentary law, he was often called upon to preside.

Mr. Child belongs to many political and agricultural societies and, though not a member, is a liberal supporter of the Christian church.

GEORGE EDWARD CHILD

He was married in Weybridge on Jan. 25, 1877, to Susan, daughter of Edwin and Sarah Wright. This union has been blessed with two daughters: Cecile Maude, and Verna Wright.

CLARK, EZRA WARREN, of Derby, son of Alvah Warren and Mary C. (King) Clark, was born at Glover, Oct. 12, 1842. His father, Alvah, was one of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to maturity.

Mr. Clark's educational training was acquired in the public schools of Glover, the Orleans Liberal Institute, and the Methodist Episcopal Seminary of Newbury. For several terms he taught in the public schools, and was principal of the Orleans Liberal Institute. In the spring of 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. B. Skinner of Barton, and soon after entered the medical department at Dartmouth College, and in 1869 pursued a course of study at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1870.

Dr. Clark commenced to practice his profession in Charleston, but in 1873 removed to Derby, where by patient industry, assiduity, and his liberal methods he built up a large and valuable business. At the same time he has given some attention to practical farming.

He has been health officer for several years, and has been town superintendent of schools in Charleston, Glover and Derby, and selectman from 1889 to 1893.

Always deeply interested in the cause of temperance and education, Dr. Clark has been an active worker in their behalf. He has been for a long time chairman of the executive committee of Derby Academy, to the endowment fund of which he has been a liberal contributor.

He is a member and officer of several medical societies. He is Republican in his political creed, and in his religious preferences Methodist Episcopal. He has always been energetic in church matters, and for fifteen years superintendent of the Sunday school.

Dr. Clark was united in marriage April 30, 1871, to Isadore M., daughter of Noble and Emily E. (Rice) Aldrich of Glover. Their union has been blessed with six children: Albert W., Marion E., Helen M., Royce W., Genevieve M., and Dora Mae.

CLARK, JOHN CALVIN, of St. Johnsbury, son of John S. and Ann E. (Robinson) Clark, was born in Lunenburg, June 3, 1852.

His educational advantages were received in the public and private schools of Detroit, Mich., and he commenced his business career at the age of eighteen, when he was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank at St. Johnsbury. In 1873 he accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Chelsea; but after ten years returned to St. Johnsbury as assistant cashier in the institution in which he was first employed. In 1886 he was promoted to the post of cashier, which he retained until 1893, when he resigned to become the treasurer of the E. & T. Fairbanks Co. Mr. Clark is also treasurer of the St. Johnsbury Electric Light Co., The Mystic Club, and Home for Aged Women, and is a director of the First National Bank.

He is a staunch and straightforward Republican but has never held any political office excepting that of clerk of the village corporation. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and of Passumpsic Lodge, No. 27, of St. Johnsbury.

He was united in marriage April 14, 1881, to Lida E., daughter of Rev. John M. and Anna Haselton Puffer. Three children are the issue of the marriage: Robert P., Margeret R., and Arthur Dana.

CLARK, RIPLEY, of Windsor, son of Eli and Sarah (Warner) Clark, was born in Strafford, July 23, 1817. His father, Eli, was from Boscawen, N. H., and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Clark received his elementary education in the district schools of Stratford, at Thetford Academy, and the New England Seminary at Windsor. He studied medicine with Dr. Phelps of Windsor, and graduated from the medical school of Dartmouth College in 1846. Commencing in Reading, Dr. Clark subsequently practiced his profession in Illinois, and later at White River Junction. In 1861 he settled at Windsor, where he built up a large practice. Developing bronchial troubles from the severity of our winters, he was obliged to seek a change of climate, and for the last dozen years has resided in Florida during the winter.

He is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for William H., and his last for Benjamin Harrison. Averse to public office, he has confined himself to the duties of his profession, but in 1880 was elected to the Legislature from Windsor. For twenty years he was the medical director of the state's prison.

He married, August 9, 1848, Mary Ann, daughter of Isaiah and Abigal (Topliff) Raymond of Bridgewater. Of this marriage is one son: Isaiah Raymond.

CLEMENT, PERCIVAL W., of Rutland, belongs to a family which has long been prominent in Rutland county, and his work has from the first been in the larger business interests of the section. His beginning was in the marble business, in connection with the quarrying and manufacturing enterprise established by his father, and in later years he has been prominent in railroad and other affairs.

Mr. Clement is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wood) Clement. He was born in Rutland, July 7, 1846, and his home has always been in that town.

He was educated at the Rutland high school, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, Hartford. He began business life as a clerk in the Rutland office of the marble firm above referred to, Clement & Sons, in the same year and became a partner in 1871. This firm sold out to the Rutland Marble Co. in 1876 for a price which made the transaction the largest then known in the marble business of this country. The members of the firm then organized the State Trust Co., and afterwards the Clement National Bank, both in Rutland, and both corporations have since remained under their control.

Mr. Clement was engaged in the banking business until 1882, when he began buying

Percival W. Clement

largely of the stock of the Rutland Railroad Co. He became the active manager of the affairs of the corporation in 1883. The finances of the company were demoralized and its securities greatly depressed, and for four years Mr. Clement gave his attention to the property, finally acquiring absolute control of it. The stock and bonds of the corporation advanced in price enormously and its credit was restored, and in 1887 Mr. Clement sold out to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. He remained with the railroad company, however, as its president and in 1891 negotiated a lease of the property to the Central Vermont R. R. Besides his connection with the Rutland banks named, Mr. Clement is a director in the Howe Scale Works and the chief owner of the Rutland Herald, and concerned in many other local enterprises.

Mr. Clement has been little before the public except as a business man. He has always been a Republican, but has never sought political office and has held none except that of Rutland town representative, to which he was elected in 1892. His special work in this position was in getting the Rutland city charter. He was the active spirit in organizing the Rutland Board of Trade in 1889 and its president three years. He has been led by his affairs to spend considerable time in the cities and is a member of the Union League Club of New York, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and of some other similar organizations.

Mr. Clement married Maria H., daughter of Henry W. and Caroline (Hinman) Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., in 1868, and has had ten children, of whom six are living: Elizabeth Wood, Caroline Hinman, Ethel Scovil, Margaret Goodwin, Anna Elizabeth, and Robert.

CLARKE, RANSLURE WELD, of Brattleboro, son of Elam and Cynthia (Lewis) Clarke, was born in Williamstown, Jan. 27, 1816.

His studies, besides those in the schools of his native town, were pursued at Black River Academy, Ludlow, and at the Orange county grammar school at Randolph Centre. He entered Dartmouth College in 1838, and graduated in 1842. Immediately upon his graduation, he became principal of Black River Academy which position he filled for three years, devoting his spare time to the study of law in the office of Gov. P. T. Washburn. On his resignation from the principalship, he lent his entire energy to his professional studies in the office of the late Hon. J. Dorr Bradley, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county at the September term of court in 1846.

On his admission to the bar he at once began the practice of law in Brattleboro. In 1851 he received recognition from the Republican party, and was elected state's attorney for Windham county, and re-elected for the years of 1853-'54. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, and one of the presidential electors in 1868. In the campaign of 1858 he was elected state senator from Windham county, and re-elected in 1859. Mr. Clarke was register of probate for the district of Marlboro in 1861-'62, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers.

Judge Clarke was married in May, 1849, to Lucy C., daughter of the late Judge John and Polly (Wilson) Wilder. She died in 1864, and in 1868 he married Susan O. Wilder, a sister of his first wife. Of the first union there was one daughter, Mary W., now the wife of Hon. Milo M. Acker of Hornellsville, N. Y., and of the latter union one son, Francis E.

Captain Clarke received the appointment of postmaster of Brattleboro in 1871, and at the expiration of his four years' term was reappointed, and served until Jan. 1, 1879.

In local affairs, Judge Clarke has taken a prominent part, and among other positions of trust which he has held, is that of president of the Brattleboro Savings Bank. For more than thirty years he has been United States commissioner and master in chancery, and in 1882 he was elected assistant judge of the Windham county court, which position he held until December, 1892.

CLEVELAND, JAMES P., JR., son of James P. and Anna P. (Huntington) Cleveland, was born in Bethel, Sept. 21, 1828.

His father, James P. Cleveland, Sr., is still living, at the age of ninety. Very many years ago he joined the Masonic fraternity, of which he is believed to be the oldest living representative in the state of Vermont. James P., Jr., removed to Braintree in 1845, and until 1880 followed farming. At that time he removed to West Randolph and has devoted himself to life, fire and accident insurance. He has also engaged in settling several estates, and frequently acted as guardian.

A member of the Republican party, he has been appointed both deputy and sheriff of his county. He was enrolling officer in 1863, and assistant judge in 1878-'79, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1876-'77. Enlisting as a private in Co. F, 12th Regt. Vt. Vols., he was elected 1st lieutenant, and served nine months for the regiment. He was a charter member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 96, of West Randolph, and has belonged to the Masonic order more

than thirty years, and held the position of Worshipful Master four years, and treasurer twenty-five years. He is also a charter member of Randolph Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F.

JAMES P. CLEVELAND, JR.

Mr. Cleveland married, August 3, 1850, Martha, daughter of Elijah and Patience (Neff) Flint, who died Jan. 4, 1893. They have had three children: Frank H., Jennie A., and Harry L.

CLIFFORD, NEWELL E., of Shelburne, son of George B. and Sarah (Remington) Clifford, was born in Starksboro, May 21, 1850.

Availing himself of the usual educational facilities of his native town, upon reaching the age to choose an occupation he adopted that of his father, that of a carpenter and builder.

In 1880 he moved to Shelburne, where in 1887 he engaged with Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York City, owner of Shelburne Farms, and has since been at the head and superintended the erection of the beautiful buildings on that magnificent estate.

Since his majority, Mr. Clifford has taken much interest in public matters, especially in the schools of his town, and he has been entrusted by his townsmen with many responsible positions, being at present selectman, school director, and a member of the state Legislature. In this last position he served most creditably as chairman of the committee on public buildings, and was an efficient member of that on highways, bridges, and ferries. He was largely influential in procuring the enactment of the new highway law, which has given such general satisfaction to the state and met such hearty approval in other states.

Mr. Clifford was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1871, to Mary J., daughter of Amos C.

NEWELL E. CLIFFORD.

and Lucy A. Cole, of Starksboro. As the result of this union, there are three children: Maud E. (deceased), Edith F., and Cicero G.

COBB, NATHAN BRYANT, of Strafford, son of Daniel and Marinda (Bryant) Cobb, was born at Strafford, Oct. 14, 1827, and is descended from old Puritan stock.

His maternal great-grandfather and grandfather were among the minute men who fired on the green at Lexington, opposing the forces of British tyranny, and his paternal grandfather, Nathan Cobb, was also a soldier of the Revolution. Daniel Cobb, his father, struggling under adverse circumstances, acquired a good education and became a successful lawyer at Strafford. Senator J. S. Morrill says concerning him, "Judge Cobb for nearly half a century was the chief legal counsel in town, an earnest advocate and safe adviser." Though a cripple he saw service at the battle of Plattsburg.

Mr. Nathan B. Cobb, though an invalid much of his life, has done good service in many of the town offices, has been an ex-

tensive reader, and is considered an experienced, trustworthy and well informed man. He was educated in the common schools of Stratford, and entered Norwich University, but an illness which proved nearly fatal prevented the completion of his collegiate career.

NATHAN BRYANT COBB.

A Republican in his political faith, he was elected town clerk in March, 1863, and has filled that office ever since. He has been justice of the peace twenty-seven years, and for nine years superintendent of schools. He was elected town representative in 1870 and 1880, and assistant judge of Orange county court in 1874.

Norwich University conferred the degree of A. M. upon Judge Cobb in 1874. He is a deacon of the Congregational church, and for many years was prominently connected with the Harris Library as its librarian.

He married, Nov. 1, 1861, Emily C., daughter of Hyde and Mary (Wiggin) Cabot of Chelsea, who died April 14, 1872. December 19, 1873, he was united to Mary Jennie, daughter of Eleazer and Mary (Cabot) Gardner of Thetford, by whom he had one child: Gardner N. His second wife died March 17, 1879.

COBURN, JAMES ALLEN, of East Montpelier, son of Larned and Lovisia (Allen) Coburn, was born in Montpelier, April 6, 1828.

Educated at the district school, he remained with his father, who was a lifelong resident and prominent citizen of the town of Montpelier, several years after attaining his majority and assisted him in the management of his farm and mills. Gifted with a strong talent for mathematics, he taught school successfully for six winters. In 1850 he married and moved to the farm of his father in law, which he has since purchased, and here he has always remained.

Judge Coburn has always been active and prominent in the councils of the Republican party in his section. A representative in the Legislature in 1869-'70, he was elected assistant judge in 1878 and 1880. During the war he was an active member of the Union League of East Montpelier.

JAMES ALLEN COBURN.

He married, Dec. 4, 1850, Abbie Daggett of East Montpelier, daughter of Arthur, Jr., and Nancy (Farwell) Daggett. From their union have sprung five children: Larned, Arthur D., Flora H. (Mrs. Henry Kelton), James Lee, and Dwight H. (died in infancy).

COFFEY, ROBERT JOHN, of Bennington, was born in the city of St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 15, 1842.

In 1853 he moved to Montpelier and received his education in the common schools of Montpelier and Morristown, living in that town from 1855 to 1859. In the spring of 1860 he attended the academy at Hyde Park one term.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was living in Montpelier and was one of the first volunteers from that

town. He first enlisted in Co. F, 2d Vt. Regt., but receiving a chance to enlist in Co. F, New England Guards of Northfield he enlisted May 3, 1861, for three months and participated in the first important battle of the war at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. In a few days after his return from the three months' service on Sept. 10 he enlisted for

ROBERT JOHN COFFEY

three years in Co. K, 4th Regt., and at the organization of the company he was made 3d sergeant and was always on duty until disabled by a wound Oct. 16, 1863, during which time he was engaged in the battles of Lee's Mills, several day battles in front of Richmond under General McClellan, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Banks Ford, Gettysburg, Funkstown and many skirmishes. At Banks Ford, he captured during the battle two confederate officers and five soldiers for which gallant exploit he has been awarded a medal of honor by Congress. While on picket duty near Centerville, he was badly wounded and disabled for further service and was mustered out at Brattleboro in 1864 with the remnant of the men that left the town three years before over one thousand strong.

In 1867 he was married to Demis Hattie Burnham; by this union they have had one child.

Soon after the war he became engaged in the hotel business; first at Waitsfield, Vt., and then for several years in Montpelier, Richmond and Windsor.

He is a staunch Republican in politics. When the Vermont Soldiers' Home was established in Bennington in 1887 he was the unanimous choice of the trustees for superintendent which position he has filled with satisfaction and credit. In 1873 he joined the G. A. R. and has been an active and prominent member of the order since, holding many offices in post and department. He is at present major and brigade provost marshal on the staff of Gen. Julius J. Estey and has seen nearly fifteen years service in the National Guard of Vermont.

He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M. of Montpelier and also a member of Mohegan Tribe, No. 6, of Bennington.

COLBURN, ROBERT M., of Springfield, son of Joseph W. and Emily (Edgerton) Colburn, was born in Springfield, Dec. 6, 1844. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill and

ROBERT M. COLBURN.

Long Island. His father was a wealthy and prominent resident of Springfield, was senator from Windsor county, and served four years as assistant judge.

The subject of the present sketch was educated at the public schools of Springfield and the academies of Meriden, N. H., Manchester, and Andover, Mass. Reared upon his father's farm, and accustomed to act as his father's foreman and assistant in business, Mr. Colburn is still largely interested in agricultural pursuits, but is also a

good financial and business man, and therefore has been called upon to fill several important positions and among these are district and town offices.

Belonging to the Republican party, he was elected to represent the town in 1880. Mr. Colburn is a member of the Vermont Historical Society, and also of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, Dec. 23, 1884, Sarah E., daughter of Luther and Eunice (Preston) Wheatley of Brookfield. They have two children: Frank W., and Alice Ada.

COLTON, EBEN POMEROY, of Irasburgh, son of John and Phœbe (Morey) Colton, was born in West Fairlee, Feb. 11, 1828.

EBEN POMEROY COLTON.

He came to Irasburgh March, 1841, with his father's family, and has resided in that town almost continually since. He has been a builder, manufacturer of lumber and a farmer.

He was a whig prior to the formation of the Republican party, and since 1854 has been a Republican. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Irasburgh in 1859, 1860 and 1876. In 1870 and 1872 he was elected a state senator from Orleans county. In 1878 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Colton was for some years master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Free Masons, and of other societies.

He married at Barton, Vt., March 2, 1854, Almira A., daughter of Levi and Achsah (Ainsworth) Bailey. From this union there were born four children: Mary J., born July 4, 1859; Jennie G., born April 10, 1862; Jessie O., born July 14, 1867, and Eben P., born July 7, 1875.

Governor Colton's legislative career was one honorable to himself, his town and his county, and received merited recognition in his election to the lieutenant-governorship. He never made politics a business, and is one of the men who always has enough to do, other than office-holding. He has taste for books and historical matters to fill any leisure that he ever gets.

CONANT, EDWARD, of West Randolph, son of Seth and Melvina (Perkins) Conant, was born May 10, 1829, in Pomfret.

Leaving home at the age of fifteen, he worked as a machinist in East Bridgewater, Mass., till he was twenty-one. After two years of preparatory study at Thetford

EDWARD CONANT.

Academy, he entered Dartmouth College in 1852, and left at the close of the fall term of 1854. In November of that year he became principal of Woodstock (Conn.) Academy, and afterwards was principal at the Royalton Academy and Burlington high school. In February, 1861, he became principal of the Orange county grammar school at Randolph where he remained fourteen

years. During his administration this institution became a State Normal School. He was principal of the State Normal School at Johnson for three years (1881 to 1884) when he returned to the State Normal School at Randolph, of which institution he is still the principal.

Mr. Conant was a member of the National Council of the Congregational Churches, which met in Boston, 1865, and in New Haven, Conn., in 1874 and in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He has occupied the positions of president of the Vermont Teachers' Association, member of the Board of Education and of the Vermont Constitutional Convention in 1870. He was State Superintendent of Education from 1874 to 1880.

He married, May 10, 1858, Cynthia H., daughter of John and Betsey (Avery) Taggart of Stockbridge, by whom he has four children living: Frank Herbert, Seth Edward, Nell Florence, and Grace Lucia.

Mr. Conant's interest in his profession has resulted in the authorship of several educational works, among which may be mentioned: "A Few Roots of English Words" and "A Drill Book in the Elements of the English Language" and "Conant's Vermont."

In 1866 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Middlebury College and from the University of Vermont in 1867.

The respect and love his pupils give him from the first—and their gratitude to this wise man—grow as the years roll by.

CONWAY, JOHN, of Norton Mills, son of John and Catharine (Sullivan) Conway, was born at St. Catharine, P. Q., Nov. 29, 1841, and was educated in the common schools of that place. John Conway, Sr., was a farmer and teacher, and John remained with him until he was twenty-three years old, when he married and moved to Quebec. In 1871 he took up his abode at Norton Mills, then a little hamlet on the line of the G. T. R. R., and was employed by the Norton Mills Co. in the lumber business.

Soon his faithfulness and efficiency secured him the position of foreman, both in the mill and in the woods. In 1878 he became the general foreman for A. M. Stetson and for twelve years served him in this very responsible position. About eight million feet of lumber per year were handled, and as Mr. Stetson was absent much of the time Mr. Conway had the entire charge and supervision of this large business, which employed in the winter one hundred and fifty hands.

Mr. Conway is an independent Democrat and as such was elected to the Legislature in 1888-'90-'92. He received the appointment of customs officer in 1892. He also served on the county board of education in 1889 and has been for several years a member and chairman of the board of school directors, a striking proof that he has won the confidence and respect of the community.

JOHN CONWAY.

He was married, July 25, 1865, at St. Catharine, to Judith, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lannin) Griffin of that place. Their union has been blessed with eight children: Katharine E. (wife of Dr. Elie of Island Pond), John F., Elizabeth G., Mary Ann, Nellie, Henry J., and Alice (the two latter deceased), and Rose Lottie.

COOK, JOHN BRAY, of Greensboro, son of Charles, Jr., and Caroline (Huntington) Cook, was born at Greensboro, July 3, 1836.

Mr. Cook's grandfather removed to Greensboro in 1801, settling on the farm on which he now resides. His educational training was received at the Greensboro public schools and in two terms each at the academies of St. Johnsbury and Barre. Till the age of twenty-two he remained and labored upon the farm, and removed to Iowa in the spring of 1861.

In October of that year, he enlisted for three years in Company A., 14th Ia. Infantry, and expected to be sent immediately to the front, but the trouble with the Sioux Indians occurring at this time, the regiment was ordered to Fort Randall in South Dakota. Here Mr. Cook remained for two years, sharing in many of the exciting events

of the campaign under General Sully. After the Minnesota massacre, he was detailed with a party of twenty-five to pursue the Sioux Indians, and after a successful skirmish captured six, who were carried to the fort, but who subsequently escaped. By the command of General Sully, Mr. Cook was assigned to the quartermaster's department, in which he remained until the expiration of his term of service. His company built the first building at Fort Sully. And as wagon master, under a strong Indian guard, he drew the logs for the first warehouse erected at Fort Rice.

He has been elected to several town offices, and appointed justice of the peace. In his political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Cook is affiliated with Caledonia Grange, No. 9, of Hardwick, is a member of the Congregational church, and a teacher in the Sabbath school.

Mr. Cook married, Nov. 14, 1865, Katharine, daughter of Capt. Charles and Hannah (Lewis) Kallamyer. Captain Kallamyer left the service of the German Emperor for political reasons, and afterwards entered the regular army of the United States.

COOLIDGE, JOHN C., of Plymouth, son of Calvin G. and Sarah A. (Brewer) Coolidge, was born in Plymouth, March 31, 1845.

JOHN C. COOLIDGE.

His great-grandfather, Capt. John Coolidge, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Lancaster, Mass., and settled in Plymouth in 1781. His father was a prominent farmer of that place.

John C. Coolidge was educated at the common schools and at Black River Academy. Although a farmer, he is well known as a merchant and business man, having been engaged successfully in trade from the age of twenty-three.

He was captain of Co. K, 10th Regt. Vt. State Militia, and has held the usual town offices; has been deputy sheriff and constable almost continually for more than twenty years, and is a director of the Ludlow Savings Bank & Trust Co.

As a Republican, he represented Plymouth in the biennial sessions of 1872-'74-'76, serving on the committees on claims and reform school.

On May 6, 1868, he was married to Victoria J., daughter of Hiram D. and Abigail (Franklin) Moor of Plymouth. One son, J. Calvin, was born to them, and one daughter, Abbie G., who died at the age of fourteen. Mr. Coolidge's wife died in 1884, and in 1891 he was united to Carrie A., daughter of George and Marcella L. (Moore) Brown, a descendant of Lieut. Bowman Brown, a soldier of the Revolution.

COOPER, ALANSON LAWRENCE, of Newport, son of Silas and Rosalinda (Hubbard) Cooper was born March 14, 1824, in Rochester and is a lineal descendant of the seventh generation of John Cooper, who came from England previous to 1636, and settled at Cambridge, Mass.

His elementary training was received in the common and select schools of Rochester, and he also studied for a short time at Newbury Seminary. He taught several terms in Pomfret and Rochester, also in Cayuga and Wayne counties, N. Y.

Entering the Vermont Conference of the M. E. Church in 1846, Mr. Cooper was stationed in several towns in Vermont, but in 1856 was obliged from ill health to retire from the work. In 1857 he entered Garrett Biblical Institution, Evanston, Ill., where he graduated in 1859, after devoting himself especially to theological and biblical branches of study. Previous to his graduation he joined the Wisconsin Conference, but later he was transferred to that of Vermont and was stationed at Woodstock, where he continued for two years. Since that time he has filled many of the first positions in the conference as pastor and presiding elder, and by his conscientious ministry has won the approval of all associated with him.

Mr. Cooper is an adherent of the Republican party and a strong Prohibitionist. He has held the office of superintendent of schools in Cabot and Springfield, and has

been trustee of the Vermont Methodist Seminary for many years. He was one of the charter members of the State S. S. Association, and was president of the association in 1875-'76.

He married, May 17, 1853, Lucinda M., daughter of Jeremiah and Serepta (Hincher) Atkins. Their children were: Mary E. (married Rev. C. M. Ward), Emma Louise (married Rev. Carlos L. Adams), Alice Etta, who died Feb. 12, 1872, and Rosa May.

ALANSON LAWRENCE COOPER.

In 1863-'64 he was stationed at Montpelier, and while there Mr. Cooper was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives. During the civil war, he was busily engaged in charitable efforts to improve the condition of our gallant soldiers in the field, and in the hospital at Montpelier.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1880, and, nine years later, that of Doctor of Divinity, from the Garrett Biblical Institute, and has been occasional contributor to the Vermont Christian Messenger, and Zion's Herald. He is also endowed with some talent for poetical composition.

He represented the Vermont Conference as a delegate to the general conference of his church in Chicago in 1868.

COTTON, JOSHUA FRANKLIN, of Middlebury, son of William and Dorcas (Finch) Cotton, was born at Weybridge, Jan. 27, 1820.

His parents were of English and Dutch stock; his grandfather enlisting in the Revolutionary army from Connecticut, serving five years under Washington's immediate command, while his grandmother first saw light on the Atlantic Ocean, as she was born during the passage of her family from Holland.

The only educational advantages received by Mr. Cotton were those of the district schools of Weybridge and Shoreham, and for sixty years he has lived upon the farm he now occupies.

Elected justice of the peace and clerk and treasurer of his school district for many years, he was chosen to represent Weybridge in the Legislature of 1882, and has often filled the position of juryman in many cases, notably at the trial of Chaquette for murder.

Mr. Cotton has of late been much employed in the settlement of estates, and has not been able to accept all trusts of this nature offered to him. He is a constant reader and has devoted much attention to the law, of which he has acquired considerable knowledge. He is a cultured gentleman of strict integrity, and much respected by his fellow-citizens.

JOSHUA FRANKLIN COTTON.

He married, Dec. 20, 1844, Abby C., daughter of Olive Lathrop of Weybridge. Mrs. Cotton died in February, 1888.

COWLES, ASAHEL READ, of Newport, son of Leonard and Emeline (Gray) Cowles, was born in Craftsbury, May 26, 1845.

Having removed to Coventry in 1851, he received his education in the public schools,

the Brownington Academy, and the high school at Coventry. He studied vocal music with James and Albert Whitney of Boston.

For twenty years of his life he has devoted himself to teaching vocal music, four years in New York. He is extensively engaged in the sale of musical instruments and sewing machines. He has stores for the sale of these articles in Newport and Morrisville.

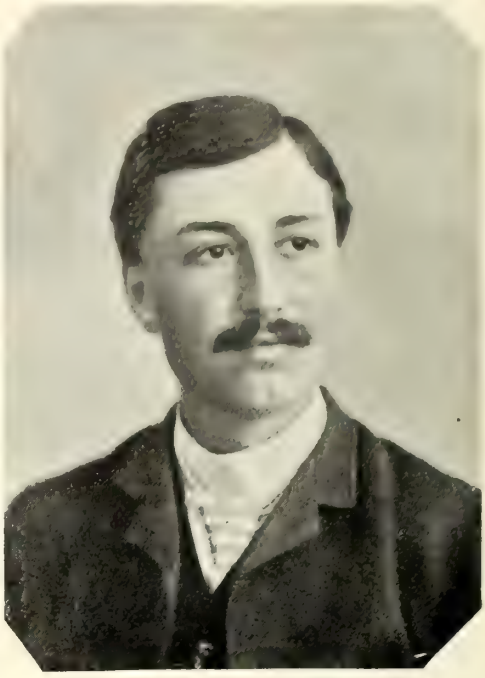
He is a member of the Republican party, a Master Mason and member of Memphremagog Lodge, No. 64, Newport; belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church in Newport, and is now leader of its choir.

ASAHEL READ COWLES.

He married, Dec. 30, 1871, Hattie E., daughter of William P. and Lydia (Andrus) Titus of Craftsbury, and by her had two sons: Harry E., and Percy W.

COWLES, ELMER EUGENE, of Weybridge, son of S. B. M. and Lucy M. (Wetherbee) Cowles, was born in New Haven, August 21, 1861.

He graduated first from Beeman Academy, New Haven, 1877, and at Middlebury College in the class of 1884 with high honors. Devoting his life to teaching, for two years he was compelled to resign this calling by the failure of his eyesight and since that time has been occupied in agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of breeding valuable stock—notably Merino sheep. Mr. Cowles has held several minor appointments, but has never sought office. He has been town superintendent and secretary of the county board of education, and a member of the board of selectmen. He holds to the general principles of the Republican party, but in politics is conservative. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon.



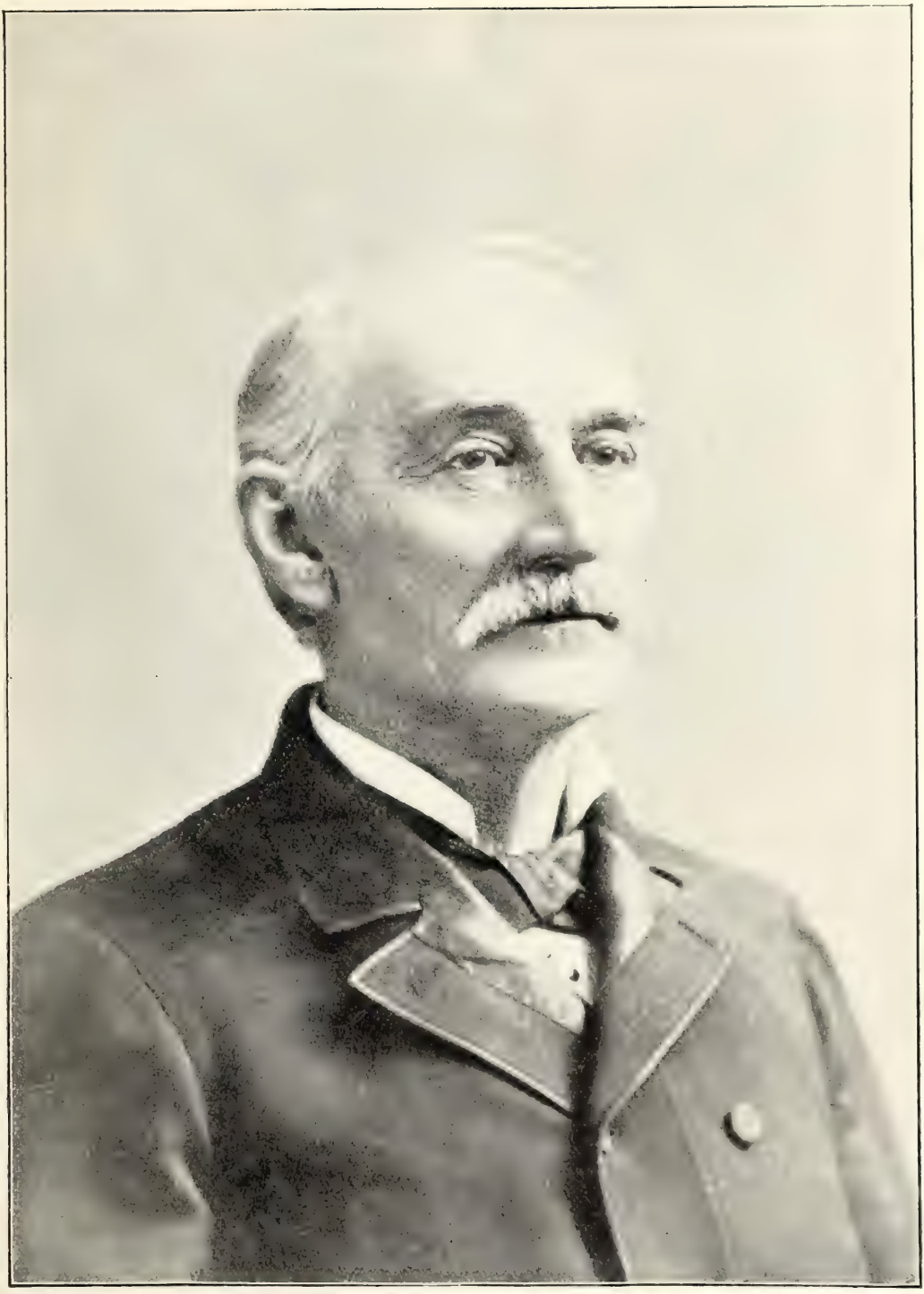
ELMER EUGENE COWLES.

Mr. Cowles married in Weybridge, Sept. 25, 1887, Sarah, daughter of L. J. and Margaret Wright.

CRAMTON, JOHN WILLEY, son of Elihu and Lois Cramton, was born in Tinmouth, Nov. 10, 1826.

Receiving the customary education of that time in the schools of Tinmouth, Mr. Cramton, after working the home farm for several years, changed the scene of his labors to Templeton, Mass., where for more than three years he was engaged in the business of peddling.

In January, 1853, he came to Rutland, where he began the manufacture of tin ware; a business which he still continues. But in addition, in 1860, he became the proprietor of the Central House, at that time a hotel well known in Rutland county. In 1864 he purchased the Bardwell House, where he now resides. Mr. Cramton is most widely and creditably known throughout the state. A description of the various positions he has filled, both in a private and public capacity, would far exceed the allotted space of this sketch. In 1886 he became a trustee of the Howe Scale Co., then in financial straits; and upon its reorganization, he was chosen vice-president,



J. M. Cranton

which position he holds today. For more than ten years he was director of the state's prison, being appointed by Governor Barstow to that post. He is president of the Baxter National Bank, the True Blue Marble Co., the Steam Stone Cutter Co., and the Rutland Street Railway; and has acted as chief executive officer of the village corporation of Rutland for several terms. Nor does Mr. Cramton confine his efforts to financial trusts. He is also an extensive agriculturalist of the progressive type, owning large estates in Rutland and Clarendon, one of which is devoted to the produce of the dairy; and all are noted for the breeding of fine horses and blooded stock. During the war Mr. Cramton was largely engaged in buying horses for the army; and he is now director of the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association. For more than twenty years his voice has been potent as a director of the State Fair Association, and he has also held many offices in the Fair Association of Rutland county.

Strongly attached to the principles of the Republican party, he has never paid much attention to political office-seeking, but has held it sufficient to confine himself to the duties of a good citizen and kind-hearted neighbor; in appreciation of which he was chosen senator of Rutland county in 1888.

He was married Oct. 3, 1882, to Florence Belle, only daughter of Jacob and Mary Bucklin Gates.

Mr. Cramton has not confined his pecuniary transactions to Vermont, but has varied and extensive interests in many other states.

His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he has entered the ranks of Free Masonry, being a Knight Templar attached to Killington Commandery. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Plymouth Rock Association.

It will be seen that Mr. Cramton has led a most busy life. It is much to his credit that he has filled so successfully the many and varied responsibilities that his active and honorable career has thrust into his hands.

COYNE, PETER M., of Maidstone, son of Michael and Sabrina (Connor) Coyne, was born at Spiddle, Ireland, March 14, 1847.

Mr. Coyne came to this country a fatherless boy at the age of nine years. After remaining about two years at Island Pond, he went to Lancaster, N. H., and received his education in the common schools of that town. Having his own way to make in the world under adverse circumstances, he remained in Lancaster until 1876, laboring on farm and railroad, until by patient industry and thrift, he acquired an ample property. He then went to Maidstone where he purchased a large farm on which he now resides. He has also given considerable attention to lumbering on the Connecticut river.

Affiliated with the Democratic party, from his ability and faithfulness he has been elected by his townsmen to many positions of trust, and was a useful member of the Legislature in 1888.

Mr. Coyne enlisted in the 14th New Hampshire Regiment, but being a minor could not gain the consent of his guardian, and was not received into the service.

He was married in March, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of James and Margaret Malone, and their union has been blessed with five children: Eddie M., James, Mary, Theresa, and Peter.

CRANE, JOSEPH ADOLPHUS, of Greensboro, son of Romanus and Asenath (Goodrich), Crane, was born at Greensboro August 26, 1842.

Attending the public schools of Greensboro, he completed his course of study in the academies at South Hardwick and Barre, and then taught school for several winters, working for his father in the summer. At his father's death in 1879 he succeeded to the estate, which he sold in 1881, and took up his residence in the village. He has made a specialty of dairy produce and grade Jerseys. Mr. Crane entered into partnership with L. F. Babbitt in 1887 and the firm did a general mercantile business. Later he bought out his partner and continued the business in connection with E. O. Randall.

Republican in his political faith, he has served as a member of the town committee, as a justice for several terms, and as superintendent of the public schools. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Lamoille Lodge, No. 26, at East Hardwick.

A member of the Congregational church for twenty-five years, he for a long time performed the duties of parish clerk and superintendent of the Sunday school.

He was united in marriage to Irene S., daughter of Elihu and Ruth (Bean) Wright, Jan. 25, 1871. Of this union there was one child: Jennie Asenath.

CROFT, LEONARD F., of North Clarendon, son of William and Ruth (Palmer) Croft, was born in Wallingford, May 25, 1851.

After receiving a common school education in the schools of his native town, supplemented by a course at Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., he entered St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., where

he remained a year. He then entered Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated with high honors in the department of civil engineering in the class of 1873. After completing his education, he engaged in railroad and mining engineering in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and for about three years was the mining engineer in charge of the Penn Gas Coal Co. near Pittsburg. Returning to his native state in 1878, he purchased a large farm in Clarendon, on which he has since resided. He has been successful in this agricultural enterprise and found it remunerative, still he has given some attention to engineering, especially in cases which have come before

LEONARD F. CROFT

the courts. He is an extensive dairy farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle, and has also been successful in breeding fine road horses.

He has filled nearly all the offices of trust in his adopted town, and represented Clarendon in the Legislature of 1890.

Mr. Croft, from his natural abilities and superior educational advantages, is naturally an influential man in his town and section of the county.

CROSSETT, JANUS, of Waterbury, was born in Duxbury, Nov. 12, 1823. His parents were Edward and Hannah (Carter) Crossett.

Edward Crossett was a prominent citizen and farmer of the town of Duxbury. His father dying when Janus was twenty-one years old, from that time the entire care and support of the family devolved upon Janus. Mr. Crossett commencing as a farmer, soon devoted his attention to the lumber business, which he has since carried on for more than thirty years. He is a practical man, with a bent for statistics, and during the last forty-four years he has kept a careful record of business matters, which has been of much use as the basis of various settlements.

A Republican in politics, he has held one or more town offices constantly for the last forty years. He represented Duxbury in the Legislature in 1855-'56-'57, and was elected assistant judge in 1871. A devoted advocate of temperance, he has never used liquor or tobacco, and carries his three score and ten years as actively as most men do fifty.

For forty years he has been a member of the Winooski Lodge, No. 49, F. & A. M., of Waterbury.

He married, Nov. 27, 1844, Eureta R., daughter of Amos and Fanny (Wheeler) Crosby. They have two children: Menta F. (Mrs. E. W. Huntley), and James E.

CUDWORTH, ADDISON EDWARD, of South Londonderry, son of Abijah Whiton and Sarah M. (Simmonds) Cudworth, was born in Savoy, Mass., July 3, 1852.

His early education was obtained at the common schools, and he was fitted for college at Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock. Entering Dartmouth College in the class of 1877, at the end of the sophomore year he left school on account of failure of eyesight. His parents successively removed to Winhall, Weston, and finally, in 1869, to South Londonderry, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Cudworth began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. L. Martin; was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, and entered into partnership with Mr. Martin, which connection continued till the removal of the latter to Brattleboro, since which period Mr. Cudworth has continued the business by himself. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney for his county, and four years later he represented the town in the General Assembly. Mr. Cudworth is a direct descendant in the ninth generation of Gen. James Cudworth of Scituate, Mass., who came to the country in 1632.

He was married April 15, 1880, to Mary Esther, daughter of James Martin and Louisa (McWhorter) Rogers of Hebron, N. Y. A son and daughter have been issue of this alliance: Clyde E., and Ina S., both of whom died in December, 1892.

CUMMINGS, HARLAN P., of North Thetford, son of Eben and Betsey J. Cummings, was born Jan. 19, 1837, in Thetford.

Eben Cummings was one of the first settlers of the town. He served in the war of 1812 and assisted in proving land warrants for the soldiers, who took part in the struggle, and their widows. He occupied the farm where Harlan P. now resides, and was one of the most trusted and influential citizens of the town.

Obtaining his educational training in the common schools and at Thetford Academy, he has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits and has made raising Merino sheep a specialty. He has always been an enterprising and public spirited man and was instrumental in introducing the creamery which has contributed so much to the prosperity of the town. He contributed largely toward the building of the church and Lyme bridge, and has been clerk of these corporations nearly forty years.

Mr. Cummings is much interested in the cause of education and is a trustee of Thetford Academy. He has a large amount of probate business, holding in trust a great amount of property, a fact which shows he enjoys to a high degree the confidence and respect of the community.

He has for a long time been chairman of the Republican town committee and president of the political club of the town. Twenty-five years since he was elected justice of the peace, holding this office continuously, and in 1876 was chosen to the General Assembly by a large majority, and was postmaster at North Thetford from 1866 to 1876.

Mr. Cummings enlisted in Co. A, 15th Regt. Vt. Vols., and continued with it every day during its entire term of service. After the close of the war he became an active member of the E. B. Frost Post, G. A. R.

CURRIER, JOHN WINNICK, of North Troy, son of John and Mary (Elkins) Currier, was born in that town, April 5, 1835.

Mr. Currier is a fine representative of American self-made men. When only nine years old he graduated from the "little red schoolhouse" and went with his father into the cotton mills at Palmer, Mass., and from this date he has only himself to thank for his success in life's struggle and for the liberal education which he has derived from keen observation, undaunted energy and honorable ambition. After leaving the cotton mills he removed to Holyoke, where he learned the jeweler's trade, and in 1854 went to Boston to take charge of a wholesale jewelry store.

In 1854 he enlisted in the Springfield City Guards under Col. Henry S. Briggs, and when the civil war began he hastened from Pennsylvania to join his company, which had volunteered its services in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. After doing duty for a time at the U. S. Arsenal in Springfield, he was enrolled for three years, May 31, 1861, and mustered in as sergeant in Co. F, 10th Mass. Infantry, serving with his regiment at the Washington Navy Yard and Arsenal till August 9, 1862, when he was sent to Massachusetts to assist in recruiting a regiment. January 6, 1862, he was discharged for promotion. Made adjutant of the 1st Va. Vols., Nov. 26, 1862, he was appointed additional paymaster U. S. Vols. Jan. 14, 1863, which post he declined in order to accept from the provost marshal of the Army of the Potomac a position for furnishing military clothing and equipments, being stationed at City Point, Va.

JOHN WINNICK CURRIER.

In 1871 he returned to North Troy, bought the old homestead and erected an elegant residence thereon, and has created a model farm from the estate. His winters are mostly spent in Boston or on his Southern plantation.

Mr. Currier is a very public-spirited man and has done much for the benefit of his native village. He planned and was chiefly instrumental in constructing the present fine system of waterworks.

He is a member of Post Bailey, No. 67, G. A. R., one of the largest posts in the county, and gave Camp J. W. Currier, S. of V., No. 81, a fine flag. He is also president of the Orleans County Veterans' Association, and an honorary member of the State National Guard.

In politics a strong adherent of the Democratic party, he has been entrusted with nearly all the town offices, was made town representative in 1878 and again in 1882. He has been Democratic candidate for member of Congress and Lieutenant-Governor, and has attended every national convention since 1872, nearly always as delegate or alternate, and was U. S. Deputy Marshal for four years under President Cleveland's first administration.

In religious profession he is an Episcopalian.

Since 1871 Mr. Currier has extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and has erected at North Troy a flouring mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. He was interested in building the Clyde River R. R., now a part of the C. P. R. R. system, and was one of the original constructors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He has given much attention to the formation of companies for handling patent rights and developing mines. He is naturally very social in his tastes and is a Free Mason, and a member of the Scotch Charitable Society in Boston, the oldest organization of the kind in America.

November 9, 1866, he married Eveline, daughter of John E. and Laura (Willard) Chamberlain of Newbury. Of this union were two sons: John (deceased), and Charles Elliot. An adopted daughter is the wife of T. L. Wadleigh, of Meredith, N. H.

CURTIS, JOHN, of North Dorset, son of Daniel and Betsey (Bowen) Curtis, was born in that town, Dec. 24, 1819.

He received his education in the common schools, and fitted for college at the Burr Seminary of Manchester and the Castleton Academy, and after this preliminary instruction graduated from the U. V. M. in 1847. During his school-boy days, in connection with his brother, he made many experiments in electricity, proposing to communicate instantaneously from one place to another by this means through a wire properly arranged. While he was pursuing his collegiate course, he was greatly dismayed to learn that Professor Morse had invented the magnetic telegraph, which he had put in operation, and thus anticipated all efforts of Mr. Curtis in that direction. After his graduation he still continued to devote himself to mechanics, and thus became a scientific and mechanical engineer. He was soon employed by the state of New York to look after the engines and other mechanical appliances used in the state's prison at Dannemora. Being convinced of the importance of using steam expansively, he soon constructed a valve which he attached to the engine in the machine shop, whereby it was forced to use steam in this manner, and the experiments proved remarkably successful. At this time the U. V. M. honored him with the degree of A. M.

Soon after he left Dannemora and returned to his native place, where he was interested in the construction of the Bennington & Rutland R. R. Mr. Curtis has made various improvements in engines, on three of which he has obtained patents. It is in no small measure owing to his efforts in this direction that he has the satisfaction of seeing the engine of today doing its work with less than one-fourth part of the fuel formerly required.

JOHN CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis was married in 1851 to the widow of the late Dr. Cochran of Dorset. The 6th day of July, 1865, he was again united to Nancy Mosher, daughter of Alba and Rebecca (Mosher) Marshall of Troy, N. Y. Two children have been born to them: Marion Ada, and John Daniel.

He has always been a strong Republican, but without any disposition for office seeking. Always interested in education he has, however, been superintendent of the schools continuously for about twenty years. In 1884 he consented to the nomination of state senator for Bennington county, and was elected to that important position.

CUSHING, DANIEL L., of Quechee, son of Theophilus, who was an early settler of Hartford, and Lucinda (Richardson) Cushing, was born in that town, August 4, 1834.

Commencing his education in the common schools and graduating at Newbury Seminary in 1841. Having fitted himself for a civil engineer he entered the city engineer's office of Hartford, Conn. While there he laid out the grounds and buildings of the Colt manufactory of fire arms, since destroyed by fire. In 1854 he entered the

DANIEL L. CUSHING

service of the state of New York where he had the practical oversight of that portion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal extending from Rochester to Lyons. Afterward, removing to the West, Mr. Cushing built thirty miles of railroad under most discouraging circumstances and his success in this undertaking proved his unusual energy and executive ability. When the civil war broke out Mr. Cushing manifested great zeal in recruiting volunteers and raised two companies for the service of his country.

Returning to Hartford, for family reasons, he concluded to remain and invested in real estate and mercantile interests. In 1886, he with others, helped organize and construct the Hartford Woolen Mills. Mr. Cushing has settled many difficult estates and held many public offices in his native place and has ably represented it in both branches of the Legislature

Mr. Cushing is a Free Mason and a member of Hartford Lodge of Hartford.

In September, 1867, he married Ellen F., daughter of William and Eveline (Porter) Clark, of which union have been born six children: Henry Clark, Mary Porter, Edwin L., Annie L., Daniel T., and Frederic G.

CUSHING, HAYNES PORTER, son of Matthew and Resia (Woodruff) Cushing, was born in Burke, June 10, 1816.

He received his education in the district schools of Burke, at Lyndon Academy and Newbury Seminary. Emphatically a self-made man, he often related with pride the fact that when he started for the last named institution he left home with his parents' blessing and just fifty cents in money.

Commencing his life's career as an educator, he was successful in his vocation in many towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, and especially so at Newbury Seminary.

In 1844 he joined the Vermont Methodist conference in full connection, and filled some of the most important appointments in the gift of that body. When he had been preaching only nine years, six of the best parishes in Vermont sought his ministration, for he had always proved a most successful pastor, alike popular with old and young. Faithful, devoted, earnest, fearless in espousing his convictions, gifted with

HAYNES PORTER CUSHING.

great persuasive power and deep piety, it is not to be wondered at that at his death, Oct. 21, 1890, an utterly irreligious man should pay this tribute to his memory: "He was a true minister and was a friend to sinners."

Mr. Cushing was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Maria, daughter of Alanson S.

and Gratia (Fletcher) Shaw, who died Dec. 31, 1877. To them were born three children: Ella C. (Mrs. A. L. Finney of Lyndonville), Charles E., and another who died in infancy. February 26, 1879, he contracted a second alliance with Miss Delia Grace, daughter of William and Nancy (Calef) Huntington of Washington, Vt.

Interested in educational affairs, Mr. Cushing held the office of superintendent of schools for many years in the different scenes of his professional labors. A strong Republican in principle and vote, he represented Barton in the Legislature during the war, and upon him devolved the duties of chaplain of the House in 1857 and 1878.

During the civil war he was twice offered the post of military chaplain, but was obliged to decline on account of feeble health.

Ever active in the cause of temperance, he joined the society of Good Templars in 1865, holding many of the highest offices and being their delegate to the R. W. G. L. when the latter held their sessions in Boston, Detroit, Richmond and Bloomington, Ill. He served as Grand Lecturer, and in this post worked most zealously and effectively to promote the interests of the order. His life in general was consecrated to good works, and he was a good and faithful servant in the discharge of every duty and responsibility.

CUSHMAN, 2ND, HENRY T., of Bennington, son of J. Halsey and Martha Louise (Thayer) Cushman, was born in Bennington, May 6, 1866.

His education was obtained in the graded schools of the village, and he commenced his active business life in the capacity of grocer's clerk; but, before a year had elapsed, in 1880, he became an operator in the Bennington Telephone Exchange and was soon promoted to be superintendent. He then, for a short period, entered the employ of the New Haven (Conn.) Clock Co., but returned to Bennington, in 1885, and engaged in his former occupation until the exchange was closed, when for a few months, he worked in the office of the Bennington Banner, with the intention of learning the trade of a printer. Abandoning this attempt, in 1887, he commenced to read law in the office of William B. Sheldon, and was admitted to the bar after three years study. The Hon. Mr. Cushman was admitted to practice at the general term of the supreme court, in 1890, and was appointed master in chancery two years later. He entered into partnership with his former instructor, and they now enjoy a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Cushman was of counsel for the defence in the case of State vs. Bent and Roberts (64 Vt.), and associate counsel, for the defence, in State vs. Bradley, an important criminal case, that attracted much attention.

He has taken an active part in political affairs, and, as a Republican speaker, did much effective service in the presidential campaign of 1892, in Bennington county.

He has been chosen clerk of the Bennington graded school district, and is at present president of the Bennington Village Corporation. In 1882 he was appointed assistant state librarian, and in 1891 officiated as one of the committee of fifty of the battle monument and state centennial celebrations, especially devoting his efforts to the entertainment of the guests, serving as chairman of that committee. He was one of the charter members and organizers of the State Fireman's Association, of which institution, in 1892, he was elected president, and re-elected in 1893.

Mr. Cushman is an enthusiastic and worthy member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is the Chief of Records of the local tribe. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and interested in brotherhood work, following in this respect his honored father, who was widely known as a Free Mason. He is a Congregationalist in his religious faith.

CUTLER, HENRY RALPH, is a native of Glover, his parents were Henry and Cordelia

HENRY RALPH CUTLER

(Skinner) Cutler, and he was born Dec. 1, 1860.

In early life he attended the public schools of Glover and Barton, and afterwards was a pupil of the St. Johnsbury Academy. With this preparatory education he commenced his business life as clerk for J. W. Hall of Barton, but afterwards entered the employ of D. L. Dwinell of Glover, with whom he remained five years. Since 1883 he has represented the large clothing house of Cushing, Olmstead & Snow of Boston, Mass.

He is a Republican in his political profession, and was appointed a colonel on Governor Page's staff.

Colonel Cutler is a member of Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, of Barton, and of the Commercial Travellers' Union of Boston. Though liberal in his religious belief, he attends and contributes to the Congregational church at Barton.

June 1, 1889, he married Alice E., daughter of J. E. Dwinell of Glover.

CUTTING, HIRAM ADOLPHUS, son of Stephen C. and Eliza (Darling) Cutting, was born in Concord, Dec. 23, 1832, and died April 18, 1892.

Though of distinguished ancestors, both on father's and mother's side, he derived no adventitious aid from ancestry or wealth. Receiving his earliest instructions in the district school, he diligently availed himself of whatever advantages it had to offer. From his sixteenth year until he attained his majority he taught school from three to five months annually. He also attended school at the St. Johnsbury Academy in the spring and fall—sometimes both—and served therein as assistant teacher.

Desiring to enter the medical profession, from the age of fifteen he studied its theory and practice, under the tuition of Dr. George C. Wheeler of St. Johnsbury, but his health gave way and for a time he became a land surveyor. At the age of nineteen he became assistant to D. H. Hull, one of the first proprietors of an itinerant daguerreotype-car in Vermont. He continued in this employment until he entertained a proposition from his uncle, John G. Darling, a successful merchant of Concord, who proposed that he and Cutting should open a store at Lunenburg. The proposal was accepted and the new firm began business on the 1st of January, 1855. The connection thus established lasted successfully for twenty-five years, when Mr. Cutting purchased the entire stock and business. After that he conducted the enterprise alone. In July, 1870, a fire consumed the store, together with most of its contents. His loss was heavy, and was aggravated by the destruction of a very extensive geological collection and of more than a thousand volumes—mainly scientific works—that had been placed in the second story of the building.

In 1870 he recommenced his medical studies privately, under the tuition of Prof. E. E. Phelps of Dartmouth College, and soon after received a diploma from this institution.

At the close of the war he took out a license as claim agent, and prosecuted hundreds of claims to a successful issue. In June, 1873, he was appointed examining surgeon. In addition to this office, he held those of special notary public and master in chancery.

HIRAM ADOLPHUS CUTTING.

Dr. Cutting was appointed state curator of the cabinet by Gov. John W. Stewart in 1870, and in the same year he received the further appointment of state geologist, was reappointed by Gov. J. Converse, and was subsequently confirmed in the office until change should be necessary. In 1880 he was appointed by Gov. Roswell Farnham to a position in the board of agriculture, and was elected its secretary. As chairman of the Fish Commission of Vermont, in which position he was placed by Governor Farnham, Dr. Cutting was no less useful than in other relations. In 1868, Norwich University conferred the degree of A. M., and that of Doctor of Philosophy upon him the following year. In consequence of his scientific attainments he was made a member, active, corresponding, or honorary, of no less than seventy-nine scientific, literary, and

medical societies scattered throughout America and Europe. As geologist, metallurgist, mining expert, practical and consulting scientist, he was perhaps not excelled in New England, if indeed in the United States. Dr. Cutting was the possessor of a library of twenty thousand volumes and a cabinet of minerals and curios containing thirty thousand specimens.

He was married on the 3d of February, 1856, to Marinda E. Haskell of Lennoxville, Canada East.

CUTTING, OLIVER B., of West Concord, son of Franklin and Prudence (Isham) Cutting, was born in Concord, Sept. 12, 1837.

Mr. Cutting was brought up a farmer, receiving his education at the common and high schools in Concord and Waterford. At nineteen years of age he commenced teaching in the winter and working in the summer on the farm. In 1868 he began business as a druggist and book dealer, to which occupation he still devotes himself. He has been appointed local agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

A member of the Republican party, he was appointed postmaster in 1877, and held that office eight years.

Enlisting as a private in the Union army, August 20, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19 of the same year, and discharged from the hospital in May, 1865.

He is a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army.

He was first married Feb. 23, 1865, to Lavina, daughter of Russell and Louisa Powers. One child, Ursula M., was born to them, and his wife died May 3, 1868. He contracted a second marriage with Lois B., daughter of Austin and Abigail Robinson, Feb. 7, 1872. They have two children: Clarence F., and Susie L.

CUTTING, WILLIAM B., of Westminster, son of Samuel and Hannah (Brackett) Cutting, was born in Green River, Nov. 20, 1827. Receiving a common school education, at the age of sixteen Mr. Cutting commenced his business life as a clerk, and afterwards engaged in the manufacture of paper in connection with other mercantile pursuits.

In 1853 he removed to Boston and entered the employ of the Old Colony R. R., and also started in the grocery trade. In 1854 he commenced to work for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co., continuing until April, 1861, when ill health compelled his removal to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he formed a partnership to carry on the grocery and produce business, also the manufacture of lumber and barrel staves. He was again forced by sickness to return to the East, where he took up his residence at Springfield, Mass., afterwards in Brattleboro, and finally, in 1871, settled on a farm in Westminster West, where he now resides.

WILLIAM B. CUTTING.

A Free Soiler prior to the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Cutting took an active part in the Fremont and Lincoln political campaigns and continued for some time to act with that party, but differs from it on the tariff question, and is now an Independent. Elected to the state Senate in 1882, he has held most of the town offices, and has been justice of the peace for twenty years. He has been a member of several organizations of the I. O. O. F., and Master of Maple Grove Grange of Westminster West. Mr. Cutting is a Unitarian in his religious views.

He married, August 12, 1851, Mary A., daughter of Grant W. and Matilda (Campbell) Ranney. By her he had six children: William L., Mary R., Charles C., Frank H., Stella M., and Nelly G.

DALE, GEORGE N., of Island Pond, son of Jame and Jane (Needham) Dale, was born in Fairfax, Feb. 19, 1834.

After attending the common schools in Westfield, he studied two or three years at Thetford Academy. Resolving to become a lawyer, Mr. Dale commenced his studies

GEORGE N. DALE.

in the office of Dillingham & Durant at Waterbury and was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Washington county court in 1856. He then entered into partnership with Hon. W. H. Hartshorn at Guildhall, where he continued to practice till 1861. At that time he removed to Island Pond and for several years pursued his profession, both by himself and with the firms of Dale & Robinson at Derby and Barton, and with Dale & Carpenter in Charleston, but since 1882 he has confined his office work to Island Pond.

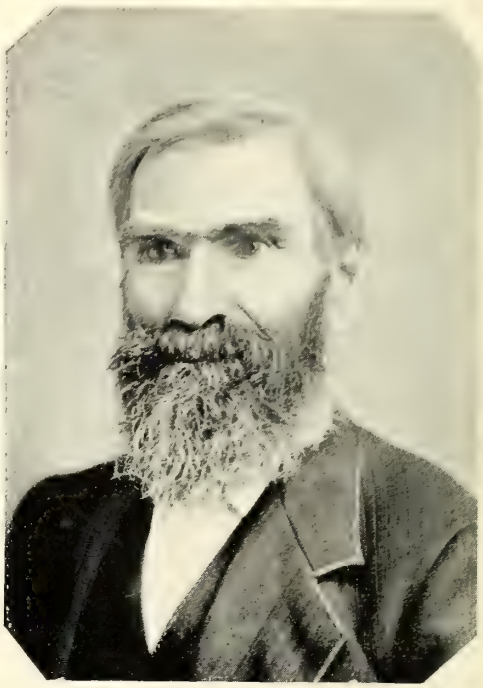
Governor Dale is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the following organizations: Island Pond Lodge No. 44, Haswell Chapter, St. Johnsbury, and North Star Commandery Knights Templar, of Lancaster, N. H.

He married, Oct. 6, 1865, Helen M., daughter of Porter and Mary P. (Wilder) Hinman, and their union has been blessed with three children: Porter H., Helen Inez, and Mary Lettie.

Governor Dale has been honored with many offices in the gift of the people. He was state's attorney for Essex county for four years from December, 1857, and was chosen to the Legislature from Guildhall in 1860. Soon after he received the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs and was put in charge of the port of Island Pond. This office he resigned in 1866 but was reappointed in 1871 and discharged its duties till 1882. He was a member of the state Senate for four consecutive terms from 1866 and in 1870 was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state. In the Legislature of 1892 he represented the town of Brighton.

Governor Dale was president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1886. As an advocate and orator he commands the admiration, and, as a man, wins the love of those who know him.

DAMON, CHARLES, of Victory, son of Benjamin and Fanny (Jaseph) Damon, was born in Kirby, Jan. 9, 1824.



CHARLES DAMON.

His educatioual advantages were derived from the common schools, and he adopted the trade of a tanner and currier, which in connection with the boot and shoe business he pursued for eighteen years in the Dominion of Canada. In 1852, Mr. Damon, allured by the golden promises of California, emigrated to that state, and for five years was alternately employed in mining and the milk business. Returning to Coaticook, P. Q., he purchased a farm and gave much at-

tention to breeding Morgan horses, in which he met with great success, raising some very valuable stock. In 1873 he removed to Victory, where he still devotes himself to stock raising and agriculture.

He was married at West Concord, Dec. 20, 1874, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard T. and Joanna (Bandfield) Boyce, and by her he has had one daughter: Lilian A.

Mr. Damon held the office of school commissioner and councilor, at different times, while a resident of Coaticook, and while in Victory he has been selectman, town treasurer and agent, as well as lister. For two terms he has been the choice of a Republican majority to represent them in the lower branch of the state Legislature.

DANA, CHARLES S., of New Haven, son of Hon. Edward S. and Mary (Squier) Dana, was born in New Haven, Sept. 13, 1862.

CHARLE S. DANA.

His father, Hon. E. S. Dana, was for many years assistant clerk of the National House of Representatives at Washington, one of the leading Free Masons of the state, and served in both branches of the state Legislature.

Charles S. Dana follows the vocation of a farmer, and in connection with his mother is possessor of one of the finest estates in Vermont. He is also the owner of the largest private library in Addison county. He has acted as newspaper correspondent for many daily and weekly newspapers for a number of years, and has taken an active interest in politics since attaining his majority.

For six years he was a member of the Republican town committee, has served as a delegate in state, district and county conventions, and enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest man ever elected in New Haven to be moderator of the annual town meeting. He was one of a committee of three to raise money to build the present Congregational church of that place. He was census enumerator in 1890.

In 1880 Mr. Dana was assistant doorkeeper of the Vermont state Senate, and assistant secretary of that body in 1890. He now holds the position of secretary of the Addison County Agricultural Society, and in 1893 was appointed as a member of Co. 19, Columbian Guards, at the World's Fair. Mr. Dana is a member of Union Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., and takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the agricultural, political and moral welfare of Vermont.

DANA, MARVIN HILL, of Stillwater, N. Y., son of Edward Summers and Mary Howe Squier Dana, was born in Cornwall, March 2, 1867.

Having obtained his earlier education at Beeman Academy, he afterwards graduated

MARVIN HILL DANA.

at Middlebury College, the Sauveur School of Languages, the law department of Union University, and the General Theological

Seminary in New York City. He also took a post-graduate course at the University of New York. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Middlebury College and L. L. B. from Union University. After studying law in the office of Judge Lyman E. Knapp, Mr. Dana practiced his profession in Missouri and Malone, N. Y., but was subsequently ordained in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, by Bishop Doane, June 11, 1893, and is now pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Stillwater, N. Y.

As an author he has contributed to various periodicals, both in prose and verse, and has published a volume of poems entitled: "Mater Christi and Other Poems," which has met with a ready and flattering sale. A volume of prose tales and sketches is soon to be issued. He has frequently been selected as class poet at the institutions where he has been a student, and he was chosen by the alumni of Middlebury College to deliver the annual poem at the commencement of 1894.

Mr. Dana possesses eminent musical ability and a marvellous memory, being able to repeat any list after once hearing or reading, and is distinguished as a linguist—reading, writing, and speaking English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Latin, and Greek, and reading Hebrew, Syreac, and Romaic.

He is the present head of the Society of St. Paul in America. In 1892 he was nominated councilor of the "American Institute of Civics," and in 1893, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

DARLING, JOSEPH KIMBALL, of Chelsea, son of Jesse and Rebecca (Whitaker) Darling, was born March 8, 1833, at Corinth.

He received his educational training at Corinth Academy and at the hands of a private tutor. Being desirous to see something of the world beyond the boundaries of his native state, in 1853 Mr. Darling went to California, where he was employed in surveying and mining till 1861. Returning to Corinth he purchased a farm, upon which he labored for two years. Feeling that it was his duty to give his services to his country in the civil war, he enlisted, August 16, 1862, as a private in Co. H, 12th Vt. Regt., and was mustered out at Brattleboro, July 14, 1863.

He then for some years pursued a mercantile life and was also the postmaster at East Corinth from 1864 to 1871. At this time he formed a resolution, somewhat late, perhaps, to study law and commenced reading with Hon. Roswell Farnham. Having been admitted to the bar in 1874 he practiced at East Corinth for ten years, when he removed to the town of Chelsea, where he now resides.

Mr. Darling has affiliated with the Republican party: was for several years the chairman of the Orange county Republican committee; was chosen state's attorney in 1882 and is now the deputy clerk of the Orange county courts. He was elected from Chelsea to represent the town in 1890 '94 and while a member of the Legislature served upon the temperance, judiciary and election committees, of which last body he was the chairman. During his latter term of office he was member of the judiciary, ways and means committees and chairman of the committee on military affairs.

JOSEPH KIMBALL DARLING.

He is attached to Ransom Post, No. 74, G. A. R., a member of the Congregational church at Chelsea and has been for twenty years superintendent and teacher of a Sabbath school.

He was married Oct. 6, 1859, at Corinth to Mary Alice, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Mary (Robie) Knight. She died October, 1873, leaving four children: Charles K., Emma L., Hale Knight, and Eben, the last dying in infancy. Mr. Darling's second marriage was in Chelsea to Emma, daughter of Rev. Harvey and Laura Webster. She died April 5, 1885.

DARLING, J. R., of Groton, son of John and Jennette (Brock) Darling, was born in Groton, Nov. 16, 1823.

Receiving his education at the Peacham and Danville Academies, Mr. Darling resolved to follow a business career, and through a long and honorable life has strictly devoted himself to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. From 1847 to 1857 he was a member of the firm of Welch, Darling & Clark in the town of Groton. Since that time he has been engaged in general trade, lumbering and farming, and in 1883 he entered into a copartnership with his sons under the firm name of Jonathan R. Darling & Sons. Their business has been carried on in Peacham and Groton, in which latter place Mr. Darling owns and runs a large saw mill.

J. R. DARLING.

An old-time whig till 1856, Mr. Darling joined the Republican party at the period of its formation and is an ardent advocate of the protection of American labor and industries. He has held many offices of trust and responsibility; has been town clerk for thirty-three years; was representative to the Legislature in 1857-'58, and state senator in 1880-'81. He was chosen assistant judge of Caledonia county in 1869, which position he held for three successive years.

Judge Darling was united in marriage, July 1, 1849, to Sarah M., daughter of John and Phebe (Heath) Taisey of Groton. Eight children have been born to them, of whom six are still living: Cyrus T., Evalona, John T., Robards N., Elmer E., and Walter Brock.

Judge Darling has never been a member of any secret or social society.

DAVENPORT, CHARLES NEWTON, son of Calvin N. and Lucy W. Davenport, was born at Leyden, Mass., Oct. 20, 1830.

He received a common school education in his native town, which he afterwards supplemented by study at the Shelburne Falls Academy, and the Melrose Academy in West Brattleboro. Electing to follow the profession of the law, he prepared to do so by entering the office of Oscar L. Shafter of Wilmington, Vt., where he continued for three years. At the April term of 1854 he was admitted as an attorney to the Windham county bar, and immediately entered into a copartnership with his preceptor, but this association was soon dissolved and Mr. Shafter removed to California. Mr. Davenport purchased his law library and practice and succeeded to his position among the legal fraternity. In 1856 he was admitted to practice in the Vermont Supreme Court. He was studious, careful, earnest and ambitious to attain professional distinction, and quickly took position as a leader of the bar in Windham and Bennington counties, which he vigorously maintained for more than a quarter of a century. In April, 1851, Mr. Davenport received his former law pupil, Kittredge Haskins, into partnership, and this connection continued for ten years. In March, 1868, he transferred his residence and practice from Wilmington to Brattleboro, which town he thenceforward made his home. In June, 1875, he received his friend, Jonathan G. Eddy, into copartnership. In the Federal courts of the Vermont district he gained great distinction and frequently appeared before the Supreme Court at Washington, where he was admitted to practice in 1876.

Mr. Davenport was a Democrat, but always erratic, and in his later years usually styled himself an Independent. In the campaign of 1860, the distinction between the Douglas and Breckenridge faction was most clearly marked and bitterly fought among the Vermont Democrats. Mr. Davenport rapidly rose to the leadership of the Douglas wing until it gained the control of the party in the state. Several times he was the Democratic candidate of his district for election to Congress. In 1865, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. Painful and deep-seated disease brought him to his deathbed, April 12, 1882. His funeral from the Baptist church of Brattleboro was largely attended by the citizens and by members of the Masonic fraternity, to which he had long belonged.

He was married on the 12th of December, 1854, to Louisa Haynes of Lowell, Mass.,

who bore him six children, of whom four died young. Two still survive: Charles H., and Herbert J. Mrs Davenport died Sept. 30, 1870, and he contracted a second alliance on the 6th of November, 1871, with Roxanna J., widow of Henry Dunklee of Brattleboro. She died May 22, 1881.

DAVISON, AMORY, of Craftsbury, son of Amory and Nancy (Mills) Davison, was born in Craftsbury, June 29, 1830.

AMORY DAVISON.

He came of an old Revolutionary family, and his grandfather served in the Continental army.

Mr. Davison was educated at the schools of Craftsbury and at Bakersfield and Craftsbury Academies. He commenced his business career as a farmer in 1854, and followed that occupation for twelve years, but at the end of that period, turned his attention to buying and selling neat stock, in which business he still continues to engage, though he has never lost his interests in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he was elected director of the Irasburg National Bank, and continued to act in that capacity until the affairs of that institution were wound up in 1875. When the Barton National Bank was organized in 1875, he was chosen to fill successively the offices of director, vice-president and president, which last position he still retains.

A whig of the Horace Greeley school, he joined the Republican party at its inception in 1854, and no less ardently adheres to their principles now as thirty nine years since, or during the war of the rebellion.

He has been selected to fill about all of the town offices, and has served as selectman fourteen years; was sent to the Legislature in 1860, and was a state senator from Orleans county in 1892. Appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Page, he was again assigned to this post by Governor Fuller in 1892.

He was united in marriage, June 26, 1855, to A. Augusta, daughter of Merrill and Lauretta (West) Williams of Greensboro. Three children have been the fruit of their marriage: Portus W., Amanda, and Julius E.

DAVIDSON, MILON, of Newfane, son of Alvan and Ann (Howe) Davidson, was born in Unity, N. H., Nov. 28, 1834. In his early childhood his parents removed to Acworth, N. H., where he was brought up to

MILON DAVIDSON.

his father's occupation, that of a farmer. From the age of fourteen to seventeen he was in the employ of Capt. Samuel McClure, a neighboring farmer.

His early school advantages were limited, for he had only one term a year, from the age of ten to twenty-one, but his evenings were devoted to his books, and he generally rose three or four hours before sunrise to study by the light of the fire or a tallow candle. He fitted for college at Meriden and at New London, N. H., and, continuing his

studies under great privations and discouragements, graduated at Dartmouth in 1862. He then taught as principal—mostly in academies—twelve years, reading law, as opportunity offered, with Mr. Soule of Fairfax and Hon. A. Stoddard of Townshend, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1874, without solicitation on his part, he was chosen treasurer of the Windham County Savings Bank, and still holds that office. The business of the bank increasing, he has, in recent years, necessarily devoted more of his time to that, and less to the practice of law.

He is a member of the executive committee, trustee and treasurer of Leland and Gray Seminary, treasurer of the Windham County Creamery Association and a director in the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montpelier. He has been director in the Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad Co., superintendent of schools and president of the Christian Aid Association.

Formerly as a Democrat and more recently as a Prohibitionist, he has received the votes of his party for town representative and state's attorney. He was a delegate to the national convention of the Prohibition party in 1888; a candidate on their ticket for presidential elector the same year, and for state treasurer in 1892.

He married Gratia E., daughter of Samuel A. and Rachel (Woodworth) Andrews, of Richmond, Nov. 28, 1864. They have one child: Lula Estella.

At the centennial celebration of Acworth, N. H., Mr. Davidson read an original poem, which is published in the history of that town, and at the opening of the B. & W. R. R. he wrote a lengthy metrical composition—commemorating that event—which attracted much attention.

Mr. Davidson is a member of the Baptist church, but has liberally aided other denominations. He has a reputation for strict honesty and high moral character; yet he is best appreciated by those who know him most intimately.

DAVIS, DENNISON, of Putney, son of Alanson and Experience (Orvis) Davis, was born in Putney, May 3, 1819.

His early education was obtained at the district schools of his native town and at a select school in Dummerston.

Mr. Davis spent most of his life on the home farm, branching out into the horse and cattle business as a side issue. For many years past he has devoted a large share of his time to the importation of Canadian horses and the shipment of cattle to the markets at Brighton.

Mr. Davis has in turn held every important town office except town clerk and treasurer, since he attained his majority, and represented his town in the General Assembly of 1880.

Mr. Davis was married in 1840 to Catherine M., daughter of Zora and Abigail (Orvis) Scott. Mrs. Davis died in 1878. There was one son from this union, who died in 1876, leaving two children, a daughter and son: Hattie E., and Dennison P.

DENNISON DAVIS.

He has been chosen administrator of many estates and always performed the service with honor to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Davis was again married in 1886 to Abbie Jane (Joslin) Evans, and now lives on the Lorenzo Davis farm one mile north of Putney Village.

DAVIS, FRANK E., of Davis Bridge, son of Freeborn G. and Sara (Brown) Davis, was born in Whitingham, May 22, 1847.

His family were among the earliest settlers of the town. His progenitors for three generations have successively lived on the farm where Mr. Davis now resides.

His education commenced at the Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, but later he studied at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and was graduated from Burnham's Business College, Springfield, Mass.

After his graduation Mr. Davis was first employed as a traveling agent, but in 1868 he engaged his services as a clerk at Reads-

boro and later became a member of the firm of Stearns & Davis. After three years' connection with this concern, he moved to Turners Fall, at which place he engaged in business for a year. He then returned to Whitingham, and though possessing a farm, he has worked much of the time for E. J. Bullock & Co. of Readsboro as salesman. In 1887, on account of the failing health of his parents, he moved to the homestead where he now resides. During the summer season Mr. Davis is the manager of the Spring Hotel at Sadawga, and is now the station agent at Whitingham for the H. T. & W. R. R.

In politics he has been a Republican and was the nominee of that party for representative in 1870. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen for two years, receiving the unanimous vote of his townsmen, and has also discharged the duties of a lister for many terms. In 1892 he was made a justice of the peace.

Mr. Davis affiliates with the Deerfield Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Readsboro, and is the V. G. of the same. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Wilmington. He was married in Whitingham, August 21, 1873, to Ida M., daughter of J. and Olive (Sweet) Bullard. They have three children: F. Rockwell, Sara, and F. Elliot.

DAVIS, FRANK WILLIAM, of Bakersfield, son of Joel C. and Martha (Montgomery) Davis, was born in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., July 31, 1850.

He received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-four he commenced his business career at East Fairfield, but in 1878 removed to Belvidere, where he has ever since made his home, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in trade at Bakersfield.

Mr. Davis was married at Bakersfield to Emeroy F., daughter of Ira F. and Mahala A. Dean, by whom he has had three children.

From 1889 to 1893 he has been in partnership with several others in the manufacture of butter tubs at Belvidere Centre, and the enterprise has proved remunerative and been of much benefit to that community.

Mr. Davis has filled all the town offices, and for five years has been an active member of the Lamoille county Republican committee. He represented the town in 1888, and served on the Grand List committee, and was its secretary.

He belongs to both the Masonic fraternity and the order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Mount Norris Lodge F. & A. M., of Tucker Chapter R. A. M. at Morrisville, and of Burlington Council, and he is in good standing with Sterling Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Hyde Park.

DAVIS, GEORGE, of East Montpelier, son of Timothy and Pauline (Stevens) Davis, was born in East Montpelier (then a part of Montpelier), March 13, 1835. Clark Stevens, his maternal grandfather, was the well-known pioneer and Quaker preacher of the town of Montpelier, and Mr. Davis was brought up in the peaceful tenets of that persuasion.

The public schools of Montpelier furnished him his early educational training, and his life has been passed upon the fine old farm where he was born. From this last statement it is needless to name his calling,

GEORGE DAVIS.

but Mr. Davis is a specialist in his profession, and is known far and wide for his herd of Devon cattle. Specimens of these have brought him many a premium at the state and New England fairs, while as a breeder of Light Brahma fowls he is unrivalled. Mr. Davis is also interested in the breeding of colts, and for a long time was accustomed to serve as the starting judge at horse races, in which position he always manifested the needed qualities of firmness and decision. He is a most excellent judge of all farm animals, and consequently is much demanded as a member of the awarding committees at county fairs and all gatherings of a like nature; for this office his conscientious impartiality especially fits him. He has been

many years a director and vice-president of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Davis received the Republican vote and the election for member of the General Assembly in 1884, and served on the committee on highways and bridges.

DAVIS, GILBERT A., of Windsor, son of Asa and Mary (Hosmer) Davis, was born Dec. 18, 1835, at Chester.

Receiving an education limited to the district school and Chester Academy, he commenced to teach when he was fifteen years of age. In 1852, he removed to New Jersey, where he pursued the same profession for four years, giving instruction at Belvidere and other places in Warren and Hunterdon counties. Here he began to

GILBERT A. DAVIS.

read law with Hon. J. G. Shipman of Belvidere. Returning to Vermont, he continued the study of his profession in the office of Hon. William Rounds of Chester and later with Messrs. Washburn (P. T.) & Marsh (Charles P.) of Woodstock.

Mr. Davis was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Windsor county court in 1859. He remained with his last instructors about a year and then removed to Felchville in Reading. Here he remained for nearly twenty years, and laid the foundation of a large and successful practice, and still keeps an office in Felchville since his removal to Windsor in 1879.

He has always been identified with public improvements, is a director in the Windsor Electric Light Co., has been a trustee of the village, and when the water works were constructed he was one of the commissioners for that purpose, and is the president and treasurer of the Windsor Machine Co.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Republican party and has held many important town offices. In 1858 and 1861 he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives and to him was intrusted the task of making out the grand list. He served as Register of Probate for Windsor county for five years, and represented Reading in 1872 and 1874, serving both years on the committee on education, of which he was chairman at the session of 1874. He was elected to the Senate in 1876, where he was a member of both educational and judiciary committees. He was state's attorney for Windsor county for the term of two years, 1878-'80. In 1874 he was selected by Governor Peck to compile the school laws of Vermont and he has also published a history of Reading. At the celebration of the centenary of that town, he delivered the address, and was also the orator at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution and name of the state, held at Windsor, August 9, 1877.

Mr. Davis has been for many years an official of the Vermont Historical Society; a member of the Vermont Commandery of Knights Templar, the clerk of the Congregational Society of Windsor and the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

He was a member of the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888, and a member of the Triennial Council of Congregational Churches at Worcester in 1889 and Minneapolis in 1892.

In April, 1862, he was married to Delia I. Bolles, at Turner, Ill., and their union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are now living: Mary I., and Gilbert F.

DAVIS, SAMUEL RAY, of Troy, son of Ray and Hannah (Brown) Davis, was born in Troy, April 19, 1837.

His father was one of the first settlers of the town, having moved there in 1833 from Lexington, Mass.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of the town, and at Bakersfield Academy. At an early age he acquired a taste for general reading, which has increased with increasing years, and his well-stocked library of carefully selected books bears witness that his taste has been well cultivated. Mr. Davis has always resided in his native town. He is known as a progressive farmer whose success may be largely attributed to his untiring energy, together with good judgment and sound sense.

In politics he is a staunch Republican; though of an unassuming nature he has been often honored by the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held the various town offices, from juryman to selectman, and represented Troy in the state Legislature in 1867 and '68. He was one of the county road commissioners in 1886 '87, and assistant judge for two terms from 1888.

SAMUEL RAY DAVIS.

He is a close observer, and his extensive reading combined with a retentive memory serve to keep him abreast with the leading topics of the day.

An evolutionist in his belief, his religious preferences are liberal, though he supports and attends the Congregational church.

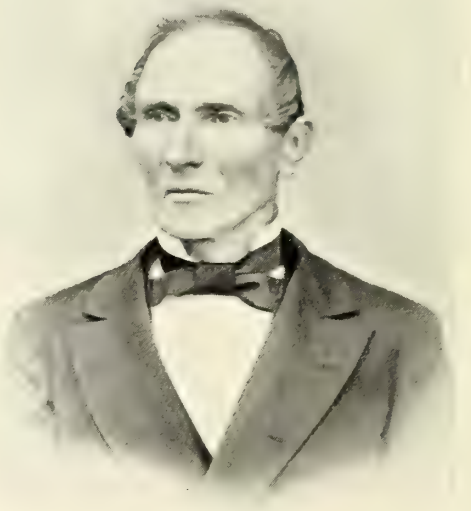
Judge Davis was married in 1858 to Orcelia Kenney of Fairfield, by whom he has had four children.

DEAVITT, JOHN JAMES, of St. Albans, son of John and Anna (Manley) Deavitt, was born in Brunswick, N. Y., May 3, 1808.

During the winter of 1819, he was a student of the Lancastrian School of Troy, N. Y., and seven years subsequently entered the St. Albans Academy after which, having made choice of his profession, he read law in the offices of Royce & Hunt and Hon. David Read. Mr. Deavitt was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1828, and stood high in his class.

In 1831 he was employed in the office of Judge Cushman at Troy, N. Y., and soon after became a partner of Henry Wilson, Esq., city attorney. He then removed, first to St. Albans, and afterwards to Johnson, where he was assistant of Cornelius Lynde, the postmaster. After an interval of district school teaching, in 1833 he located in St. Albans and formed a law partnership with Hon. Orlando Stephens, at the expiration of which he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of U. S. Customs for Franklin, where he became a resident and practiced his profession for sixteen years in conjunction with his duties as a United States official. In 1853 he returned to St. Albans, having an office in connection with Judge William Bridges till 1870.

Mr. Deavitt has been a staunch and lifelong Democrat, yet he was elected from Franklin in November, 1842, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Montpelier during the following year. He was appointed postmaster of St. Albans under the administration of President Buchanan, and held the office under President Lincoln till 1862. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court at Windsor in May, 1848, and seventeen years after he received a similar



JOHN JAMES DEAVITT.

privilege at Washington with respect to the Supreme Court of the United States. In April, 1874, he was elected municipal judge by a large majority, three-fourths of the voters being Republicans, and unanimously chosen at a second election, after which he declined to serve. He was a delegate to the

national Democratic convention held in New York in 1868. He has acted as chairman of jail commissioners of Franklin county.

Judge Deavitt was united in wedlock Nov. 25, 1830, at St. Albans, to Patience, daughter of Willard and Sarah (Jewell) Wing.

This venerable old man was present at the laying of the corner stone of the present college edifice at Burlington in July, 1825, and distinctly remembers witnessing the reception of LaFayette and his son George, as they were escorted into Burlington by Governor Van Ness.

Judge Deavitt has given largely to charitable objects, and he has ever been liberally munificent to friends and relatives. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, and has been both director and president of the First Congregational Society of St. Albans. He still takes a great interest in courts and judicial proceedings, and is an indefatigable reader of history, keeping himself well informed with regard to all subjects of current interest. Judge Deavitt is reputed to be an able lawyer, and an eloquent and persuasive jury advocate.

DEMING, FRANKLIN, of Wells River, son of Benjamin F. and Eunice (Clark) Deming, was born in the town of Danville, Sept. 11, 1828.

His early educational training was received in the public schools of Danville and at Derby Academy and the Phillips Academy in his native town. His father was an old resident of the place, for a long time judge of probate and county clerk, and afterwards a member of Congress.

Mr. Deming was six years of age when he had the misfortune to lose his father, and after completing his education he worked as clerk in a store for seven years. When he became of age he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained a year, and then settled in St. Johnsbury, where he engaged in the clothing business as a member of the firm of Boles & Deming. In 1857 he moved to Wells River, and has resided there ever since, engaged in general trade. He was first chosen a director of the National Bank of Newbury in 1874, and then president, a position he still holds. He also is president and half owner of the Adams Paper Co. of Wells River.

He has always been a Republican, and was a useful member of the Legislature of 1888, serving on the committee on banks. For twenty-five years he was postmaster.

He has taken the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Haswell Chapter of St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Deming married, October, 1854, Catherine, daughter of Francis Bingham, of St. Johnsbury. Two children have been born of this union: Katie B. (Mrs. Dr. H. H. Lee of Wells River), and Alice K.

FRANKLIN DEMING.

Mr. Deming commenced his business career with a very modest capital, but, with judgment and foresight, he has managed his affairs most advantageously, and is regarded as a sound and conscientious financier.

DEWEY, CHARLES, of Montpelier, oldest son of Dr. Julius Yemans and Mary (Perrin) Dewey, was born in Montpelier, March 27, 1826. He was fitted for college at the Washington county grammar school, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845.

In September, 1845, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; was elected secretary of that company, January, 1850, and held that office until Nov. 1, 1871. He was a director of that company for thirty years.

He was appointed a director of the National Life Insurance Co. in January, 1851, vice-president in 1871, and has been president of that company since 1877, when his father, who was the founder of the company and its president, died. In 1865 he was elected a member of the first board of directors of the First National Bank of Montpelier; in 1878 was elected vice-president, and in January, 1891, president.

For several years he was director and vice-president, and was elected president of the

Lane Manufacturing Co. of Montpelier in 1891.

He has served as trustee of the Washington county grammar school since 1864 and as president of the board since 1879; also trustee of several boards appointed by the Episcopal diocesan convention of Vermont. He was for many years a delegate from

CHARLES DEWEY.

Christ Church, Montpelier, to the diocesan convention, and in 1886 a lay delegate from the diocese to the general convention of the Episcopal church, held that year in Philadelphia. He has been for over forty years a vestryman and for more than nineteen years a warden of Christ Church, Montpelier.

He was three times elected a state senator, serving as such in 1867-'68-'69. He was appointed state inspector of finance by Governor Barstow in 1882 and served two years, but declined a reappointment by Governor Pingree.

May 3, 1848, he was married to Betsey Tarbox, daughter of Lund and Susan (Edson) Tarbox, of Randolph. Three sons and six daughters blessed their union. All save one daughter, Ella L. (Mrs. Carroll P. Pitkin), survive: Frances I. (Mrs. Henry E. Fifield), William T., Jennie D. (Mrs. Edward D. Blackwell), Mary G., George P., Gertrude M., Kate D., and Charles Robert.

DEWEY, CHARLES EDWARD, of Bennington, son of Jedediah and Hannah Eldred Dewey, was born in Bennington, Nov. 29, 1826.

His education was received in the common schools, and in early life he was prominently connected with the ochre trade, but he has always made farming his principal occupation. He was born in the old Dewey house, built in 1774, around which cluster many interesting historic associations. It is one of the oldest houses in Vermont, and under its shelter some of the hardy rangers reposed before the battle of Bennington. In this house Mr. Dewey and his father first saw the light.

Here the worthy son of worthy sires has received many distinguished guests desirous of visiting a spot hallowed by so many striking memories of the past. The surrounding farm has been somewhat dismembered by cutting off portions for building lots, but much of it yet remains, which however, must soon be absorbed for the same purpose, as it lies in the residential portion of the village.

Mr. Dewey is an adherent of the Republican party, and a Congregationalist in religious faith. He has been incumbent of several town offices, notably that of selectman, while he has been prominently connected with the schools of Bennington as trustee, and one of the building committee

CHARLES EDWARD DEWEY.

of the graded high school. He is a charter member of the Vermont Historical Society, and the Bennington Battle Monument Association. He was actively associated with the committee in the construction of the

monument and the celebration at its completion.

Mr. Dewey was married Feb. 5, 1856, to Martha, daughter of Samuel I. Hamlen of Cleveland, Ohio. Seven children have been born to them: Mary (Mrs. Charles Merrill of Bennington), Arthur J., Sarah (Mrs. B. C. Jenney of Bennington), George H., Charles H., Edward E., and Edith M.

DEWEY, HIRAM KINNE, of Barton, son of Lyman F. and Laura (Kinne) Dewey, was born in Waterford, July 22, 1832.

HIRAM KINNE DEWEY.

He obtained his education at the public schools of his native town and the academies of Peacham, McIndoes Falls and St. Johnsbury. For five years after leaving school he was engaged in teaching in Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1861 he was made chief clerk, and had charge of the U. S. Pension Agency at Concord, N. H., until 1865. In 1868 he held the position of engrossing clerk in the N. H. Legislature. In the fall of that year he moved to Lyndonville and was in trade and in the employ of the Connecticut & Passumpsic R. R. for three years. In 1869 he received the appointment of postmaster at Lyndonville which office he resigned in 1871 to accept the position of cashier of the Irasburgh National Bank of Orleans, where he remained till 1875, when he was elected cashier of the Barton National Bank at Barton which position he still holds.

In politics Mr. Dewey has always been a Republican and has several times been chosen to office in the towns in which he has resided. In 1870 he was appointed clerk in the House of Representatives. In 1892 he represented the town of Barton in the Legislature and was a useful member of the committee on banks and the library. His religious preference is Congregational.

Mr. Dewey was married March 1, 1866, to Susan Augusta, daughter of Calvin and Ann (Fifield) Gerrish of Concord, N. H., and they have had three children: Fred, Edie, and Lena. The first named died in infancy.

DEXTER, AVERY J., late of Wardsboro, was the son of Charles and Lucinda (Bascomb) Dexter, and was born in Wardsboro, April 27, 1818, and died April 19, 1893.

He was educated at the common schools in the town, and worked on the home farm. In 1848 he began the manufacture of chairs and furniture, which business he carried on for two years. In 1850 he established a general merchandise store in Wardsboro, which he continued until 1880, carrying on a farm at the same time.

AVERY J. DEXTER.

Mr. Dexter is a man of character and ability, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, which will be readily gathered from the following facts.

He has been justice of the peace for over forty years, and has held the office of first

selectman for twenty three years, also town clerk since 1861. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the General Assembly, and served creditably in the first session held in the new State House, when Senator Edmunds was speaker. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1865, during the St. Albans raid, and voted for the confirmation of Lincoln's emancipation of slavery. He was again elected in 1878 and 1879, and also in 1886.

Mr. Dexter was married March 12, 1841, to Miss Mary Durant, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Durant) White of Gloucester, Mass. Of this union were nine children, six of whom are still living: Charles D., Gertrude I. (Mrs. Marshall O. Howe), Frederic H., Mary A. (Mrs. Brownson Matteson), Luna J. (wife of D. L. Smith), and Effie E.

Mr. Dexter was fairly successful in his private business. He was generous, according to his means; to accumulate a large property was never the aim of his life. He has left what is "better than riches—a good name." His unselfish and kindly interest in others, the sympathy and counsel that he has freely extended to those who have sought his advice, will long be held in grateful remembrance by many whom he has thus befriended.

DEXTER, CHARLES D., of Wardsboro, son of Avery J. and Mary D. (White)

CHARLES D. DEXTER.

Dexter, was born in Wardsboro, Nov. 22, 1843.

He attended the common schools of his native town, and then pursued a course of study at the Leland and Gray Seminary in Townshend.

For some time he devoted himself to the interests of education as a teacher, and then removed to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in business for a considerable period. In 1864 he returned to Wardsboro, and after some years began the manufacture of sieve hoops, which business he has carried on up to the present time. Mr. Dexter has also been engaged in farming to some extent.

In his political preference he is a staunch Republican, and was elected to the Legislature in 1890.

He was married Dec. 25, 1870, to Rosa L., daughter of Jason S. and Carrie (Thompson) Knowlton of Wardsboro. Their union has been blessed with three children: Carrie M., James A., and Charles K.

Mr. Dexter has held many and varied positions of honor and trust in his town, and has a strong hold upon the esteem of his fellow-townsmen as an able and conscientious citizen, a kind friend and good neighbor.

DEXTER, ELEAZER, of Reading, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 7, 1813, and was the son of Eleazer and Charity (Williams) Dexter. His father followed the business of farming in Hardwick, and fell fighting bravely in the service of his country at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814. Eleazer, Jr., was the youngest of a family of fifteen children and received such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of those days. Manifesting a great taste for music, at the early age of thirteen he began to travel with his brother, whom he assisted in giving entertainments, of which music formed the principal part. Soon his ambition led him to higher aspirations and he became a facile composer of music of a light character, many of his efforts being received with great approbation. In 1843 Mr. Dexter located at Reading to give instruction in band music.

He has never entered political life, but in 1880 was elected representative from Reading. Receiving excellent instruction in his art from eminent musicians in Boston, he became an eminent teacher of both vocal and instrumental music, and has had for his pupils many who have since found both profit and fame in their profession, notably the Stratton Brothers, George M. Clark, Hank White, O. A. Whitmore and Theodore J. Allen, both well known solo performers on the clarinet and cornet, all of whom were originally citizens of Reading.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Dexter travelled extensively through New England, New York and Canada exhibiting a

panorama of the principal events of that war, accompanying the entertainment with both vocal and instrumental music. He composed at the time many patriotic songs which proved to be very popular.

Notwithstanding his four score years, Mr. Dexter lives peacefully in the enjoyment of a good old age, cheered by memories of the past and in confident hope for the future.

DICKEY, ASA M., of Bradford, son of Adam and Anna (Merrill) Dickey, was born at East Orange, March 10, 1821.

His grandfather Adam with his two brothers served in the Revolutionary war, in which struggle the two latter lost their lives.

He received his education in the common schools and the Methodist Seminary at

ASA M. DICKEY.

Newbury. During his struggle for an education, he defrayed a part of its cost by teaching school and at the time seriously thought of making this profession his lifelong occupation, but the law proved a stronger attraction to his active mind and he commenced to read with Hon. John Colby of Washington, completing his studies with Hon. Levi B. Vilas of Chelsea. He was admitted to the bar at the June term in 1845. Soon after Mr. Dickey met with a lifelong misfortune in an impairment of vision, but he nevertheless persevered in his chosen profession, and opened an office at West Topsham, where his success was marked and immediate. He was elected state's attorney of Orange county in 1850 and was re-elected the succeeding year. Mr. Dickey then formed a partnership with Hon. C. B. Leslie of Wells River and remained there till 1856, when he opened an office at Bradford, where he did a large and increasing business. In 1870 he moved to St. Johnsbury and entered into partnership with Walter F. Smith. At this time he was again troubled with his eyes, but he soon attained a large and lucrative practice in Caledonia, Orleans, Washington and Essex counties. After a serious illness, he returned to Bradford and although seeking no business, he has been retained in many important cases.

In 1853 he was chairman of the Democratic state committee and was appointed chief of staff with the rank of colonel by Governor Robinson. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1864 and in 1869 represented Bradford in the Legislature, was candidate for speaker and a member of the judiciary committee. For two successive years he was Democratic candidate for Congress and one year his party's candidate for U. S. senator. He was also appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Bradford.

Colonel Dickey was largely instrumental in the organization of the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury, and is president of the village corporation of Bradford.

He was united in marriage July 9, 1846, to Harriet M., daughter of John and Lucy Wood Chubb of Corinth. Three children have been born to them, two daughters—who died in early life—and one son, George A., a well-known young lawyer of Bradford.

Colonel Dickey is a prominent member of the M. E. Church and was appointed by the bishop lay delegate to an ecumenical council in London. Professionally he is best appreciated in his jury practice. His intimate knowledge of human nature and correct judgment of motives have made him a master of the art of cross-examination. His strength as an advocate lies in the clear exposition of his case, his logical deduction from the evidence, and his earnest sincerity.

DICKINSON, ALBERT JOYCE, of Benson, son of Isaac and Cornelia (Coleman) Dickinson, was born in Benson, April 5, 1841.

His education was that of the common schools of the time, and after he had graduated from them he continued the pursuit of knowledge at the Castleton Seminary. Born and reared upon a farm, he has naturally followed that occupation, and has always lived in the place of his birth, except an interval of four years, extending from 1873 to 1877, when he removed to the town of West Haven.

At duty's call he enrolled himself in Co. D, 14th Vt. Vols., and with this organization was present at the battle of Gettysburg, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and so far merited the confidence of his fellow-citizens, that they chose him a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, and elected him as senator from Rutland county in 1890.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having associated himself with Acacia Lodge, No. 91, in which he has been called to fill the Master's chair. He also belongs to John A. Logan Post, No. 88, G. A. R., and is enrolled among the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Dickinson was married at Benson, Oct. 7, 1867, to Helen Goodrich, daughter of Benjamin and Ursula (Goodrich) Bascom, of which marriage have been born: Florence Bascom, Fannie Coleman, John Quincy, Benjamin Horace, Charles Albert, and Colleen Amelia.

DILLINGHAM, WILLIAM PAUL, third son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, was born in Waterbury, Dec. 12, 1843. His great-grandfather, John Dillingham, was

WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM.

killed at Quebec while serving under Wolfe, and his grandfather, Paul Dillingham, served three years in the Revolution, and settled in Waterbury in 1805.

William, after attending the common schools, went to Newbury Seminary and to Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He read law with his brother-in-law, Matt H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee from 1864 to 1866, and then with his father, Gov. Paul Dillingham, at Waterbury, and was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1867, of Washington county court.

He was, in 1866, appointed secretary of civil and military affairs to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles M. Gay, Esq., and was again secretary of civil and military affairs during the administration of Gov. Asahel Peck, 1874 to 1876.

Mr. Dillingham was elected state's attorney for Washington county in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. The trial of Magoon for the murder of Streeter, and that of Miles for the Barre bank robbery, both of which resulted in conviction, were events in his time as prosecuting officer that attracted much public attention, but they represented but a small part of his labors, for the docket was then crowded with criminal causes.

He represented Waterbury in the House in 1876 and again in 1884, and was a senator from Washington county in 1878 and 1880. In 1882 he was appointed commissioner of state taxes under the new tax law of that year, and held the office of commissioner for six years. In 1888, as the Republican candidate for Governor, he did effective work as a campaign speaker for Harrison and Morton, and was elected Governor by the largest majority ever given in the state to a candidate for that position.

He has practiced law since his admission to the bar, and was, till his father retired, a member of the firm of P. Dillingham & Son, and thereafter for some years was in practice alone. Upon the expiration of his term as Governor in October, 1890, the partnership of Dillingham & Huse was formed. In 1892 Fred A. Howland became a member of the firm which is now Dillingham, Huse & Howland.

Mr. Dillingham married, Dec. 24, 1874, Mary E. Shipman, daughter of Rev. Isaiah H. and Charlotte R. Shipman of Lisbon, N. H. They have one son, Paul Shipman, born Oct. 27, 1878.

Governor Dillingham is a Methodist, and was a lay delegate from Vermont to the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Omaha in 1893. He is president of the board of trustees of the Vermont Methodist Seminary.

DILLON, JOHN W., of Putnamsville, son of William and Sarah (Megaw) Dillon, was born in East Montpelier, July 17, 1850.

He received the usual privileges of a farmer's son, attending the district schools of his native town and the Washington

county grammar school. Soon after he went into a railroad office and learned the art of telegraphy. Subsequently he acted as bookkeeper for John C. Dow & Co., of Lawrence, Mass., and afterwards entered into an engagement with C. C. Putnam & Son of Putnamsville to perform the duties of clerk, bookkeeper and overseer of their extensive business, and with them he remained fourteen years.

Mr. Dillon is now interested in the granite and insurance business at Barre, and he has also become the owner of some valuable granite properties near Hardwick.

He was appointed postmaster by the Republican administration of 1881, and held that position till his resignation in July, 1892. He has been justice of the peace during nearly his entire residence in Middlesex, which town elected him representative in 1892 and he served on the general committee. He has always been interested in public affairs and when called to office has conscientiously discharged his duties and responsibilities to the general satisfaction of those who have entrusted him with the various positions he has assumed.

Mr. Dillon was married Dec. 15, 1880, to Belle M., daughter of G. M. and Mary S. (Putnam) Whitney of Middlesex. They have one child living: Grace E. A son, Paul, died Feb. 13, 1890.

DIMICK, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Windham, son of Nathan and Tabitha (Fairbanks) Dimick, was born in Sherburne, Nov. 7, 1837.

Mr Dimick received his early education at the common schools of Bridgewater; also at Windsor high school and Black River Academy. During the winters he followed the occupation of teacher in the district schools, and in the summer labored on the farm. In October, 1860, he removed to Windham, where he purchased a property, and on this he has since resided.

Mr. Dimick has served as selectman several terms and also represented the town in the state Legislature in 1872 and 1882. He has discharged the duties of superintendent of schools, town agent, and trustee of public money, while as a business pursuit he has followed the shipping of produce for twenty-five years.

Mr. Dimick was married, March 28, 1860, to Belle P., daughter of Alvah and Cherry (Davis) Peck.

DIX, SAMUEL NEVINS, of Montgomery Center, son of Samuel and Maria B. (Church) Dix, was born in Troy, May 4, 1839.

The boyhood and youth of Mr. Dix were spent in the useful occupations of a farmer's life, and he gleaned somewhat scanty instruction at the district schools of Troy, Derby, Coventry and Albany; attending the Albany Academy for a brief period.

After attaining his majority, he was employed in agricultural labor until the civil war, when in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 15th Regt., Vt. Vols., and was discharged after his term of nine months' service.

When Mr. Dix returned from the scene of action and resumed the occupations of civil life he pursued his former vocation for some time, and then entered the employ of Duncan Harvey, of Peacham. In 1870 he transferred his services to Columbus Green, of Montgomery. In 1875 Hon. W. H. Stiles purchased the business, and Mr. Dix faithfully served him till 1878, when he was taken into partnership, and the arrangement lasted until the death of Mr. Stiles in 1891.

SAMUEL NEVINS DIX.

He is of Republican political faith, has been entrusted with the positions of selectman, justice of the peace, and town grand juror, was a member of the Legislature in 1880 and again in 1882, was for a time assistant postmaster, and has been entrusted with the settlement of many estates.

Mr. Dix was married, Oct. 28, 1875, to Annette L., daughter of Hon. William H. and B. M. Stiles. One child has been born to them: Alfa May.

He is a charter member and Past Commander of Charles Haile Post, No. 95, G. A. R., of Montgomery. Mr. Dix is a man of affable address and a successful financier.

DODGE, ANDREW JACKSON, of Lowell, son of Andrew and Arminsa (Kelton) Dodge, was born in Montpelier, Jan. 11, 1825, and in April, 1843, removed with his parents to Lowell.

Educated in the schools of Montpelier, when he arrived at man's estate he began to teach in Montpelier, Middlesex, Lowell, Westfield, and Eden. In early life he purchased his present valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Besides his regular farm work he has paid considerable attention to lumbering and has dealt extensively in Barre plows. For forty years Mr. Dodge has been an agent for the sale of unoccupied real estate, and since 1855 has

ANDREW JACKSON DODGE.

been the business manager in Lowell of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was a director.

Mr. Dodge has been a strong Republican ever since the formation of that party and his fellow-citizens have bestowed upon him many of the town offices, selectman, lister, first constable; fifteen years he was town superintendent of schools, and justice of the peace most of the time for the last forty years. He was a member of the state Legislature at the regular sessions of 1859-'60 and the special session of '61. He was elected sheriff of Orleans county in 1872 and held the office two years.

September 9, 1855, he was married to Sarah C., daughter of E. S. and Irene Snow of Montpelier. By her he had three children, of whom two are now living: Clarence, and Clara (Mrs. J. K. Little of Boston). He was again united, to Lucinda C., daughter of E. S. and Irene Snow, Oct. 14, 1864, and from this marriage there were three children: Sarah, Alton, and Andrew Jackson (all deceased).

Mr. Dodge has always been liberal in his religious beliefs and a public-spirited man, ready to help in all worthy enterprises.

DODGE, HARVEY, of Post Mills, son of Eliphalet S. and Mary (Cox) Dodge, was born at Thetford, August 26, 1821.

Eliphalet S. came to Thetford in 1802 and purchased one-half of the original Post farm, on which most of the thriving village of Post Mills is located, and pursued the occupations of a farmer and lumberman. Eliphalet S. was uncle of the well-known George Peabody, the millionaire banker and philanthropist of London, who, while he was a poor boy, resided nearly two years with Mr. Dodge upon his farm and received from him much kindness and encouragement.

Mr. Harvey Dodge was brought up upon the farm and has always resided there except four years which he spent in Norwich. He successfully devotes himself to farming and stock raising.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." Mr. Peabody in remembrance of his early associations has endowed the village of Post Mills with a public library, his own name has been given to the institution and his cousin Harvey who gave the site holds the position of librarian. By the terms of the bequest, three members of the Dodge family, while such members survive, are made permanent trustees and with them are associated other elective members and the resident minister or ministers of the parish. This library contains nearly six thousand well selected volumes.

Mr. Dodge was united in marriage April 9, 1846, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Halsey and Mercy (Burton) Riley. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Burton R., and Henry M. In a second union he was married to Martha E., daughter of Frederic and Anna (Chandler) Ladd.

Mr. Dodge has held many positions of trust and honor. He has always been Republican and as such has been deputy sheriff fourteen years and justice of the peace for sixteen consecutive terms. He was elected to represent Thetford by a large majority in 1870, and was made assistant judge of Orange county court in 1876. For twenty years he has belonged to Crystal Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F. The standing of Judge Dodge in town and county is attested by the many important positions to which he has been chosen.

DODGE, JOHN LOCKE, of Barton Landing, son of William P. and Nancy L. (Locke) Dodge, was born in Irasburg, Oct. 21, 1833.

His educational advantages were limited to the common schools and the academies of Derby and Brownington.

When nineteen years of age, he commenced his active career as a teacher, but three years later was seized with the western fever and went West, where he engaged in the hotel business, but returned to his native

JOHN LOCKE DODGE.

state in 1860, and has been since that year a Vermont farmer.

Since the formation of the Republican party, he has given it his steady adherence, and for his loyalty and ability has been entrusted with many official responsibilities both by the town and county. For twenty-five years he has most creditably discharged the duties of these, and in 1892 was chosen to represent Irasburg in the Legislature.

Mr. Dodge is an earnest supporter of the Congregational church in Irasburg, and has contributed by his influence and energy to its success.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 15, 1861, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Hiram and Ruth (Cogswell) Merrill, by whom he has one son: Carlos A.

Mr. Dodge stands high in the esteem of his fellows and can boast of a useful life, the honor and probity of which have been duly appreciated by his friends and neighbors.

DODGE, PRENTISS CUTLER, of Burlington, son of Robert and Alma C. (Wheeler) Dodge, was born in East Montpelier, Feb. 13, 1849.

Obliged to abandon school at the early age of eleven years, Mr. Dodge was apprenticed to the late Hiram Atkins. He remained with him, serving his time, and then worked as a journeyman printer in Burlington, Springfield, Boston and New York. In 1872 he made an extensive tour through the southern states, and upon his return followed the calling of commercial traveler in various lines of business.

In 1889 Mr. Dodge entered into an engagement as Burlington correspondent of the Rutland Herald, and in the following year purchased the Burlington Independent, which enjoys the distinction of being the only Democratic paper in Northern Vermont. In 1890 he put in a job office, which

PRENTISS CUTLER DODGE.

now requires three presses to turn out his commercial work, and his business is increasing rapidly.

Mr. Dodge married, Dec. 8, 1874, in Buffalo, N. Y., Nelia M. Kent of Rome, N. Y.

He has never held political office, nor does he belong to any secret societies, except that he is a member and Past Chancellor Commander of Champlain Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias of Burlington. Though without school advantages since the age of eleven, he has come to the editorial chair by an excellent and well proved route—the

Greeley route, a hard climb that once made gives strength for and good assurance of permanent success.

September 1, 1893, Mr. Dodge received the appointment of immigrant inspector, succeeding Gen. W. W. Henry of Burlington.

DONNELLY, JOHN H., of Vergennes, son of Thomas and Mary (McDonald) Donnelly was born in Keesville, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1855.

His early education was obtained in the Vergennes graded school and afterward from a course of instruction at the college at Ottawa, Canada. He commenced the active career of his life by entering the employ of the Vermont Seat & Roller Co. as a clerk and in this continued for about five years; and in 1878 he commenced the occupation of merchant tailoring, and has established one of the largest and most extensive retail trades in the state.

Mr. Donnelly is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Democratic party and has been alderman of the city of Vergennes for three years. He has also served on the board of council and as a Democrat has been highly honored by his party, of which he is one of the chief leaders in the state. In the last two Democratic conventions at St. Louis and Chicago he has been appointed delegate, and has also been nominated for various town and county offices. He is prominent and takes a deep interest in all the firemen's organizations of the state. He is a member of the Vergennes Volunteers and is one of the executive committee of the Fireman's Association of Vermont.

DOTY, GEORGE W., of Morrisville, was born in Montpelier, Feb. 16, 1838. At the age of two years he was adopted by O. L. Metcalf, a farmer of Morristown.

Mr. Doty received his education in the common schools and the People's Academy, paying his expenses by his labor and the care of the building. At the age of nineteen, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society, he went to the then Territory of Kansas, where he joined a party of forty young men from Vermont, who, under the leadership of William B. Hutchinson, established themselves at a point on the Osage river, about fifteen miles from the Missouri line. This settlement they named Mapleton.

During the next three years and a half, young Doty was both a witness of and an actor in the most exciting scenes of that remarkable period. As soon as the township of Mapleton was organized, he was elected first constable, and joined the Free Soil forces of Captain Bain and Colonel Montgomery. He was also a member of the force under Col. Jim Lane that dispossessed the bogus Lecompton Legislature. Later, as a Free State man, he was driven out of Columbus, Mo., at midnight, barely escaping with his life.

In the late fall of 1860 Mr. Doty returned to his native state, and was the first man in Lamoille county to enlist at the outbreak of the civil war. In conjunction with U. A. Woodbury he recruited sixty men, who afterward became members of Co. E, 3d Vt. Vols. He himself was mustered into the United States service as a private in Co. F, 2d Vt. Vols., and followed the fortunes of that command throughout most of the bloody battlefields. He was present at the first struggle at Bull Run, and was with the command during the seven days' fight on the peninsula,

GEORGE W. DOTY.

2d Bull Run, and in the Maryland campaign, 1862. A member of the 2d Vt. Color Guard, he was not absent from duty a single day till he was wounded at Fredericksburgh by a minie ball, which he carries in his right knee. Being thus disabled, he was transferred to the Veteran Corps, and served until the close of the war. He was several times promoted, being a sergeant when wounded, and would have been commissioned in a short time.

Mr. Doty is a staunch Republican, and soon after his return from the army, was appointed deputy sheriff, and later was elected sheriff, holding this position three years. For fourteen years he has been a member of the prudential committee of the

People's Academy and Morrisville graded school.

For thirty years he has been a Free Mason, a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, and has held every position in that body, as well as in the chapter. A charter member of J. M. Warner Post, G. A. R., he served as its commander for eight consecutive years. Mr. Doty also acted as the aid of Commanders-in-Chief Earnshaw and Alger, G. A. R., and in 1891 was unanimously elected Senior Vice-Commander, Dept. Vt., and in 1893 received a like compliment when promoted to be Commander of the department.

He married, April 30, 1863, at Brattleboro, Flora A., daughter of Loren and Fedelia (Paine) Bundy. Of their children one son died in infancy, and two daughters survive: Anna G. (Mrs. L. M. Jones, of Johnson, Vt.), and Alice C.

For twelve years Mr. Doty was station and express agent and telegraph operator on St. J. & L. C. R. R., at Morrisville. For the last ten years Mr. Doty has been successfully engaged in Morrisville as a furniture dealer and undertaker.

Mr. Doty requited the kindness of his foster parents by providing them a home in their old age.

DOWLEY, GEORGE S., son of Darius L. and Austis (Baldwin) Dowley, was born in Wardsboro, August 16, 1843.

GEORGE S. DOWLEY

His parents removed to Brattleboro when he was of early age, and he received his education in the public schools there, graduating from the high school, after which he studied for two years under a former principal of the West Brattleboro Academy.

Upon the close of his studies he entered the local office of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Co., where he remained for several months, when the position of teller in the old Bank of Brattleboro—now the Vermont National Bank—was offered him, which he accepted. Four years afterwards he became cashier, and continued as such until his election in 1889 as president. In addition to his official duties in the Vermont National Bank, he has enjoyed many positions of trust in his town and county, the duties of which he has always met with characteristic ability and sterling honesty.

Mr. Dowley has served many years as treasurer of his town and the village school district and is also county treasurer as well as a director in the Vermont Valley Railroad Co., and various other organizations, and has several times been prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Vermont.

He married, May 17, 1870, Miss Ada E., daughter of William H. and Adeline S. (Thayer) Estabrook, of Brattleboro.

DRAPER, JOSEPH, late of Brattleboro, was born in Warwick, Mass., Feb. 16, 1834. He was of New England ancestry, both father and mother being natives of Massachusetts.

His early education was obtained in the common schools and in the academies at Brattleboro, and Deerfield, Mass. After he entered upon the study of medicine, he attended lectures at one of the medical schools in New York and also at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1858. After a considerable period in general practice he became an assistant of Dr. Rockwell in the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro, where he remained until January, 1865. He left this position for that of an assistant surgeon in the United States General Hospital at Brattleboro, in which he remained a few months, and in May, 1865, became an assistant in the state asylum at Worcester, Mass. He was also acting superintendent of that institution for one year. In 1870 he became an assistant to Dr. Buttolph in the state asylum at Trenton, N. J., where he remained until February, 1873, when he was appointed superintendent of the Vermont Asylum, where he remained until his death.

Dr. Draper was in closest touch and sympathy with everything that concerned psychiatry and psychology, and was very jealous of the reputation of our hospitals

and asylum. His sympathies were quick and large and went out to all who came in his way needing them, so that during his long residence in Vermont his name became a household word and familiar to a large portion of people, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

He was united in marriage to Mary J. Putnam, who survives him.

Dr. Draper was a diligent student and yearly prepared papers which he read before medical societies. He is also the author of a history of the Vermont Asylum, covering its first fifty years. At the time of his death he was president of the New England Psychological Society. He had been president of the Vermont Medical Society.

DREW, LUMAN AUGUSTUS, of Burlington, son of John Y. and Almira (Atwater) Drew, was born in Burlington, Oct. 27, 1832.

He was educated in the public schools of Burlington and for a year pursued his studies at Bakersfield Academy

When he became of age he was associated with his father in a wholesale and retail market in the town, which business is still continued under the firm name of L. A. & A. A. Drew. He then took a contract in the construction of the Burlington & Lamoille R. R. In connection with his brother he is much engaged in breeding horses, chiefly of the Ethan Allen stock, having sent forth many "flyers" from their establishment, who have made a record in the 2 :30 class. Mr. Drew was a promoter of and a large stockholder in the Vermont Horse Co. and later took a lively interest in the Vermont Horse Breeders Association and was chief marshal at the first meeting of the latter body. He was appointed by the commissioners superintendent of the Vermont state building at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893, and performed the duties of that responsible position with much credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the whole state, as the many handsome newspaper notices testify.

Before the city of Burlington was chartered he was chosen constable; was elected to the position of chief of police; then sheriff of Chittenden county, which he held thirteen years, when he resigned both offices. In 1887, he was appointed by Governor Ormsbee one of the board of cattle commissioners and three years after acted as doorkeeper in the House of Representatives.

In 1890 he became associated with H. N. Parkhurst of Barre in the granite business under the firm name of Drew, Parkhurst & Co.

Mr. Drew has always taken a lively interest in fireman's organizations, and in early boyhood was an active member of the Boxer Engine Co., of Burlington. Now honorary member of the Ethan Allen Co. He was largely instrumental in sending and going with the Barnes Hose Co. to Chicago in 1877 to participate in the national fireman's tournament in which they won the first prize of $500 in gold, and also brought back a silver trophy belt which was presented to the city of Burlington, the company reserving the right to display it at any time upon parade by depositing $200 with the city treasurer for its safe return.

Mr. Drew espoused, April 18, 1860, Matilda R., daughter of Phineas and Persis (Nichols) Parkhurst of Barre, by whom he has issue one daughter: Carrie L.

He has held many official positions in the Green Mountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., is a Mason of the 32d degree and Knight Templar. He was a charter member of the first council A. A. S. R. established in Vermont. He belongs to the Burlington Republican Club and in his religious belief is a Methodist.

At the time of the St. Albans raid he was quartermaster in the military regiment of the state and took an active part in the pursuit of the raiders.

DUBOIS, WILLIAM HENRY, of West Randolph, son of Earl C. and Anna (Lamson) DuBois, was born in Randolph, March 24, 1835.

WILLIAM HENRY DuBOIS.

He received an academic education in his

native town, and while engaged in his studies at the West Randolph Academy, worked more or less in his brother's store in the village, and there acquired a taste for mercantile life.

Being ambitious for a broader field of labor, he procured a situation at Randolph, Mass., and from there, when but eighteen years of age, he went to Boston and entered the wholesale boot and shoe store of his uncle, Wales Tucker, taking the position of bookkeeper. In 1856 he was admitted as a partner in the firm of James Tucker & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes in Boston, where he continued until 1864, with successful results, but with impaired health.

During the next two years Mr. DuBois sought rest and strength in the healthful climate of his native state, and finding his health restored, he went to New York in December, 1867, and became a partner in the wholesale boot and shoe jobbing house of DuBois, Magovern & Co. In the autumn of 1872, he retired permanently from active mercantile life, and occupied himself the next two years in building a home in his native village. There he has ever since resided, and actively interested himself in local improvements and educational matters. He was largely instrumental in establishing there the West Randolph graded school, which is at this time one of the best schools in the state. He has also been treasurer of the village of West Randolph since it was incorporated in 1876. Up to that time the town of Randolph had never had any organized banking institution, and seeing the great need of banking facilities, Mr. DuBois procured a charter and organized the Randolph National Bank of West Randolph. Mr. DuBois was chosen president at its commencement, and still retains the position. He is chairman of the board of water commissioners of the village of West Randolph, and of the board of auditors of the town of Randolph.

In politics Mr. DuBois has always been a firm Republican. In 1876 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Randolph, by the largest majority ever given a representative in that town. In that Legislature he served on the committee on banks and education. The same year he was appointed inspector of finance by Gov. Horace Fairbanks, and reappointed by Governor Proctor in 1878, and again by Governor Farnham in 1880, holding the office for six years, when he was elected State Treasurer in 1882, which office he held for eight years.

Mr. DuBois was the first state officer to recommend to the Legislature a direct tax upon corporations in Vermont. Governor Proctor in his message to the same Legislature commended the suggestion of the inspector on this subject, and such a law was passed.

In 1892 Mr. DuBois was elected senator from Orange county, serving with ability as chairman of the committee on finance and on the joint standing committee on state and court expenses, and a member of the railroad committee, and of several special committees.

Recognizing Mr. DuBois' familiarity with the finances and financial affairs of the state, Governor Fuller appointed him inspector of finance in December, 1892, which position he now holds.

Mr. DuBois was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Myron J. Gilbert of Brandon. She died May 31, 1887; they had nine children, four of whom died in infancy, and five are now living: Mary Susan, Charles Gilbert, Clara Adelaide, Anne Lamson, and John Henry. Mr. DuBois was again married June 5, 1888, to Miss Adaline L., daughter of Horace and Lucy Smith Moulton of West Randolph.

DUNLAP, THOMAS HIRAM, of South Shaftsbury, son of Marshall and Thalia (Mattison) Dunlap, was born in Arlington, August 13, 1853.

THOMAS HIRAM DUNLAP.

Commencing with the public schools of Arlington and Shaftsbury, he concluded his educational career at Burr and Burton Seminary, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Manchester, N. H. After a brief experience as teacher and farmer, he obtained a position as clerk in White Creek,

N. Y., remaining until the spring of 1878, when he returned to Shaftsbury and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1882 he entered the employ of W. P. Mattison & Co. as clerk, remaining there to the present time.

Mr. Dunlap was census enumerator in 1890 and two years after represented Shaftsbury in the Legislature, in which he was assigned to the committee of highways, bridges and ferries.

In sectarian views he is a Baptist, and has taken the obligations of Free Masonry, being actively connected with Tucker Lodge, No. 48, of North Bennington.

Mr. Dunlap married, June 10, 1891, Addie, daughter of William B. and Harriet (Cole) Mattison of South Shaftsbury.

DUNNETT, ALEXANDER, of St. Johnsbury, son of Andrew and Christiana (Galbraith) Dunnett, was born in Peacham, Nov. 29, 1852.

ALEXANDER DUNNETT.

Having received a preparatory education in the public schools of Peacham, Newbury and Ryegate, he was graduated from the Randolph Normal School in the class of 1874. Resolving to study law, he entered the office of Nelson L. Boyden of Randolph, and in the spring of 1875 he pursued his professional studies at Boston University, until he was admitted to practice at the bar of Orange county at the June term, 1877. While at school he employed the winters in teaching at Munroe, N. H., Topsham, Randolph and Rochester. He commenced the practice of his profession at South Ryegate and two years later was appointed master in chancery in Caledonia county. In 1883 he removed to St. Johnsbury where he entered into partnership with A. F. Nichols, Esq., which connection continued three years. Since that time he has been alone. In 1866 he was elected state's attorney for Caledonia county and held that office for four years.

Mr. Dunnett is one of four partners who are the proprietors of the Ryegate Granite Co., which is the largest granite manufactory in Caledonia county.

He belongs to the Republican party. He was appointed town superintendent of schools in Ryegate and for several years discharged the duties of moderator in that town and since in St. Johnsbury.

He was united in marriage April 2, 1879, to Ella J., daughter of James and Anne C. White, who died March 23, 1881. Decembers 23, 1884, he married Sarah M., daughter of Silas M. and Harriett Towne of Barre, who passed away August 8, 1888. He contracted a third alliance with Mrs. Ella Chalmers, widow of Rev. John R. Chalmers of St. Johnsbury, April 29, 1890.

In his religious belief Mr. Dunnett leans toward the Unitarian church. He has been an active and influential Free Mason, having served as Master of the Blue Lodge and High Priest of the St. Johnsbury Royal Arch Chapter; he is also a member of the order of Knights Templar.

DUNTON, CHARLES H., of Poultney, son of Elijah and Mary Ann (French) Dunton, was born in Underhill, Jan. 24, 1844.

He received his preparatory education at the New Hampton Institute, at Fairfax, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1870. He then for a year supplied the Methodist church at Johnson, and in 1871-'72 took a post-graduate course at the Boston University. Having been admitted to the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, for two years he discharged the duties of pastor at Manchester and East Dorset. In 1874 he was elected a teacher of natural science in the Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, an institution which, after some years of suspension, was at that time reopened. After serving three years in this subordinate capacity, he was elected principal of the institution in 1877. This position he has occupied ever since, spending most of his summer vacations in travelling abroad, and among the states.

As a social leader and popular educator, Dr. Dunton is too well known for comment.

He has placed the Troy Conference Academy in the first ranks of the schools of the state.

In his political views he is Republican, but his lifework and energies have been more especially devoted to his professional duties. In 1883 he was one of the state

CHARLES H. DUNTON.

representatives to the interstate convention held at Louisville, Ky., which originated the Blair bill. Three years after this time he received the degree of D. D. from Syracuse University, and for a long period has, by successive appointments, been state examiner of normal schools.

Dr. Dunton was married at Johnson, June 26, 1872, to Nettie W., the accomplished daughter of Judge Samuel and Flavilla (Waterman) Belding.

In his denomination, Dr. Dunton is without question the foremost man in the state, and his own reputation and that of his school are of such a character that words of commendation are superfluous. His untiring energy and great educational ability have met with well-merited success in the chosen walk of life to which he has devoted so much intelligent and industrious effort.

In 1892 he was a member of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

In the civil war he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Co. F, 13th Vt. Regt., and after six months of creditable service, was honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

DWINELL, FRANK A., of Montpelier, son of Albert and Irene D. (Rich) Dwinell, was born at East Calais, May 23, 1848.

He received his education from the common schools of his native place and graduated from Barre Academy in the class of 1868; began business in active life in his father's store at East Calais, remaining until 1874, when he removed to Plainfield and engaged in the mercantile business, which he successfully carried on for a number of years.

In 1885 the Farmers' Trust Co. was organized. Mr. Dwinell was elected president, at once taking an active interest in the management, which position he has retained up to this time. Under the conservative policy and prudent management inaugurated, and which has always been maintained, a strong financial corporation has been built up. In consequence of his connection with this company, he moved to Montpelier in the spring of 1890.

FRANK A. DWINELL.

Mr. Dwinell has identified himself with several local institutions, being a director of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co., a director and vice president of the Montpelier Building & Construction Co., also a director in the First National Bank.

In politics Mr. Dwinell is a Republican, takes an active interest in political affairs and has held various public offices; was for a number of years town clerk and treasurer of Plainfield. He was elected to the Gen-

eral Assembly of 1878, and in 1890 was elected senator from Washington county and was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, also served on several important committees.

He was united in marriage at East Montpelier, Dec. 15, 1870, to Hattie A., daughter of Lawson and Asenath (Clark) Hammett. Two children are the issue of this marriage: Elbert Hammett, and Melvin Raymond.

DWINELL, JOSEPH ELMER, of Glover, son of Joseph Hammond and Almira (Holbrook) Dwinell, was born in Keene, N. H., April 30, 1830. His ancestry, of French

JOSEPH ELMER DWINELL.

origin upon the father's side, can be traced back to an early date in the settlement of the New World. His grandfather of six generations back settled in Topsfield, Mass., in 1672, where he became the possessor of an extensive property, owning all the land from Middleton to Wenham. His mother's ancestor, Thomas Holbrook, was English and came from the mother county in 1624, becoming one of the original settlers of Weymouth, Mass., where he died at an advanced age, a prominent and wealthy man.

The subject of the present sketch possesses in a marked degree the suavity and ideality of a Frenchman, combined with the pride and energy of an Englishman. When he was about two years of age, his father moved to Glover, which has since been his home, except for a short time, when he was at St. Johnsbury, White River Junction, and Island Pond. He received his education in the common and high schools of the town, his school days coming before the founding of the Orleans Liberal Institute, of which institution he has long been a trustee, treasurer, and much of the time chairman of the executive committee.

In 1853 he bought a half interest in his father's business of furniture dealer, manufacturer, and undertaker. His brother Charles soon assumed his father's place in the firm, and under the name of J. E. & C. H. Dwinell, they carried on the largest and most flourishing furniture trade at that time in Orleans county, keeping warerooms at Barton, Barton Landing, and Greensboro. He still has an interest in the business, though not as actively engaged in it as formerly.

He has filled many offices of trust in town and county with ability, acting for several years as constable, collector and deputy sheriff. He has employed much of his time in the settlement of estates, for which work he seems eminently adapted. He has been for the last ten years, one of the directors of the Barton National Bank. During the years 1873-'74 he was a partner with his brother, the late D. Lyman Dwinell, as a dry goods merchant in Glover. He has at times been quite extensively engaged in the lumber trade.

He is at present chairman of the town school board, ever working for the best interests of education in his beloved state. Mr. Dwinell is passionately fond of music, and was one of the original founders of the Orleans Musical Association. He has had great influence in bringing that organization to its present enviable position, having served as one of its officers from the lowest to the highest grade. He has been a member of the choir in Glover for fifty-three years, and chorister of the Congregational church for twenty years.

He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a firm Universalist in religious preference, though he ever advocates that a spirit of brotherly love should unite all sects. He was for many years superintendent of the Universalist Sunday school.

He married, Oct. 9, 1856, Eliza M., daughter of the late Amos Phelps and Phila (Sartwell) Bean, of Glover. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom lived to maturity: Fred Elmer, Harley Joseph, Alice Eliza (Mrs. Henry Ralph Cutler), and Edith May (Mrs. Arthur Charles McDowell).

EATON, FRED LAURINE, of Montpelier, son of Arthur G. and Ellen M. (Chase) Eaton, was born in Calais, July 10, 1859.

At an early age he removed with his mother to Montpelier and obtained his education at the Union and Washington county grammar school. After this he was for a few

FRED LAURINE EATON.

years employed as a clerk, and was made, in 1877, teller in the First National Bank, where he remained till 1881, when he was engaged as the cashier of the National Bank of Barre. After four years of this employment he exchanged to the First National Bank of Montpelier, which he has served as cashier to the present time. He has been for years both town and village treasurer, and has acted as the treasurer of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co., of the R. C. Bowers Granite Co., and of the Vermont Quarry Co. Of the last two corporations he is also a director.

Mr. Eaton married, Oct. 15, 1884, at Barre, Lillian, daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Pettingill) Gale. Two children have been born to them: Stanley, and Dorothy.

He was a charter member of Gen. Stephen Thomas Camp, S. of V., receiving the compliment of being elected their first captain, and in 1888 was promoted to the colonelcy of the Vermont division of that organization.

Mr. Eaton belongs to the various Masonic bodies and is now serving as the Eminent Commander of the Mt. Zion Commandery of Knights Templar.

EAYRES, GEORGE NELSON, of Rutland, son of James and Anna (Bingman) Eayres, was born in Rutland, Dec. 12, 1824.

He was educated in the public schools and at Castleton Seminary and by experience as a teacher in various educational institutions in the towns of Rutland and Pittsford.

Bred upon a farm, Mr. Eayres continued with his father till 1855, when he removed to Pittsford, and purchased the estate known as the "Hitchcock" farm, where he remained for more than twenty years, when he again changed his residence and located at Rutland, leaving his property in the care of his oldest son. After a prolonged visit to the West, chiefly in Wisconsin where he had important business interests, he returned to Rutland and in 1879 received the appointment of superintendent of the Vermont House of Correction, the duties of which office he continued to discharge to May 1, 1893.

GEORGE NELSON EAYRES.

In the early part of his life a whig, Mr. Eayres has acted with the Republican party since the time of its organization and has held many offices in the gift of the people, representing Pittsford in the Legislature of 1876.

He was joined in marriage to Almira A., daughter of Eliphalet and Almira (Thomas) Allen, Sept. 19, 1849. Six children have been the fruit of this union, four of whom are now living and have families—two sons in Pittsford and two daughters in Rutland.

EDSON, EZRA, of Mendon, son of Cyrus and Hannah (Hudson) Edson, was born in Turner, Me., Jan. 12, 1813, one of seven children, himself and one brother being the only survivors.

His parents, descended from Puritan ancestry, removed from Bridgewater, Mass., first to Maine, and afterwards to Shrewsbury, in 1817, but finally took up their abode in South Mendon. Here the son was educated in the common schools and West Rutland Academy, never losing an opportunity to improve his mind by private study and reading. Though having a strong predilection for the legal profession, the force of circumstances caused him to learn the trade of a

EZRA EDSON.

blacksmith, and in this capacity he was for some time in the employment of the Ames Co. at Bridgewater. He then returned to Mendon, purchased a farm, but after some years removed to the village, devoting himself to the labors of the forge and dealing to a considerable extent in real estate.

Socially and politically he is eminent in his section, has held every important official position in the town, which he ably represented in six sessions of the Legislature, serving on several important committees.

For nearly half a century he has honorably and conscientiously discharged the duties of a justice of the peace. In early life he became a member of the Rutland Baptist Church, which yet in his later years he regularly attends.

Mr. Edson married in Bridgewater, July 1, 1837, Angelina, daughter of Zenas and Lydia (Whitman) Washburn. Four children are the fruit of this union: Lucien, Lucien Otis, Hannah Whitman (Mrs. Marquis E. Tenney), and Mary Jane. The two sons and last daughter died young. His wife died in 1882, and his daughter, Mrs. Tenney, her husband and two granddaughters are living with him where he has lived for forty-two years.

EDMUNDS, GEORGE FRANKLIN, of Burlington, son of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds, was born in Richmond, Feb. 1, 1828.

His preliminary education was had in the public schools and under a private tutor. When but eighteen he began the study of law in Burlington, and continued it at Richmond in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, in 1846-'47. In the two following years he was a student in the office of Smalley & Phelps in Burlington. In March, 1849, he was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, and to partnership with Mr. Maynard at Richmond. The new firm was very successful. In November, 1851, he removed to Burlington, which thenceforward became his home. At the time of Mr. Edmunds' removal to Burlington the legal fraternity of the state was exceptionally strong. Ex-Governor Underwood, D. A. Smalley, E. J. Phelps, L. E. Chittenden, and others were formidable competitors, but he soon worked his way to the front. In 1866, when he was first appointed to the National Senate, he had secured the largest and most lucrative practice in that section of Vermont.

The services of George F. Edmunds fill some of the cleanest, brightest pages in the legislative history of the state and nation. In 1854 he made his first appearance in the field of local politics as the moderator of the Burlington March meeting, and he was soon afterward elected representative of the town to the Legislature. A member of the House in the years 1854-'55-'56-'57-'58-'59, he was also speaker during the last three sessions. In 1864 he served in the joint committee on the state library, and also in the committee on the judiciary. In 1855 he was made chairman of the latter body.

In 1861 Mr. Edmunds was returned, against his protest, to the state Senate from Chittenden county, and was chairman of its judiciary committee. Re-elected in 1862, he served on the same committee. In each of these years he was also president *pro tempore* of the Senate. In 1866, United States Senator Solomon Foote died and Mr. Edmunds was appointed his successor by Gov. Paul Dillingham. April 5, 1866, he began that long senatorial career which so

honored himself, his state, and his country. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869, and in 1868, 1874, 1880, and 1886 received elections for the full senatorial term. In 1891, after more than a quarter of a century's service, he resigned. His impress on national legislation was greater than that of any other man of his time, and he had for years been the foremost senator. No one thinks of his *pro tempore* presidency of the Senate, so overshadowed is it by his real leadership.

In the winter of 1876 came a crisis in the history of the United States, the great danger of which is year by year realized. The nation was threatened with all the evils of disputed succession to the chief magistracy. Senator Edmunds comprehended the situation, and led from danger to lawful safety. He first submitted the draft of a constitutional amendment, which remitted the duty of counting the electoral votes to the Supreme Court of the United States. But this was rejected by a vote of 14 to 31. On the 16th of December he called up the message from the House of Representatives, announcing the appointment of a committee of seven to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate in advising some method of counting the electoral vote; and submitted a resolution referring the message of the House to a select committee of seven senators, having power to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, such a measure as would secure the lawful count of the electoral vote, and the best disposition of the questions connected therewith, and that this committee have power to confer with the committee of the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted, the committee appointed and Senator Edmunds was made its chairman. In the discussions which followed he devised the electoral commission bill.

On the 13th of January, 1877, Mr. Edmunds reported the proposed measure, which provided for the appointment of an electoral commission, and which defined the duties of its members. The bill passed into law. Senator Edmunds was appointed a member of the electoral commission on the part of the Senate, and contributed efficiently to the lawful solution of the problem in which so many dangers lurked.

The anti-polygamy law now in force is rightly known as the Edmunds law. But a list of good measures passed and bad measures defeated by his efforts and under his leadership would be interminable.

Unsought by him, in 1880 and 1884 many of his party, who wanted it to make its first statesman its leader, earnestly worked for his nomination for the presidency in the Republican national conventions of those years. In 1891 he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and has since devoted his time to the practice of his profession.

ELDREDGE, LOYAL D., of Middlebury, son of Julius and Polly (Cowles) Eldredge, was born at Stockholm, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1831.

At the completion of his preparatory studies he graduated at Middlebury College in 1857 and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Eldredge practiced his profession at Alburgh Springs for three years and was elected state's attorney for Grand Isle county in 1861 and '62. In the latter year he removed to Middlebury, and has resided there ever since, devoting himself to the practice of law and other avocations.

From 1864 to 1870 he held the office of assistant assessor of internal revenue, and deputy collector, and in 1870 was appointed first deputy collector of internal revenue of the District of Vermont. He was elected to the state Senate in 1876, and was a member of the lower House in 1888. Six years previous to this period he was made a trustee of Middlebury College and in 1884 treasurer of that institution. Both of these offices he holds at the present time.

Hon. L. D. Eldredge married, July 29, 1858, Wealthy A., daughter of Ralph and Martha (Kneeland) Parker of Waterbury. One daughter was the fruit of this union: Julia A. (Mrs. C. G. Leavenworth of Cleveland, Ohio).

ELDRIDGE, LOVELL JACKSON, of St. Johnsbury, son of Lewis J. and Rosa J. (Tracy) Eldridge, was born Nov. 19, 1863, at Montgomery.

When eight years old, he was left an orphan, without friends or property. By dint of persistent work on the farm, he paid his own way in district schools until he was eighteen years of age. Meanwhile he saved money enough to provide for himself a supplementary course of one year's study at the State Normal School, Johnson, and three years at People's Academy, Morrisville. At both schools he took a select course of study and thorough drill, preparatory for business. Great credit must be given him for availing himself to the fullest extent of his opportunities, and for his honorable struggle, when a youth, to obtain the best education afforded by his narrow circumstances. On leaving school and facing, for the first time, the business world, Mr. Eldridge was handicapped by no cash debts, nor burdened with the consciousness of having had material favors from relatives or friends. His first venture was to canvass eleven of the western and central states, in the stencil

and stamp business, with headquarters at Madison, Wis., manufacturing, largely, his own goods. Returning to Vermont to regain his health, for three years he taught school in Enosburgh and Hyde Park. From 1887 to 1890, he was travelling salesman and collector in the New England states for a large pottery firm of Trenton, N. J. He was then appointed local agent at Morrisville for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., remaining there two years, when he was placed in charge of the general

LOVELL JACKSON ELDRIDGE.

agency of the same company, with headquarters at St. Johnsbury, where he now has a large and prosperous business.

He married, Oct. 19, 1892, at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, Mo., Katie A., daughter of Col. Charles W. (banker of that city) and Mary E. (Funkhouser) Porter.

Mr. Eldridge has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1891, and also of the Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 50, at Morrisville. He has never taken any part in politics nor held political office.

He became an active member of the First Congregational Church of Danville, in 1890, and later of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Eldridge has been president of the Morrisville Lyceum Bureau, and, in 1890, joined the Vermont Life Underwriters Association, of which he was elected one of the vice-presidents in 1891.

ELLIOT, LESTER HALL, of Waterbury, son of Ezra and Eliza (Hall) Elliot, was born in Croyden, N. H., August 1, 1835.

Commencing his primary education in the district schools, he entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1861, completing his scholastic career in the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, where he was graduated in 1864.

Being licensed to preach by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Congregational Association, he commenced by supplying the pulpits of the Congregational churches of Colchester and Winooski and on May 21, 1866, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in the latter place. This position he occupied for six years and then removed to Bradford, where he continued his ministrations till 1880, when, after temporary engagements, in several parishes in this state and Keeseville, N. Y., he finally became secretary and agent of the Vermont Bible Society in 1884, in which occupation he has continued till the present time, with residence at Waterbury. Mr. Elliot was delegate to the National Council of Congregational Churches, held at Oberlin, Ohio, in November, 1871. While residing in Winooski he was made superintendent of public schools, and he represented the town of Waterbury in the Legislature of 1892. During that session he was a member of the committee on education and chairman of that on the insane.

He was wedded, Oct. 21, 1866, at Greensboro, to Lois Maria, daughter of Enoch and Abigail (Cook) Tolman, who died in Winooski, Jan. 6, 1871. Their children were: Anna M., and Henry T., both of whom died in infancy.

He was again married, Nov. 30, 1875, at Campton, N. H., to Phebe Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel H. and Almira (Dole) Hodgdon. They have one son: Henry Hodgdon.

ELLIS, EDWARD DYER, of Poultney, son of Zenas C. and Sarah (Dyer) Ellis, was born in Fair Haven, August 31, 1850. His father, Judge Ellis, was well known and prominent in the county and state.

Mr. Edward Ellis, having obtained a thorough preparatory training in the schools of Fair Haven, later attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., which he left in 1869 to enter Middlebury College and from this institution he graduated in 1874. He then devoted himself to a course of professional study in the medical department of Harvard University from which he received a diploma in 1877. In 1878 he settled in Poultney as a practicing physician in which capacity he has since remained, meeting with success and establishing in connection

with his professional labors a druggist's business.

He is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but has devoted the major part of his time to his professional pursuits, never seeking official preferment, though he is at present chairman of the Republican town committee.

EDWARD DYER ELLIS.

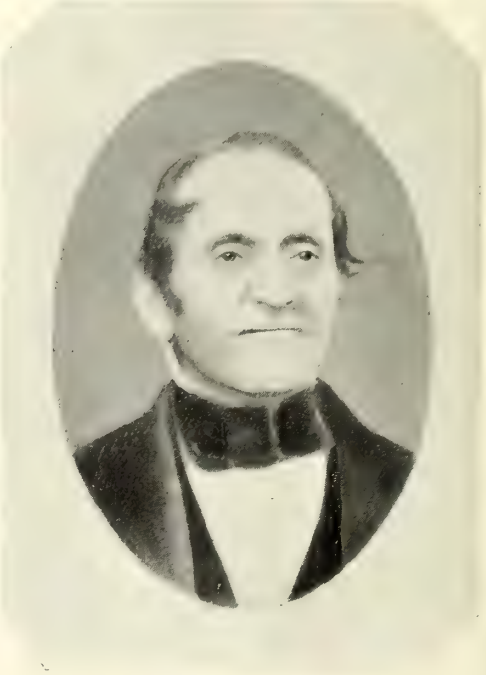
Dr. Ellis is vestryman and treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church, was formerly the president and secretary of the Rutland County Surgical and Medical Society.

He was married at Hampton, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1885, to Isabella, daughter of R. T. and Lydia (Stowe) Ray. Of this alliance four children are issue: Sarah Blanche, Lydia Stowe, Hannah Dyer, and Rodney Ray.

Dr. Ellis is highly esteemed by his acquaintances for the firmness of his character and general ability. He is conservative in his ideas and has met with well-merited success both in public and private life.

ELLSWORTH, JOHN CLARK, late of Greensboro, son of John and Sarah (Strong) Ellsworth, was born in Chatham, Conn., Feb. 22, 1793. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Ellsworth of East Windsor, Conn., married Anna, daughter of Timothy Edwards, and sister of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. John C. Ellsworth, the fourth of his name, and his father were the first of the family to emigrate to Vermont, arriving in 1798, and the father was the first judge of probate in Orleans county. They settled on a farm in Greensboro and here John Clark eagerly availed himself of the limited educational privileges open to him, attending the public schools and Peacham Academy, then under charge of his uncle, Ezra Carter, who was the first principal of that institution. He also was instructed to some extent by his father, who was a man of much literary ability for that time.

At the outset of his active life he served as a clerk in the employment of his uncle, Deacon Strong, at Hardwick, but in the fall of 1821 he accepted a call to missionary work among the Cherokee Indians and in the company of Rev. Austin Worcester and others he proceeded to Brainerd, Ga., continuing his labors among the savages until 1836, when he returned to Greensboro on account of the ill health of his wife and the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia by Gen. Andrew Jackson. Mr. Ellsworth purchased a farm adjoining that of his father; previous to his death he purchased a farm near the village, and in the cultivation of this property employed himself till the time



JOHN CLARK ELLSWORTH.

of his death, July 11, 1861. In his experience as Indian missionary he encountered many hardships and obstacles, but these he cheerfully and laboriously overcame, being assisted in his unselfish work by his noble wife, who was the matron of the Indian school, of which he was the superintendent. Those interested in Indian mission work will obtain valuable information by a perusal of the letters of Mr. Ellsworth in the Mis-

sionary Herald from 1821 to 1836. He early became attached to the cause of abolition and while in Georgia, with his companion, Mr. Worcester, suffered much persecution for righteousness' sake, being arrested and narrowly escaping imprisonment on account of their active sympathy with the downtrodden Indian, and their labors in the cause of Christianity and the welfare of the aboriginal race received little or no encouragement from the white portion of the surrounding community. The greater part of his long and peaceful life was devoted to study and literary pursuits, and "far from the busy hum of men" he tranquilly enjoyed the pleasures afforded him by the perusal of his books.

He was the representative of Greensboro to the Legislature at an early period, but though much interested in politics as a staunch Republican he never took an active part in public life.

Mr. Ellsworth first married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Tolman, a soldier of the Revolution, later a Congregational minister, who died April 18, 1856. His second wife, whom he wedded March 17, 1857, was Mary E., daughter of Charles B. Bailey and Abigail (Cobb) Field of Greensboro, but formerly residents of Peacham.

EMERY, CURTIS STANTON, of Chelsea, son of Amos and Sarah M. (Hibbard) Emery, was born Nov. 6, 1861, in Brookfield.

He removed, with his parents, to Chelsea in the spring of 1869.

After receiving his education at the common schools and at Chelsea Academy, he read law with the late Hon. C. W. Clarke and A. S. Austin at Chelsea. He was admitted to the bar of Orange county in 1883 and to that of the Supreme Court at Montpelier in 1886.

Mr. Emery commenced practice at Chelsea at the time of his admission to the courts, and continued for three years, when he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Chelsea, which position he resigned in February, 1893. He then resumed his profession, doing also a general insurance, loan and collection business. Since 1888 he has been a director of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Montpelier.

Mr. Emery has held many town offices and was elected commissioner for Orange county in 1885, a position which he holds to the present time. He was elected to the Legislature of 1888, being the youngest member of the House, and serving on the committee on elections. By a curious coincidence, his father sat in the House at the same time, being a member from the town of Sharon. He is now county auditor for Orange county.

He was united in marriage May 12, 1887, to Hattie J., daughter of Franklin and Maria R. Ordway of Tunbridge. They have two children: Sallie Helena, and Donald.

Mr. Emery has held nearly all the offices in George Washington Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M. of Chelsea and at present occupies the Master's chair.

ENRIGHT, JOSEPH CORNELIUS, of Windsor, son of Rev. Joseph and Catharine (Wier) Enright, was born in Morgan, Dec. 2, 1852.

He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1878, and commenced to study law in the same year. He was admitted to the Windsor county bar in 1881, and since that time has been in the practice of his profession in Windsor, being also largely interested in insurance and real estate.

JOSEPH CORNELIUS ENRIGHT.

In 1879 Mr. Enright was appointed superintendent of schools in Hartland, and subsequently served in the same capacity in the town of Windsor, where he has been first selectman since 1891. In 1890 was elected to represent Windsor in the General Assembly, and served as chairman of the state's prison committee. He was again called to the same body in 1892, and in that session was chairman of the committee on claims. In 1893 he was chosen school director for three years.

He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken every degree from the 1st to the 32d, inclusive; he has served as secretary and warden of Vermont Lodge No. 18, recorder of Vermont Commandery No. 4, and secretary of Vermont Lodge of Perfection.

He was united in marriage July 23, 1882, at Brompton, P. Q., to Clara J., daughter of Amos and Matilda (Alger) Varney. One daughter has been born to them: Daisey Maud.

ENRIGHT, JOHN J., of Burlington, was born in South Burlington, April 6, 1862.

In 1878 he was graduated from the Bur-

JOHN J. ENRIGHT.

lington high school and began the study of law in the office of Judge Hamilton S. Peck and later with Hon. Henry Ballard. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, and had charge of Mr. Ballard's office for a year while that gentleman was absent in the West, doing quite a large business at that time. He then opened the office which he now occupies. These quarters are nicely furnished and equipped, covering the whole ground floor, and his clientage is steadily on the increase, he having been obliged to employ a stenographer the past three years to assist him.

In politics Mr. Enright has always been a strong Democrat and has a large following in the Democratic ranks. In 1882 he was a candidate for the Legislature from South Burlington and was only beaten by one vote. In 1892 he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Enright has unusual business ability and has been long identified with several business enterprises in his city. He is one of the owners of Mirror Lake Hotel at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks and is interested in the Hotel Burlington. He is also somewhat interested in real estate in Burlington. Mr. Enright takes great pleasure in owning and driving fine horses and he enjoys the reputation of possessing the finest driving horses at all times. He is well known among horsemen and has sold several valuable horses at a large figure. He has risen to a prominent position as a lawyer in this county and has a lucrative legal business, ranking as one of the best commercial attorneys in the state.

ESTEY, JACOB, late of Brattleboro, son of Isaac and Patty (Forbes) Estey, was born in Hinsdale, N. H., Sept. 30, 1814.

Isaac Estey, his grandfather, was a farmer and resided in Sutton, Mass. The eldest son, Isaac (father of Jacob), and his brother Israel settled in Hinsdale, N. H., where they built a sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The enterprise, however, proved far from prosperous, and as the statute law then permitted imprisonment for debt, under its provisions Isaac Estey was arrested and thrown into the county jail as a debtor. Upon his release he resorted to agriculture for the support of himself and family, and passed the remainder of his life in that pursuit.

The subject of our sketch was adopted when four years old by a wealthy family in Hinsdale. After spending nine years under their roof, at the age of thirteen he left his foster parents and walked to Worcester, Mass., where one of his elder brothers resided. The following four years he labored upon farms in the towns of Rutland, Millbury and vicinity. When seventeen years old he apprenticed himself to T. & J. Sutton of Worcester, in order to acquire a mastery of the plumber's trade, and of the manufacture of lead pipe.

Before the attainment of his majority he resolved to establish himself in business, and for this purpose removed to Brattleboro, where he was successful from the beginning, and established the reputation for ability and probity which he always retained.

In 1848, he erected a large building and rented the upper part of it to the proprietors of a small melodeon factory, but as they were unable to pay the stipulated rent, Mr. Estey accepted, in 1850, an interest in their business in liquidation of his claims, and a few years afterwards purchased the entire

Jacob Astor

establishment. To this new industry he gave close attention, striving for its enlargement and the development of its promising possibilities, and in the course of a few years, he deemed it expedient to dispose of his plumbing business, and to devote himself exclusively to the making of organs. With this determination he erected a second and larger building, but in the fall of 1857 a conflagration consumed both structures. Though at once rebuilt, another fire in 1864 destroyed the new creation, and a very much larger one was promptly erected in order to furnish ample room for the storage of the immense quantities of material that were needed for the prosecution of the business.

In 1866 his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, and his son, Julius J. Estey, were admitted to partnership with himself. In 1869 the sudden overflow of the stream near which their factory was located, caused the death by drowning of one of their workmen, carried off lumber to the value of several thousand dollars, and greatly endangered the safety of the manufactory. To avoid the repetition of similar disasters, the company selected higher ground, and on this have erected nine large factories, each three stories high, together with large dry houses and the necessary buildings for boilers and engines, with immense storage and packing houses.

Mr. Estey was ever a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1868-'69 he represented Brattleboro in the state Legislature. He was also a member of the state Senate from Windham county in the biennial sessions of 1872 and 1874, and rendered most excellent service in that body. He was one of the principal movers in the organization of the First Baptist Church in Brattleboro in 1840, and was during life one of its most active and liberal supporters. His death, on April 15, 1890, was a great loss to the community in which for so many years he had lived.

He was married on the 2d of May, 1837, to Desdemona, daughter of David and Anna Kendal Wood of Brattleboro. Three children were the fruit of their union, the eldest of whom is not living; the two remaining are: Abby E. (Mrs. Levi K. Fuller), and Julius J.

ESTEY, JULIUS J., of Brattleboro, son of Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey, was born in Brattleboro, January, 1845.

He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the celebrated Norwich Military University. He did not complete the full course, however, as he was admitted by his father into the business established in 1846—which has now become so justly famous—the manufacture of the Estey organs. At his majority in 1866, he was admitted as a full partner in the firm of J. Estey & Co. (afterwards known as the Estey Organ Co.), which was composed of Jacob Estey, Julius J. Estey, and Levi K. Fuller. As treasurer, before and since his revered father's death in 1890, he has contributed greatly to the large and highly successful business of organ manufacturing. General Estey is, and has been for years, the president of the Peoples National Bank of Brattleboro, one of the soundest and most progressive banking institutions in the state.

Mr. Estey is first and foremost a thorough business man, but he is also a leading factor in state affairs, having represented the town

JULIUS J. ESTEY.

of Brattleboro in the Legislature in 1876, and having served as state senator from Windham county for the biennial term beginning in 1882, his services in both bodies being particularly creditable both to his party and himself. He was appointed a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican national convention of 1888, where his influence and good work was felt and appreciated by his associates.

At an early age he became interested in military affairs, serving in the National Guard of Vermont. In 1874 he was elected captain of Co. I, known since as the Estey Guard.

In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Horace Fairbanks a member of his military staff with the rank of colonel, and in 1881

was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Vermont National Guard, which position he held until his election as colonel in 1886. In 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade, with the rank of brigadier general, which position he still holds.

It is a matter of record that General Estey has always commanded one of the finest and best disciplined military bodies in the New England states. He is considerate, polite and popular with his men, who love and respect their leader as few similar organizations do. This is due as much perhaps to the strong Christian character of the man as to his soldierly qualities, for not the least portion of his life has been exerted in active service for his church, where he has always successfully endeavored to inspire higher and nobler work in the denomination to which he belongs.

In 1867 he married Florence, daughter of Dr. Henry Gray of Cambridge, N. Y., from which union he has been blessed with three sons: Jacob Gray, Julius Harry, and Guy Carpenter.

He has been president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association, and for the past ten years has held the presidency of the board of managers of the Baptist state convention. He has been a great benefactor to and worker in the Sunday school of his church, which he has fostered and encouraged to the utmost.

Among the educational institutions of the state which he has particularly promoted is the Vermont Academy of Saxton's River, which is now one of the foremost institutions of learning in Vermont. For some years he has been the treasurer of this institution. He has for many years been a member of the board of trustees of the school for young men at Mount Hermon, Mass., and the Northfield Seminary, for young ladies, at Northfield, Mass., both of which were established by Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist. Of the latter institution he is also treasurer.

Since the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brattleboro General Estey has served as its president and been one of its most liberal supporters and trusted leaders. His interest in this organization, however, is not confined to the local organization, but he has for years been active in the state gatherings and chairman of the state executive committee.

His benevolence and charity to deserving objects is too well known to require especial mention. He has won the highest encomiums of his associates and fellow-men and has always led an active and upright life.

---

FAIRBANKS, FRANKLIN, of St. Johnsbury, son of Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks, was born in St. Johnsbury, June 18, 1828.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and in the academies at Peacham and St. Johnsbury.

At the age of seventeen he entered the scale works and by actual labor in the various departments, and having a natural genius for mechanics, made himself familiar with everything that had to do with the making of a scale. He afterwards was clerk in the store and in all the departments of the office of the establishment, and these years of practical experience in the shop, store and office served as a school to give him a technical and business education.

When he was twenty-seven years of age he was admitted as partner in the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. For many years he was superintendent of the works, a position for which he was prepared by his practical knowledge of all the operations of the establishment. To his efficient management is due much of the success and growth of the company. He naturally assumed the practical, while his brother Horace undertook the business administration. He was active in the construction of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R., a work demanding courage, the most skillful engineering, and great executive ability. In 1876, at the organization of the firm as a corporation he was elected vice-president, and at the death of his brother in 1888 he was made president and has held this office to the present time.

While Colonel Fairbanks has not been in politics, he has always manifested a consistent and active interest in public affairs. He was elected by the Republican party as representative from St. Johnsbury to the state Legislature in 1870 and again in 1872, at the latter session being chosen speaker of the House. He has been a member of the state Republican committee for more than twenty years. He was appointed aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel in Governor Hall's staff in 1858. He received the same appointment in 1861 from Governor Fairbanks. At this time he did effective service in raising troops, caring for their disposition and arranging for their comfort at the front.

Since 1888 he has been president of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury. He is also president of the Ely Hoe & Fork Co.

of the same town. He is a trustee of the Northfield (Mass.) Seminary, the Soldiers' Home, the St. Johnsbury Academy, the Athenæum, and Museum of Natural Science.

From his boyhood Colonel Fairbanks has had an earnest and intelligent interest in natural science. When a young man he became a collector of illustrations of anthropology, mineralogy, and ornithology. These studies have been his recreation and at times have shared, while they have relieved, his business cares. Having a conviction that a more extended knowledge of the sciences would elevate the community, he erected and presented to the town a museum of natural science, which was dedicated in December, 1891. This museum has been by his liberality fully equipped for scientific study, and amply endowed.

FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS.

Since 1861 Colonel Fairbanks has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the North Church of St. Johnsbury, a continuous service of thirty-two years. For ten years he was a member of the international lesson committee.

December 8, 1852, Colonel Fairbanks married Frances A. Clapp, daughter of Rev. Sumner G. and Pamelia (Strong) Clapp. They have had four children: Alfred, Mary Florence (now Mrs. Joseph T. Herrick of Springfield, Mass.), Margaret Jane, and Ellen Henrietta, of whom two, Mrs. Herrick and Ellen H., now survive.

FAIRBANKS, HENRY, of St. Johnsbury, son of Thaddeus and Lucy Barker Fairbanks, was born in St. Johnsbury, May 6, 1830.

When ten years old he spent a year in Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and then entered the St. Johnsbury Academy, which the brothers, E., T. and J. P. Fairbanks, established in 1842, to provide instruction for their children. He was graduated from this academy in 1847, from Dartmouth College in 1853, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1857, having spent a year in Europe in 1848-'49, and six months in 1856. In the latter year he went with Dr. S. H. Taylor, the honored teacher of Phillips Andover Academy, as far as Egypt and Palestine, and completed his tour of Europe by the ascent of Mt. Blanc. After graduation he took the charge of a large number of home missionary fields, not only preaching, but directing the vacation labor of students and others in them, and gathering up the fruits of their work. In 1860 he went to Dartmouth College as professor of natural philosophy, taking afterward the department of natural history.

HENRY FAIRBANKS.

After eight years in this service he returned to St. Johnsbury, where he developed various inventions, securing many patents, and at the same time preached as his health allowed. He led the evangelistic work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the state, and as president of the State Missionary

Society had opportunity for much work in this direction. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College, and president of the St. Johnsbury Academy, and, in 1891, went to London as a member of the International Congregational Council. For several years he has been secretary of the corporation of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Annie, daughter of Prof. D. J. Noyes of Dartmouth College, who lived ten years. In 1874 he married Ruthy Page of Newport. He has six children; the eldest, Rev. Arthur Fairbanks, Ph. D., is a member of the faculty of Yale Divinity School, and the second, Robert N. Fairbanks, is in business in New York.

FAIRBANKS, THADDEUS, born in Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 17, 1796; died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 12, 1886.

The first of the name came to this country in 1633, Jonathan Ffayerbanke, from Sowerby, near Halifax, on the west border of Yorkshire; and Richard, who was the innkeeper and first postmaster of Boston. Jonathan, the ancestor, so far as known, of all the American families, built in 1636 a house in Dedham, Mass., which with the additions made later is still standing. The "Item—two vices and one turning laeth and other seuch thinges," and "Item—many smale tools for turning and other the like work," in the inventory of the estate of Jonathan F. in 1668 seem to indicate thus early the mechanical taste of the family, while the plan of the house, the finish, and many little arrangements show taste and skill. George, the second son of Jonathan, came with his father from England, lived in Dedham, and in 1657 removed to Sherborn, where he was selectman and a leading citizen. His fourth child, Eliezur, was born in 1655 and became a prominent man in Sherborn. His youngest child was "Captain" Eleasur, born in 1690, whose eleventh child, born in 1734, known in Sherborn history as "Deacon" Ebenezer, moved to Brimfield, Mass., in 1783. His second son, Joseph, born in Sherborn in 1763, moved with his father to Brimfield, bought a small farm, and in 1790 married Phœbe Paddock of Holland, Mass., whose ancestor came to America with Governor Carver, and married into the family of Governor Bradford, and whose brother, Judge Ephraim Paddock, and others of the family, coming to Vermont, became honored and prominent citizens. To them three sons were born: Erastus, Oct. 28, 1792; Thaddeus, Jan. 17, 1796, and Joseph Paddock, Nov. 26, 1806.

Thaddeus, though born upon the farm, was a slender child, nervously organized, growing too fast to be strong, suffering in his plays with rougher children, then as all his life lacking physical vigor, so that in his later years he said that he did not know that he ever in all his life felt well, an experience that led to such care of himself and such pains to make the most of himself that few men have accomplished more or lived longer than he. He describes himself as exceedingly timid, exceedingly bashful, so that when sent on his mother's errands to the store in the evening no one could know what a struggle it cost him to pass the graveyard, made terrible by the talk of the boys, under the dark trees on the way, or to nerve himself to speak to the storekeeper as he must. What costs another nothing develops in such a child a true manliness, a real heroism. And because it was not easy for him to speak he thought the more, and gained the habit, so marked in all his life, of not beginning to speak until he had thought the matter through and was quite prepared to speak intelligently. The boy who preferred to be with his mother instead of playing with boys outside was learning to consider every question so thoroughly that later his advice was sought and heeded by probably more men than ever came to any one else in the state.

His father, Joseph, was a carpenter as well as farmer, and Thaddeus, who was afraid to speak to the storekeeper, when five years old was found running as fast as a child could around and around upon the plates of a building partly raised; and very early he began to use his father's tools with a skill that seemed inborn, setting in motion little machines driven by the brook back of the house, or making various things for his mother's convenience.

His father at that time had met with some losses, there was little money in the country, and the years when Thaddeus should have gone to some academy were years when the crops failed, so that he had only the opportunities furnished by the common schools, when he was well enough to attend. Books were expensive. He often in later years spoke of how large a sum the dollar that must be paid for a new arithmetic seemed to him, and many a student coming to him for aid has had occasion to be glad that he remembered how in his boyhood and young manhood he longed for educational privileges, which he missed so much that he was glad to help others to gain them.

Joseph Fairbanks and his sons were too enterprising to be content with the hard work and small returns of the life on the rather rough farm. The new settlements of Vermont attracted them, and in May, 1815, he sold his property in Brimfield, purchased the falls of Sleeper's river, in what is now the southwest part of the village of St. Johnsbury, and moved his family into a

little cabin of rough boards there, in which they lived two and one half years, as pioneers live.

He and his son Thaddeus worked together, and being skilled mechanics, built a dam upon the stream, which, coming from the then wooded country, was of some size, and erected and operated a sawmill and a gristmill where the Fairbanks scale factory has grown up. Meeting thus the necessities of the new country they began to prosper. In a shop over the gristmill they also made carriages, doing so good work that in 1892 an old gentleman drove into St. Johnsbury with a wagon which he said had been used every year since his father purchased it of Thaddeus Fairbanks in 1819. In the summer of 1818 Thaddeus built a two-story double house in which his parents lived the rest of their life, and to which he, marrying in January, 1820, brought his wife, and lived there until 1838. The work of the mills and the shops increased, and for ten years he boarded from three to seven men, as the exigencies of that work required.

The maternal uncles of Thaddeus Fairbanks were iron workers, the newly opened iron mine at Franconia, N. H., attracted his attention, and in 1823 he started a small iron foundry, and was joined in 1824 by his brother Erastus, who gave up his store in Barnet, the elder uniting his business experience with the mechanical and practical skill of the younger, as they formed the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks. Besides some job work they made cooking and parlor stoves, patenting one which sold well. Thaddeus also patented a cast iron plough, an unheard of thing, which the farmers said would "break all to pieces" but which, as made by the inventor, soon displaced the wooden ones with steel point, the only kind before known. For stoves and ploughs, Thaddeus made not only the plans, but also the patterns with his own hands, moulding many of them and attending to the melting, improving the blast furnace, and overcoming the faults that appeared in weak or porous castings. What he learned by this experience of making strong iron was invaluable to him in all the later business.

In 1829 and 1830 the attention of the farmers of New England was directed to the raising of hemp, and machines for dressing it were required. E. & T. Fairbanks built three of the immense Haynes machines, thirty-two feet long, and each having one hundred and thirty fluted rolls arranged in pairs and geared together so that the hemp stalks were crushed between them as they were drawn from one end to the other of the machine. Mr. Fairbanks made the gear wheels, a machine for fluting the rollers, and parts that required skilled work, besides planning and superintending the building of the new shop and store rooms, and patenting an improved hemp dresser. He was also made manager of the St. Johnsbury Hemp Co.

His duties as manager, purchasing hemp by weight, developed a necessity, which with such a man as he must prove the mother of invention. That which cost from ten to fifteen dollars per ton must be accurately weighed. The only weighing machine for carts then known consisted of a stick of timber suspended high in the air, from one end of which two chains hung down with rings at the ends which could be slipped over the ends of the axle, while from the other end of the timber lever hung a platform upon which weights were piled until the cart swung clear of the ground. The first device of Mr. Fairbanks consisted of a platform upon which a cart could be driven, resting and balanced upon a long knife-edge, or upon two in line, fixed upon a triangular lever, of which the apex hung by a steel-yard rod from a beam pivoted and graduated like the old Roman steel-yard, while the base rested upon proper bearings at the other end of the scale. To keep the platform balanced upon the supporting knife edges, a stiff post was framed into it, from the top of which level chains extended to posts set in the ground on either side which being level neither lessened nor increased the load resting upon the lever under the platform.

The scale which Mr. Fairbanks built upon this plan to weigh hemp worked so well that his brother thought that some might be sold as town scales, and an agent was to take the early morning stage and make the attempt. Mr. Fairbanks says: "While sitting up watching for the time to call him, the principle upon which we now build our scales suddenly came to my mind. I told the agent that he must wait a few days until I could make plans and patterns in accordance with my new discovery, and said to my wife that I had just discovered a principle that would be worth more than a thousand dollars." If such an arrangement of compound levers had ever been suggested before Mr. Fairbanks did not know it, for it had not been put into practical use, and he obtained a patent for it early in 1831, as his invention. His was the first real improvement upon the scales buried in the destruction of Pompeii. The first hay scale was rude, having wooden levers with cast iron bearings, but it was vastly better than anything before made, and in a few weeks several were sold.

Mr. Fairbanks at once saw that the combination of levers in the hay-scale, in which the four pivots upon which the platform rested should all stand in the same relation

Thaddeus Fairbanks

of leverage to the indicating beam from which these levers hang, would be equally adapted to scales of other sizes for other uses. He at once set about making plans and patterns with his own hands for store scales. These and the counter scales, as well as the railway and canal boat scales which he designed later were new articles of manufacture, and everything about them must be originated. He says: "I had to consider the strength of material, the shape that would secure the greatest strength with the least material, and the symmetry and beauty of outside appearance. These, especially the last, required a great amount of study. No one can be sure beforehand what the taste of the public will approve. That I succeeded in what I aimed at is shown by the fact that now after the lapse of fifty years the scales are made after the same design and all other makers follow the same. My evenings and sometimes nights were spent in this study, for I must be at the shop all day. My habit was to make the plans complete in my mind before commencing to put them upon paper."

The scale was a comparatively simple invention, but many of the machines invented by Mr. Fairbanks for facilitating the manufacture were exceedingly ingenious, one for engraving the sides of the scale-beams being capable of so many adjustments that the old foreman used to say that it could do everything but talk. Invention was not laborious —to see a result desirable was to devise a mechanism for accomplishing it. The real struggle was with poverty, and unskilled help and with ill-health. The demands of the business growing so rapidly could not be met from its earnings, and he made scales for fifteen years with only the rude tools which he fitted up himself, and for fifteen more bought only a little machinery. Trained mechanics could not be hired in the country, and he had only such assistants as he could educate himself. No business was ever carried on at greater disadvantage, or by its success attested more manly qualities in its manager.

The invention of the scale met at once a great want, and gradually changed so entirely the methods of doing business, that now it is as essential as the steam engine or the telegraph. Almost nothing is measured or counted, everything is weighed, from the minute prescription of some potent drug to the loaded freight train or canal boat. And Mr. Fairbanks lived to see scales demanded for such a variety of uses that some five hundred modifications were sent out from St. Johnsbury. The scale has become a most potent factor in modern civilized life, the arbiter between buyer and seller, and by its accuracy is always teaching exactness in business methods, and enforcing strict integrity in business transactions. His invention was a scale, not a pair of scales. It takes its name from the graduated beam, the scale of equal parts (scala, ladder), and not from the two scales (shells) of the even balance.

Mr. Fairbanks obtained early an English patent, and others later. The first was sold to H. Pooley of Liverpool, who thereupon established what is still the leading manufactory of Great Britain. The scales made at St. Johnsbury are also sold in England, and to other countries the export is very large. These scales are graduated according to the standards of all the nations of the world, and are sent everywhere, Russia, Japan, China, Australia and the South American states furnishing large markets. These scales and their inventor have received abundant recognition and honors, awards, diplomas, medals, from mechanics' and agricultural fairs, the Philadelphia Centennial, the London, Paris and Vienna Expositions, and as a posthumous tribute to Mr. Fairbanks, as well as an honor to the house which he established, twenty awards by the judges of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. More personal than these, after the Vienna Exposition he received from his "Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty" the Emperor of Austria, the knightly decoration of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph; from the King of Siam the decoration Paspamula, the gold medal of Siam, with the heathen prayer, "May the Power which is mighty in the universe keep him and guard him, and grant him all happiness and prosperity;" and from Mohammed es Sadok, Pasha, Bey of Tunis, the decoration "of our Order of Iftikar," and the Mohammedan invocation, "May you wear it in peace and prosperity."

Mr. Fairbanks was not only a scale maker, but having occasion to build so much he became an architect of no mean ability, working out the details, from frame to finish, not only of shops, but of some public buildings, some fine residences, and a great many most convenient little houses, sold or leased to workmen, which are a comfort to their families and an ornament to St. Johnsbury. And his inventions were not merely of scales, for which, and machines for making them, he received thirty-two patents, but he patented also a hemp machine, a stove, a cast iron plough, a device for creating draught in chimneys, a steam heater, a steam water heater, a feed water heater, and an improvement in refrigerators. This last consisted in placing the ice above the level of the articles to be cooled, and the principle has been universally adopted for refrigerators, fruit houses, meat packing houses,

etc. The moisture is condensed upon the ice, with all tainted vapors, and the cooled dry air flows down upon the articles below. Mr. Fairbanks could not go into new business, and gave away his patent, which its new owners later told him was worth at least a million of dollars. A rival company attempted to cover the claims of this into a patent of their own by reissue, and to establish a monopoly. The battles that followed were among the hardest fought of patent litigation, and the final decision established the priority of his invention, the judge saying: "In this case the evidence is perfectly conclusive of the construction, both in 1846 and 1849, by Thaddeus Fairbanks of refrigerators embodying the principle." In all refrigerating apparatus, as in the plough and the scale, Mr. Fairbanks' invention proved a revolutionary improvement.

Perhaps it was owing to his own sense of loss by deficiency of education that Mr. Fairbanks was led to such intense interest in giving educational advantages to others. As a young man we find him interested in a lyceum, with his employes and others, and his lectures upon astronomy and heat prepared for that audience indicate vigorous and original thought. St. Johnsbury had various private high schools before its academy, and he and his noble wife were seldom without nephews, nieces or others in the family enjoying these advantages. He and his brothers established St. Johnsbury Academy in 1842, and twenty years later he undertook its support, and still later erected its buildings, and contributed to its endowment fund enough to make his total gifts to it over two hundred thousand dollars. He also contributed largely to the funds of Middlebury College of which he was a trustee, and was a constant giver to many western colleges and other institutions. He was likewise for many years the largest contributor to home missionary work in Vermont, and equally large to foreign missions, while all the societies that naturally appealed to him received liberal regular donations, from him, and scores of students were aided by him.

Mr. Fairbanks, while exceedingly taciturn, was an attractive, impressive man. Active to the last, in spite of limitations from partial blindness, he was interested in everything, and his last patent was allowed upon his ninetieth birthday. His was a beautiful old age. Children loved him, and clung to him. A little child taken to church for the first time saw him come in, and in an awed whisper asked, "Mamma, is that Jesus?"

He died after a painful illness, from the indirect effect of a fall, at the age of ninety years and three months. On the day of his funeral all business in St. Johnsbury was suspended, buildings were draped in mourning, and great numbers came to look once more on his face, and joined the procession to the grave. A man of Christian faith, of spiritual insight and force, and of fine native gifts, Mr. Fairbanks was successful above most men in his chosen lines of work, and was useful wherever he was successful.

He was married, Jan. 17, 1820, to Lucy P. Barker, a native of St. Johnsbury, whose father Barnabas, came with his father and the first settlers of the town, and in 1791 brought his bride, Ruth Peck, from Rehoboth on a pillion behind him. Mrs. Fairbanks was a woman of marked ability, taking her full share of the care of the family, and full of kindly deeds. Her son, Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Ph. D., is spoken of elsewhere in this work. Her daughter, Charlotte, became the wife of Rev. G. N. Webber, D. D., pastor at Hartford, Conn., professor in Middlebury College, and pastor at Troy, N. Y., and died March 29, 1869. Mrs. Fairbanks was born April 29, 1798, and died Dec. 29, 1866.

FARMAN, MARCELLUS WINSLOW, of Westfield, son of Ashley and Harriet (Winslow) Farman, was born in Westfield, July 29, 1865. He is ninth in lineal descent from Kenelm, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow.

Until fifteen years of age he attended the public schools of Westfield, and then for a short time pursued his studies at the Normal School at Johnson. For several years his sight had been failing gradually owing to an internal affection of the eyes, aggravated by excessive use, and his affection developed until it terminated in the loss of physical vision. This was an especial affliction, as from early boyhood he had evinced strong literary tastes, but undaunted by what to many would have proved an insurmountable obstacle, he again attended the Johnson Normal School, receiving his instruction through the medium of a reader. In 1887 he entered the University of Vermont, taking a special course to fit himself for a public speaker, and notwithstanding the disadvantage under which he labored he attained high rank in both school and college. His first lecture was delivered in the spring of 1890 before the Burlington Y. M. C. A. and was attended and received with unqualified approbation by the president of the University, members of the faculty and the leading men in the city. His lectures cover political, historical and religious subjects and have received most complimentary endorsement from many sources.

Mr. Farman has met with marked success as a popular and powerful speaker, and in

the campaign of 1892 was employed by the state Republican committee in this capacity. For several years he has been an occasional contributor to the press.

MARCELLUS WINSLOW FARMAN.

From early manhood he has been an active and consistent member of the Congregational church, has served on its committee and was formerly a member of the choir. He is also an efficient worker in the Y. P. S. C. E.

FAULKNER, SHEPHERD D., of Whitingham, son of William and Hannah (Dalrymple) Faulkner, was born in Whitingham, March 9, 1818.

Mr. Faulkner belongs to a family prominently connected with the history of Whitingham, his father being one of its early settlers. After such an education as the common schools of the time afforded he desired to devote the energy of his life to farming, in which occupation by his constant labor and careful management he has amassed a considerable fortune. Recently he has not engaged in any active occupation but has lived a retired life at Jacksonville or with his son William A. Faulkner at Brookline, Mass.

In the days of the whig party Mr. Faulkner was one of its members, but has been and is now a staunch Republican. He was first selectman at the time of the draft to fill the town quota in the days of the civil war and has ever been one of the substantial citizens in the community, holding many offices of honor and trust.

Mr. Faulkner was united in marriage Nov. 11, 1845, at Whitingham, to Miranda, daughter of Alfred and Clarissa (Smith) Greene. There were two children: William A., and Emma M. (Mrs. Henry Holbrook of Whitingham), deceased.

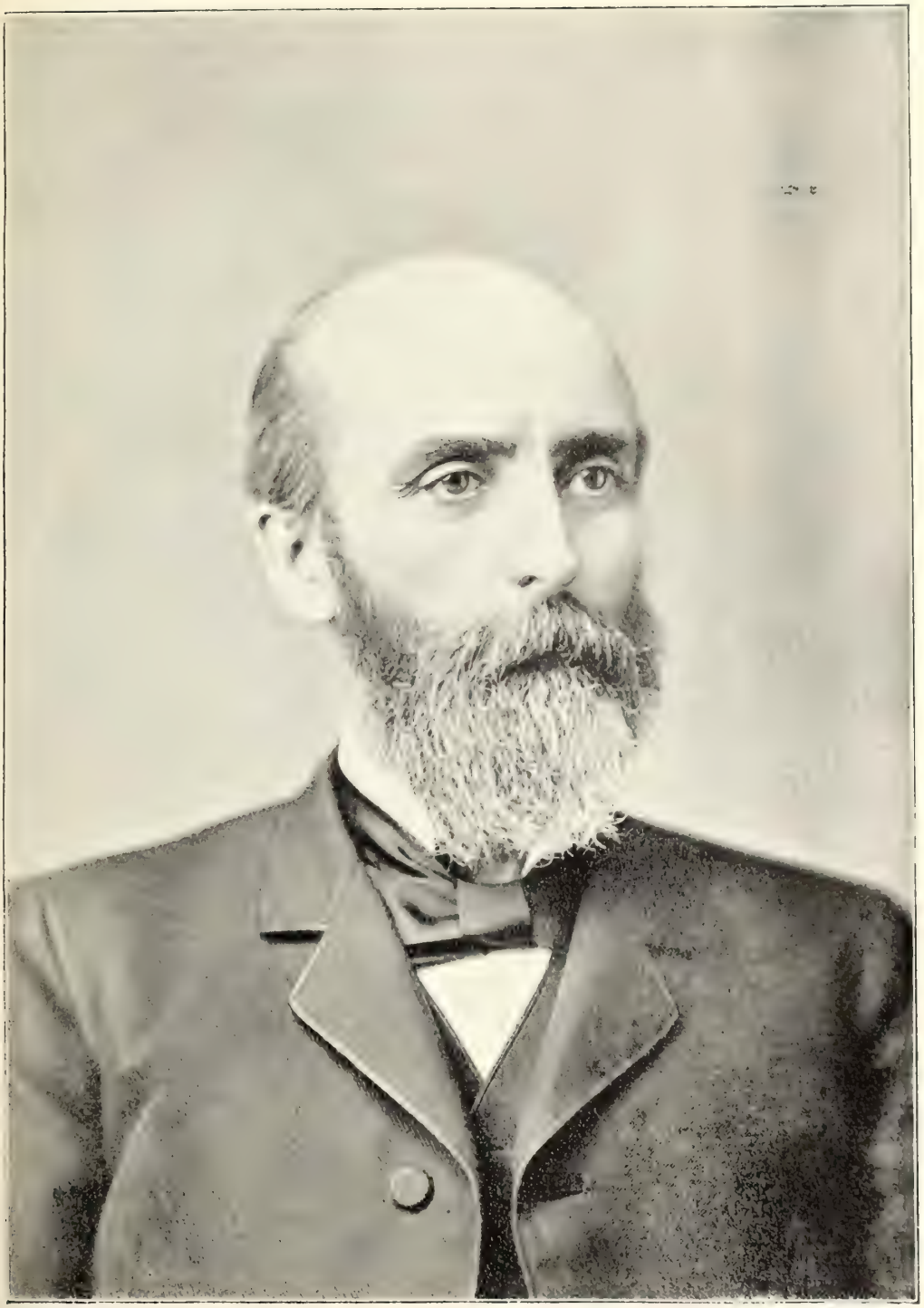
Mr. Faulkner was one of the early founders of the Universalist Society in Jacksonville, is a firm believer in its doctrine and a liberal supporter of religious and charitable organizations.

FARNHAM, ROSWELL, of Bradford, son of Roswell and Nancy (Bixby) Farnham, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827.

Governor Farnham is of the eighth generation in line of direct descent from Ralph Farnham, who emigrated from England to America and settled in Andover, Mass. His maternal grandfather, Capt. David Bixby, was a distinguished soldier in the Revolution, and was present in the actions at Lexington and Bunker Hill, afterwards doing excellent service in Rhode Island; he was also at the battle of Stillwater, and later went to sea on board a privateer, and returned home in possession of considerable prize-money at the end of his first cruise. The second venture was not so fortunate. His vessel was captured by a British frigate, when but a short distance out of port. He, himself, was conveyed to England, lodged in Dartmoor prison, and there, in common with other American captives, suffered great privations for seventeen months. The father of Roswell Farnham was in business on Court street, Boston. He removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he began the manufacture of boots and shoes for the southern market. In 1839, the great financial deluge which swept so many fortunes away, ruined him. In 1840, Roswell Farnham, Sr., removed his family to Bradford. There he purchased a farm on the Connecticut river, upon which he resided until within two years of his death, on the 20th of December, 1860.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college in the academy at Bradford, and while thus engaged assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm. Lacking the means requisite to enter college when fully prepared, he pursued the studies of the freshman and sophomore classes at the same academy, and in September, 1847, he joined the junior class at the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in August, 1849, and received the degree of A. M. in 1852.

Immediately after graduation he entered upon active duty as a teacher at Dunham, Lower Canada, now Province of Quebec. From Dunham, Mr. Farnham removed to Franklin, Vt., where he took charge of the Franklin Academical Institution, and later he taught the Bradford Academy in this state.



Roswell Farnham

But he did not intend to devote his life to the profession of teaching, and therefore relinquished the charge of the seminary. During this period he found leisure for the study of law, and made such progress that he was admitted to practice at the Orange county bar in January, 1857.

Mr. Farnham's professional career began as the partner of Robert McK. Ormsby. In 1859 he commenced practice independently, soon acquired a remunerative business, and had the satisfaction of witnessing its gradual increase. During the same year he was elected state's attorney for Orange county by the Republican party, and was subsequently re-elected twice by the same organization.

As second lieutenant of the Bradford Guards, Mr. Farnham accompanied the first regiment of the Vermont Volunteers to the scene of action, and was stationed for the greater part of its three months service at Fortress Monroe and at Newport News, Va. When the 12th Vt. Vol. Regt. was formed out of the militia companies of the state the Governor detailed the Bradford Guards as one of the companies of that organization. Lieutenant Farnham was elected their captain, but before the regiment came to Brattleboro, its place of rendezvous, Captain Farnham was appointed and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. For nearly half of the term of his new service, he was in command of the regiment, the colonel being in command of the brigade. At the expiration of the second term of service Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham returned to the practice of law in Bradford, where he has since resided. Shortly after, he was the Republican candidate for representative of the town, but was defeated by a Democratic majority. In 1868 and 1869 he was elected by the Republicans to the state Senate, and served creditably in that body throughout both terms. He was chairman of three important committees and a member of two others. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Gen. R. B. Hayes for the presidency. He was also one of the presidential electors in the same year, and for three years was a member of the State Board of Education. He is, and has been, one of the elective trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. In 1880 Colonel Farnham was nominated as candidate for the chief magistracy of Vermont, and was elected by a majority of 25,012 votes. The number of political supporters indicated by the ballot was larger than any previous candidate had enjoyed. His two years of office as Governor were extremely busy ones, yet he attended faithfully and efficiently to the duties of his position, and that to the neglect of his personal affairs. His administration was as grateful and profitable to the people as it was honorable to himself.

In religious matters he is, as might be anticipated from what has been said of his ancestry and education, a member of the Congregational church.

Governor Farnham was married on the 25th of December, 1849, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Ezekiel and Nancy (Rogers) Johnson of Bradford. Three living children are the fruit of their union: Charles Cyrus, Florence Mary, and William Mills.

FARRELL, PATRICK JOSEPH, of Newport, son of James and Rose Ann Theresa (Hart) Farrell, was born in Stanstead, P. Q., May 10, 1861.

His education was derived from the Wells River and Newport Academies but he mainly relied on his own efforts by private study to make himself a scholar. Soon after his birth, his father removed to Newbury and afterwards to Newport. In his early youth Patrick worked upon a farm and assisted his father in handling bark, and employed his evenings in studying the art of telegraphy. In the spring of 1880 he entered the employ of the Conn. & Pass. R. R., at Newport as billing clerk, and a few months after was transferred to Lyndonville as train dispatcher, then was employed at Stanstead and Derby Line as station agent, and conductor of passenger trains running from the former town to Newport. By the death of his father, he was compelled to resign this position and give his attention to the business affairs of the former, succeeding him as agent for a Boston firm who dealt in hemlock bark.

He now turned his attention to the legal profession and in 1884 began studying law with Crane & Alfred at Newport, then entered the office of C. A. Prouty, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1887. He was appointed a postal clerk the same year, his route extending from Newport to Springfield, Mass., and soon after he was promoted to the position of chief clerk with his headquarters at Boston, having charge of the largest division in New England. He resigned in 1889 and returning to Newport, formed a copartnership with C. A. Prouty in the law business which lasted nearly two years, when the Orleans Trust Co. was organized and Mr. Farrell was made its treasurer, which position he still retains and has also charge of the legal affairs of the bank.

Mr. Farrell has held several public offices in his town and village, and was, during three years, chairman of the board of trustees of said village. He is a strong Democrat, having served several years on the Democratic town committee, and is now a member of the Democratic state committee.

In 1890 he was his party's candidate for the office of state's attorney in Orleans county and in 1892 was one of the Democratic candidates for Vermont presidential electors and was an earnest and effective speaker in the political campaign of that year.

He was married August 9, 1883, to Sarah M., daughter of Patrick and Johanna M. Brady of Newport. Their children are: Mary Agnes, Helen Isabel, Charles Henry, and Charlotte Claire.

Mr. Farrell is emphatically a self-made man and one of the brightest young attorneys in the state. He owes his success almost entirely to his own unaided efforts to advance, and deserves the highest credit for his energy and perseverance. He has not buried a single talent in the ground, but has used every honorable means to acquire his present enviable position, which now presents to him the flattering hope of a still more prosperous future. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

FIELD, FREDERIC GRISWOLD, of Springfield, son of Abner and Louisa (Griswold) Field, was born in Springfield, Jan. 1, 1842. His father, Abner, was the first postmaster of North Springfield, several times represented the town, and was twice elected to the state Senate. He was an influential man in his day and much respected for his probity, energy and decision of character.

Mr. F. G. Field passed through the usual course of the common schools and attended the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary several years. Shortly after his majority he determined to follow the mercantile profession and with this view in 1864 opened a store for general trade in North Springfield. With the exception of two years he has been successfully engaged in business there. He is also an extensive owner of real estate and to some extent is engaged in farming.

As a Republican he has been chosen to fill various town offices, was representative to the Legislature from Springfield in 1870-'72, and elected senator in 1880. He was commissioner for Windsor county in 1890, and in 1891 was appointed inspector of finance to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. L. O. Greene of Woodstock.

He was married July 2, 1872, to Anna M., daughter of Addison and Florella Tarbell of Cavendish. They have two children: Fred T., and Bertha I.

The counsel and advice of Mr. Field are highly esteemed in financial and business matters and he does a large amount of conveyancing, besides settling many estates in North Springfield and vicinity. He is as sound a business man as his brother Walbridge, the present chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is lawyer.

FIELD, HENRY FRANCIS, of Rutland, son of William M. and Minerva (Davenport) Field, was born in Brandon, Oct. 8, 1843. His ancestors originated in Connecticut and were descended from Zechariah Field, who settled in Hartford in 1639.

The education of Mr. Field was obtained in public and private schools and at the seminary in Brandon. At the age of seventeen he entered the Brandon Bank as a clerk, remaining there for something more than a year and until, in March, 1862, he removed to Rutland to take a position in the office of John B. Page, then the treasurer of the state. In 1864 he received the appointment of teller in the Bank of Rutland, soon after reorganized or converted into a national bank, and three years later was elected to the cashiership of the Rutland County National Bank, which position he has held for the past twenty-six years and still retains. He has also been for many years a director of the same institution.

HENRY FRANCIS FIELD.

He is a member and the senior deacon of the Rutland Congregational Church, and for a quarter of a century has been connected with the Sabbath school of the church as superintendent or assistant.

Mr. Field married, June 21, 1865, Annie Louisa, daughter of John Howe of Brandon, who was the founder of the corporation known as the Howe Scale Co., first organized and established in Brandon and afterwards removed to Rutland. The children of

this union are two sons, John Howe, and William Henry.

Mr. Field's official career commenced as town treasurer, which office he held for ten years. He was also, meanwhile, treasurer of the village, and of the graded school district of Rutland for several years, and has been treasurer of the county since 1877. He served as assistant doorkeeper of the Senate in 1858 and 1859 and was deputy secretary of state in 1861. He is a Republican in politics, and was chosen a senator from Rutland county in 1884, when he was chairman of the committee on banks, and in 1888 he represented Rutland in the House, where he was also chairman of the committee on banks, and served at both sessions on other important committees. In 1890 he was elected State Treasurer and re-elected to the same office in 1892.

FISH, FRANK LESLIE, of Vergennes, son of Frederick A. and Sarah M. (Gates) Fish, was born at Newfane, Sept. 17, 1863.

He was educated at Leland and Gray Seminary, and at the Vermont Academy, graduating from the latter in 1886. At this

FRANK LESLIE FISH.

school he took a leading part in the rhetorical and literary exercises, aiding in establishing and being the first editor of the Vermont Academy Life, a successful school periodical. After completing his academic course he taught several terms in the district schools. While engaged as principal of the graded school at South Londonderry he commenced the study of law with A. E. Cudworth. After further study with Milon Davidson of Newfane, he entered the office of Hon. James M. Tyler at Brattleboro, remaining with him until Mr. Tyler's accession to the supreme court, when he entered the office of Judge Levant M. Reed of Bellows Falls, continuing his law studies and acting as register of probate for the District of Westminster. When at this place he edited the local columns of the Bellows Falls Times. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court, October, 1889. In January following he opened an office at Vergennes, where he now resides.

Though but thirty years of age he has established a reputation as a successful lawyer; was elected state's attorney of Addison county in 1892; is city collector of taxes; was chosen superintendent of schools for Vergennes in 1892, and now holds that position.

Mr. Fish was married March 15, 1892, to Minnie J., daughter of Chauncey and Emeretta (Hopkins) Lyon of Waterbury.

FISK, PERRIN BATCHELDER, of Lyndon, son of Deacon Lyman and Mary (Spofford) Fisk, was born in Waitsfield, July 30, 1837, and from the age of thirteen to twenty-one labored at his father's trade of coopering. Strongly determined to obtain an education, at his majority he entered Barre Academy. Having chosen the ministry as his profession, he took a course in Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, where he graduated in the class of 1863. In the early part of the war of the rebellion he served as delegate of the Christian Commission in the Army of the Potomac. The coffee wagon had been sent to the Christian Commission at City Point, Va., and not being appreciated by those in authority, it had been left to rust by the wayside. Mr. Fisk finding it, saw it was a good idea and got permission to try it. It proved a great success and is remembered with gratitude by many a veteran.

Leaving Dracut in 1865, the subsequent pastorates of Mr. Fisk were in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Minnesota, and for two years he acted as the field agent of Carleton College of the last named state. Ill-health in his family demanded removal to a warmer climate, therefore he served in the home missionary field in Illinois and Florida for about five years. Returning to Vermont, he supplied at Morrisville and afterwards removed to Lyndon, where he now resides and has under his charge the parishes of Lyndon and St. Johnsbury Centre.

August 25, 1863, Mr. Fisk was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L., daughter of Charles E. and Luana (Carpenter) Bige-

low. They have four children: Flora F. (Mrs. G. L. Zimmerman), George Shephard, Fidelia, and Grace Harriet.

Mr. Fisk was chaplain of the Vermont Senate in 1869 and 1870, and inaugurated the custom of daily legislative prayer meetings. He is a poet of more than local reputation and a few of his compositions have been published in the "Poets and Poetry of Vermont."

FLAGG, GEORGE W., of Braintree, son of Austin and Mary E. (Harwood) Flagg, was born in that town, April 9, 1839.

Educated in the common schools of Braintree and Randolph Academy he remained upon his father's farm till the age of twenty and afterwards was a day laborer till the breaking out of the civil war.

GEORGE W. FLAGG.

In May, 1861, he enlisted at Montpelier in Co. F, 2d Regt., Vt. Vols., and participated in every engagement in which the old Vermont brigade bore part from Bull Run to Appomattox. He was constantly on duty, but for one month was disabled by a wound received in the Wilderness. May 3, 1864, his brigade was the first to enter Petersburgh, when General Grant advanced on Richmond. Mr. Flagg enlisted as a private, served four years, participated in twenty-five battles and was promoted to the rank of sergeant; he as such more than once commanded his company in the absence of all the superior officers. He was honorably discharged as 1st lieutenant with brevet captain, July 25, 1865.

He was in command and took home to the state the only company organized in the capital of the state during the war.

Soon after the close of the war, he married and settled upon a farm. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres in the east portion of the town, it being the second best in town, the production of which he has quadrupled in twenty-four years. He is a well known breeder of Cotswold sheep and has received many medals and prizes for specimens exhibited at New England state and county fairs. He also possesses an excellent orchard, for the fruit of which he finds a ready market.

Early in life he showed great aptitude for collar and elbow wrestling and was wont, even when a boy, to display this accomplishment at public gatherings. He gradually so increased in skill that he was the acknowledged champion of the Army of the Potomac. From the age of thirty-five to forty-eight, he travelled extensively in most of the northern states, giving exhibitions of his proficiency, and his only rival was H. M. Dufur with whom he had many hard fought battles.

At the age of eighteen he lost his last fall (for business), for fifteen years he knew no difference in men, he could throw any man he ever met in five minutes. He travelled through Western New York, where he won many matches, also Ohio. He wrestled in almost every town of importance in Michigan where he defeated the renowned Indian chief Tipsico at a back hold match. In New England he wrestled for agricultural societies, one of which was the Vermont State Fair, also at July 4th gatherings to thousands of people under great excitement. In his travels he challenged all comers for any amount with perfect confidence.

After each campaign of travels he returned to work on his farm, never training for a match or series of matches.

During Mr. Flagg's wrestling career he doubtless wrestled two hundred matches. Athletic sports had a great fascination for him. A game that was very popular in his boyhood days, the champion wrestler being the lion of the day at all public gatherings. In all of his matches he always manifested good cheer towards all, never losing his temper, being strictly honest.

As a temperance man none were more zealous in the cause than he. In all of his travels he never tasted liquor; making speeches in the Legislature in the cause of temperance, never tiring in advocating its cause.

Mr. Flagg married Delia A., daughter of Whitman and Elmira (Smith) Howard, May 16, 1865. By her he has had two children: Lester G., and Bert C.

As a Republican, Mr. Flagg has been called upon to serve his town in many minor offices, and was elected representative to the Legislature in 1886.

He received his degrees in Masonry in Phœnix Lodge of Randolph, and has joined U. S. Grant Post, No. 96, G. A. R., of West Randolph, and is its present commander.

Mr. Flagg possesses a marked personality, is fully six feet in height with the figure of a Hercules; and with his jovial good nature, his sturdy strength and endurance, his unflinching courage and unselfish patriotism is the typical Green Mountain Boy of '76 and '61.

FLANDERS, WILLIAM DANA, of Orange, son of Royal C. and Hannah B. (Williams) Flanders, was born in Orange, June 20, 1850. Royal C. Flanders enlisted as a private in the 2d Regt. Vt. Infantry, and afterwards in the 9th, and when he returned from the war, after more than four years service, he held the commission of lieutenant.

WILLIAM DANA FLANDERS.

Dana attended the common schools of Orange, but his father dying when he was about sixteen years of age, his efforts to obtain an education were brought to a termination. Before he was of age, he began as a laborer in a sawmill, and naturally has followed the business of lumbering from that time. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Carlos B. Richardson, which lasted six years, and since that time he has carried on the business alone, in the summer time giving some attention to farming.

Favoring the principles of the Republican party, he has been thought worthy to fill the usual town offices, and was sent to the Legislature from Orange in 1892. Here he served upon the committee on claims.

Mr. Flanders was married at Barre, July 3, 1878, to Cora B., daughter of Carlos B. and Sarah (Jackson) Richardson. Four children are the fruit of their marriage, two of whom died in infancy; Nettie B. and Fred C. are still living with their parents.

Mr. Flanders is a Free Mason of more than twenty years standing, is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 35, of Barre, and also of the chapter of that place. Though he commenced life under many disadvantages, he has made full use of his opportunities, and bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives.

FLETCHER, HENRY ADDISON, of Proctorsville, son of Ryland and Mary Ann, (May) Fletcher, was born in Cavendish Dec. 11, 1839.

The name of Fletcher for three generations has been a prominent one in the town of Cavendish. Dr. Asaph Fletcher was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Massachusetts. Having moved to Cavendish in 1787, he was also a member of the convention which applied to Congress for the admission of Vermont into the Union, was several times elected to the Legislature and was also a county judge and presidential elector. Of his family of nine children the three most distinguished were: Horace, a prominent Baptist clergyman; Richard, a member of Congress and judge of the Supreme Court; and Ryland, who became Lieutenant-Governor, and was the first Republican Governor of the state. Sketches of both the latter appear in Part I of this work.

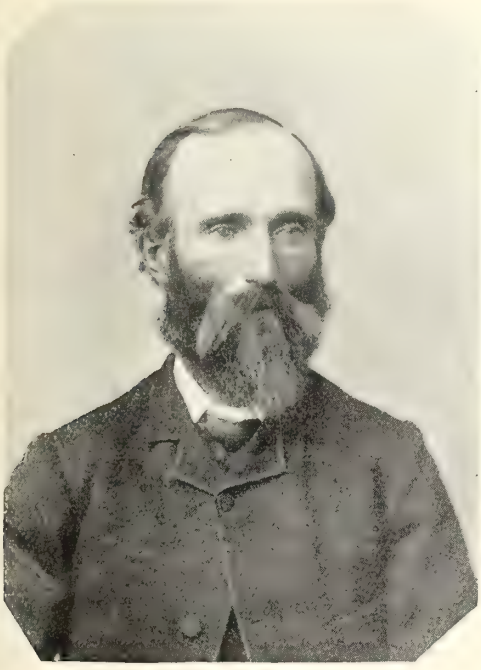
Henry A. Fletcher was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 23, 1862, as 1st sergeant of Co. C, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols., commanded by Col. W. G. Veazey, was appointed sergeant major March 9, 1863, and commissioned 2d lieutenant of Co. C, April 2, 1863.

A Republican in his political preferences, he represented Cavendish in the House in 1867, 1868, 1878, 1880 and 1882 and was a senator from Windsor county in 1886. Among his other legislative duties he served on the committees on banks, railroads, revision of laws and the general committee. In 1878 he was appointed aid on the staff of Governor Proctor with the rank of colonel. In 1890 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state. He is a member of Howard Post, No. 33, G. A. R. of Ludlow.

Mr. Fletcher is unmarried and is a farmer residing on the old homestead, which has

been owned and occupied by the family for more than a century. His name is equally associated with the distinguished memory of an honored ancestry and his own excellent record as a citizen and a public man.

FOOTE, ROLLIN ABRAM, of Cornwall, son of Col. Abram and Orpha (Williamson) Foote, was born in Cornwall, Jan. 9, 1832.



ROLLIN ABRAM FOOTE.

He obtained his education in the common schools of his birthplace, settled upon the farm which has been in the possession of the Foote family from the first settlement of the town, and has continued there pursuing his vocation till the present time. The estate has been enlarged and improved since it came into his hands, and he does not complain of "hard times" in the present depression in agriculture. He is one of the substantial men of the county; where advice is often sought, and whose influence is wholly on the side of good order. In 1879, he formed a copartnership with his son, Abram W. Foote, for the sale of hay and agricultural implements, and has built up a prosperous trade in that line; and he has also made a specialty of breeding matched horses.

Mr. Foote has held all the principal offices in the town of his nativity, among which may be named: Lister eleven years, overseer of the poor seventeen years, and road commissioner.

He married, March 1, 1854, Miss Julia Arabella Sampson, by whom he has had two children: Abram William, and Frank Sampson.

FORBES, CHARLES SPOONER, of St. Albans, son of Abner and Catherine Forbes, was born at Windsor, August 6, 1851, and removed to St. Albans in 1863.

The public schools gave him his preliminary training, and resolving to become a journalist by profession, he commenced his newspaper career on the St. Albans Transcript at the age of seventeen. He has been connected with various state papers for nearly twenty years and since 1879 has been the Vermont correspondent and state manager of the Boston Journal.

Mr. Forbes cast his first vote for President Grant and was prominent in the Campaign Club of St. Albans in 1872, and has acted as secretary and treasurer of the local Republican clubs afterward formed. He was secretary of the Republican state convention of 1886; was a delegate and one of the secretaries of the national convention of Republican clubs held in New York City in 1887; made secretary of the Republican League of Vermont in 1888, and assisted in organizing

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES.

one hundred and fifty campaign clubs. He was appointed captain and aid-de-camp on the brigade staff, V. N. G., in 1886 and was a member of the staff of Governor Dillingham, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Forbes has held many honorable positions in civil life, among them the secre-

tary ships of the Vermont commission on the Washington centennial at New York, the State Press Association, the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont League for Good Roads, and the state commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. He was elected president of the Vermont Press Association in 1893. In December, 1889, he received the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue for the Vermont Division, which office he held for four years.

The religious views of Colonel Forbes are Episcopalian and he is a member of St. Luke's Church, St. Albans. He has been a vestryman, treasurer and parish clerk, and also a delegate to several diocesan conventions of the church. Colonel Forbes was one of the notification committee appointed at the special diocesan convention in 1893 to inform Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall of Oxford, England, of his election to the Vermont Bishopric.

FORD, SAMUEL W., of Concord, son of Robert and Lydia (Hale) Ford, was born in the town of Grafton, N. H., June 16, 1823.

When Samuel had arrived at the age of six years his father moved to Kirby and in the public schools of that town he received his early educational training.

Mr. Ford left home when about seventeen years old and pursued the vocation of farm laborer until the age of thirty. He was an excellent type of his class of that period now unfortunately so seldom to be found in our agricultural communities. Sturdy, intelligent and industrious he fought his way through difficulties and obstacles, until he was able to marry and settle upon the fertile farm that he has occupied ever since, where he has still continued to manifest the thrift and perseverance of his early life. He has been most successful in breeding good grade Shorthorn stock and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Ford bears a striking resemblance to the late ex-President Hayes and also is of the same political creed. As selectman he was most active and energetic in raising the town quota of soldiers during the civil war. The requisition was received Saturday and on the following Thursday sixteen recruits were enrolled before sunset. In 1876 he represented the town of Concord in the Legislature.

Mr. Ford was married March 8, 1853, to Sophronia, daughter of William and Polly Willry. Mrs. Ford has been the mother of four children: Ellery, Helen (Mrs. William Lindsan), Dan, and Almeda (Mrs. Milo A. Green).

FOSS, JAMES M., of St. Albans, was born at Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 6, 1829. His parents were Jeremiah and Clarissa (Moore) Foss.

He was educated at Pembroke Academy, until his seventeenth year, when he determined to supplement his academic instruction with practical information in a direction that would fit him for the business life to which he had resolved to devote himself. To this end he commenced an apprenticeship, November, 1846, in the machine shops of the Concord Railroad Co., at Concord, N. H. From 1850 to 1862 Mr. Foss worked as a machinist and locomotive engineer on the Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R., acquir-

JAMES M. FOSS.

ing a thorough familiarity with the details and practical knowledge of the construction and operation of railroad machinery. During the last portion of his service, he was in charge of the shops of the last named road. From 1862 to 1865 he was master mechanic of the Boston & New York air line, in connection with the Back Bay Co. In March, 1865, he returned to Concord, N. H., as master mechanic of the Concord Railroad, where he remained until June, 1868, at which time a larger field for the employment of his ability in his special line was afforded him, and he accepted an offer for the management of the Vermont Central Railroad Co., as its master mechanic. In 1873 he was made superintendent of the motive power and machinery of the Central

Vermont system, which comprised the Vermont Central, Vermont & Canada railroads, the Rutland, and other leased lines. During this period the corporation constructed its own locomotives, some half hundred of which were turned out under the supervision of Mr. Foss. His efficiency as a railroad man was recognized by his promotion in 1879 to the position of assistant general superintendent, which was followed by a further advancement, in 1885, to the office of general superintendent. This appointment he held until 1892, when impaired health compelled him to resign. But the corporation with which he had been connected for so many years was loth to part with his services, and he remained in its employment in the capacity of assistant to the president, a position in which the benefit of his advice and judgment could be availed of, while he could be afforded more leisure than was possible while performing the more active duties of general superintendent. This position of assistant to the president he still retains after nearly half a century of active railroad life.

Mr. Foss was married, Nov. 15, 1855, to Ellen A., daughter of John V. and Laura Barron, who died in April, 1871. For his second wife he wedded, Sept. 18, 1874, Mrs. Sophia H. (Chester) Locklin (widow of H. H. Locklin), daughter of John and Mary Chester, natives of England and residents at Dudswell, P. Q. Of this union there is one son: James Barron Foss, born August 17, 1876, who, with Hortense H. Locklin, daughter of Mrs. Foss, constitute the family.

He is a believer in the great industry of Vermont farming, and has a large area of land under cultivation, located on the road from the village to St. Albans Bay.

His business life has demanded all his time, and he has found no opportunity to mingle actively in politics, but he has always manifested a loyal allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Society, and contributes generously to its support. Mr. Foss is a member of the several Masonic bodies, and has attained to the 32d degree in that fraternity.

He possesses a genial, social nature, and enjoys the quiet entertainment of a few friends at his handsome and hospitable home.

FOSTER, ALONZO M., of Cabot, son of G. W. and Polly (Kelton) Foster, was born in Calais, Jan. 30, 1830. His father was an early settler and when much of the town was an unbroken wilderness he cleared away the land, built farm buildings, and set out shade trees. Not content with this homestead, he busied himself extensively in reducing wild lands for other farms in the neighborhood.

At twenty years of age Alonzo M. Foster bought one-half of his father's estate on credit and carried on this property successfully for sixteen years. In 1866 he came into possession of a valuable property in Cabot, known as the "Old Camp Ground," or "Lyford Farm," where, although doing general farming, he has given his most energetic efforts to the manufacture of maple sugar, producing from an orchard of more than two thousand trees three to four tons annually, for which he finds a ready sale both at home and abroad. The products of "Maple Grove Sugar Camp" are becoming known and appreciated throughout the country, and while Mr. Foster has for years led the column of Vermont producers, it is now, though unofficially as yet, learned that his sugar has received the highest award at the late World's Fair.

Mr. Foster acted with the Free Soil party in 1852, but since that time has voted the Republican ticket, and in 1864 and 1865 was sent as representative of the town of Calais to the Legislature.

He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was for years Master of Washington Grange of Cabot. Remote from city life, he has spent a useful and quiet existence among his native hills, esteemed and respected in the community in which fortune has cast his lot.

Mr. Foster was united in marriage, April 20, 1851, to Elsie W., daughter of Charles and Susan (Rich) Dudley of Calais. Their five children are: Charles D., Harry H., Ina B., Bernard M., and Linnie D.

FOSTER, AUSTIN THEOPHILUS, of Derby Line, son of Stephen and Mary (King) Foster, was born in East Montpelier, Sept. 20, 1822.

His education was obtained through the usual medium of the common schools and an after course of instruction at the academy in Montpelier.

In the spring of 1836 he went to Derby Line and entered the store of Spaulding & Foster just across the Canadian frontier at Rock Island, P. Q., as a clerk. In 1841 he was associated in partnership with Levi Spaulding and his brother Stephen Foster under the firm name of Spaulding, Foster & Co. In 1851 he also opened a general store at Derby Line which he continued until 1882. In 1865 he purchased from the estate of Charles Pierce the shoe factory at Rock Island which he still owns. Mr. Foster has been an active business man for fifty-two years during which he has resided continuously at Derby Line, he has generally met with success in his operations. He was a director in the People's Bank at Derby Line from January, 1852, till it was merged

in the national bank of that place of which he has been a director since its organization and its president since 1871.

He represented the town of Derby in the General Assembly in 1862 and 1863, being elected by the Republican vote, and was chosen senator from Orleans county in 1886. He was appointed U. S. Consular Agent in 1869 at Stanstead, P. Q., and served in that capacity for fifteen years.

Mr. Foster has also been prominent in religious circles, receiving the honor of an election to the presidency of the Universalist convention of the state of Vermont and Province of Quebec in 1882 and has been called to that office every year since by acclamation.

AUSTIN THEOPHILUS FOSTER.

He was united in marriage in 1848 at Stanstead, P. Q., to Aurelia, daughter of Harris and Abigail Way of Rock Island, who only lived about two years after their marriage. In 1853 he married Sarah H., daughter of Capt. John and Lydia Gilman. By her he has four children: Harriet (Mrs. F. M. Hawes, Somerville, Mass.), John G., Mary J., and Stephen A.

FOSTER, WELLS A., of Weston, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Temple) Foster, was born at Weston, April 8, 1837.

He was the youngest of a family of three children, and his father died when he was five years old. His education was necessarily limited, and was received in the common schools. When he arrived at the age of thirteen, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and from that time never knew the blessing of a home till he had made one for himself. He labored upon a farm in the vicinity till he was nineteen, and during the next seven years was variously employed in mechanical pursuits, first at Mt. Holly, and later at Boston. In 1863 he was drafted into the army, but purchased his release. Soon after he commenced the manufacture of ash handles for agricultural tools in company with W. S. Foster, and afterward with R. B. Jaquith. The firm then began to turn out chair stuff in the rough, and soon after began manufacturing finished chair stock. Now their increased business requires a force of forty men, and their buildings cover an area of four acres. In 1889 the firm suffered the loss of their entire plant by fire, but with characteristic energy they immediately rebuilt their works, and are doing the usual amount of business, turning out a product of $40,000 a year.

Mr. Foster is a Republican, and represented Weston in the General Assembly in 1884 and 1886, serving on the committee on the grand list.

He was married in Mt. Holly, Dec. 23, 1858, to Lavina L., daughter of Austin L. and Lois (Simonds) Benson. Of this union were two children: Ella (Mrs. Walter M. Wright, of South Gardner, Mass.), and Vernie A.

Mr. Foster has settled many estates and often acted as guardian and has always conscientiously and ably discharged the duties of these trusts. He is a director of Chester National Bank, and one of the trustees of the Black River Academy, of Ludlow.

FRANCISCO, M. JUDSON, of Rutland, was born on the 5th day of August, 1835, at West Haven, and was the third son of John Francisco who moved to West Haven in 1795, participated in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Plattsburgh was one of the famous Green Mountain Boys.

The subject of this sketch left home when sixteen years old for Ohio, to enter Oberlin College. After completing his studies there he passed several years travelling through the West and South, visiting all the states then admitted to the Union. He returned to Vermont in 1859, returning West again in October, 1860, as principal of the Northwestern Commercial College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Here he resided during the first years of the rebellion and took an active part in raising volunteers for the Union cause, and in circumventing the schemes of the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

In 1863 Mr. Francisco married Margaret Holmes, daughter of Israel Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., one of the oldest and best

W. J. Francisco

known family of that state. Mr. Holmes was directly connected with the founding of the brass industry in the United States and established a large number of manufacturing concerns in Connecticut, notably among these being the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Manufacturing Co.; the Waterbury Brass Co.; the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.; the Scoville Button Co.; the Waterbury Clock Co., and the Wolcottville Brass Co.

Leaving Fort Wayne in 1864, Mr. Francisco accepted the presidency of the Pennsylvania College of Trade and Finance, at Harrisburg, where he organized a large and flourishing institution, in which many men now at the head of influential corporations received their first knowledge of commercial principles. After several years of close application in the management of the college, failing health compelled him to relinquish his position, and he returned to his native state where he found renewed vigor, and entered upon that sphere of activity which was destined to be of wider scope than that of any preceding years. When the English fire insurance companies were negotiating for admission into the United States Mr. Francisco was promptly tendered and assumed the general management for Vermont of the North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh and the Liverpool and London and Globe of London. He was later made manager of the Vermont, New Hampshire and Northern New York departments of several other like companies; it was while in the service of these corporations that he made his memorable argument before the joint committee of the state Senate and House of Representatives in opposition to the so-called "valued policy" bill. He has also the distinction of having written the largest fire policy ever issued in New England, the face value being $2,100,000.

In 1887 he was elected president of the Rutland Electric Light Co., and since that time has devoted the best part of his energy to furthering the success of his different electrical ventures. In 1887 he also became a member of the National Electric Light Association. At the convention of the latter organization in Kansas City he was elected one of the executive committee, holding that position until the Providence convention when he was chosen second vice-president. At the St. Louis meeting he was elected first vice-president which place he still occupies. His paper on municipal ownership, read before the convention of the National Association at Cape May, N. J., required two editions to supply the popular demand. Shortly after this he appeared before the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington with a review of the Postmaster General's argument for a limited postal telegraph, and later still reviewed the subject of municipal ownership before the Massachusetts Legislature. Since the publication of his book entitled "Municipal Ownership, Its Fallacy," with other numerous contributions to various scientific and literary journals Mr. Francisco has been acknowledged the best authority of the day upon this problem.

As a citizen of Rutland he ranks as one of its foremost and progressive representatives. He does not aim at political preferment, but confines his labors to the interest of his business life, which fact is evinced by the careful and energetic supervision given the institutions with which he is associated. He is the senior partner of M. J. Francisco & Son; president of the Rutland Electric Light Co.; vice-president of the National Electric Light Association; director of the Rutland Trust Co.: member of the Rutland Board of Trade, the Rutland County Association of Underwriters, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a Mason of many years standing and a stockholder or director in many other corporations outside the state.

Mr. Francisco has two sons: I. Holmes, and Don C.

FRARY, SOLON FRANKLIN, of South Strafford, son of Jonathan and Lydia Col-

SOLON FRANKLIN FRARY.

cord (Blaisdell) Frary, was born in Strafford, Jan. 27, 1822. He is lineally de-

scended from John Frary, who came from England in 1638, and was among the earliest settlers of the town of Dedham, Mass. The progenitors of Mr. Frary for three generations are buried in the town of Strafford.

He received his education in the common schools and Norwich University, and commenced the active business of life in a country store as clerk with Hon. J. S. Morrill and Judge Jedediah Harris, at Thetford, where he remained for three years. He then returned to Strafford, where he continued to engage in trade till 1890, when he retired from the pursuits of active life.

December 18, 1854, he was united in marriage to Adeliza, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Kent) Gilman. Their children are: Gertrude, and Bessie Jane.

Mr. Frary has always been a Republican; has held the offices of town treasurer, town agent, justice of the peace, and chairman of the board of auditors. He was chosen representative of the town in the Legislature of 1872, and was elected in 1888 from Orange county to the state Senate. He discharged the duties of postmaster for twenty-eight years, has often been made chairman of the Republican town committee, and was one of the trustees of Goddard Seminary, being one of the auditors of their accounts and chairman of the investment committee. He is liberal in his religious views, and has been a generous supporter of all the societies of his town.

FRENCH, WARREN CONVERSE, of Woodstock, son of Joseph Wales and Polly (Converse) French, was born in Randolph, July 8, 1819. He was educated at the common schools and the Orange county grammar school at Randolph. His father was the oldest son of Gen. John French, one of the early settlers of Randolph, who was brigadier-general of state militia at the time of the last war with England and marched with his brigade to Burlington at the time of the British invasion in 1814, Jacob Collamer, then a young lawyer at Randolph, being one of his aids-de-camp.

He studied law with Tracey & Converse at Woodstock and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county court at the May term, 1844, commencing practice at Sharon, where he remained until 1857. Upon the election of Hon. James Barrett to the bench, he was invited by his uncle, Mr. Converse, to remove to Woodstock and succeed Judge Barrett in the firm of Barrett & Converse. In this firm he remained as a partner till July 1, 1865, when Mr. Converse retired from the profession and was succeeded by Mr. William E. Johnson. This connection lasted until July, 1868, after which for some time Mr. French continued the practice of his profession by himself. In July, 1879, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Frederick C. Southgate, and this arrangement still exists. He has been in full and active practice, mostly in Windsor and Orange counties, from his admission to the bar, and has been engaged in many important civil and criminal cases.

In politics he was a whig until the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been a steady adherent. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850; the first state's attorney for Windsor county elected by the people under the amended constitution of 1850, and state

WARREN CONVERSE FRENCH.

senator in 1858 and 1859. He represented Woodstock in 1876 and was the same year a member of the national convention which nominated Mr. Hayes.

In religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

Mr. French married, Sept. 19, 1849, at Sharon, Sarah A., daughter of Hon. William and Lydia (Gleason) Steele. They have been blessed with six children: Mary (Mrs. William H. Brooks, deceased), Anna (Mrs. Frederick C. Southgate), Lillie (Mrs. Harold S. Dana), Warren C., Jr., William Steele, and John.

FULLER, HENRY, of Bloomfield, son of Henry and T. (Bowker) Fuller, was born in Maidstone, August 26, 1838.

When two years old his father moved to Bloomfield, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. His education was confined to such instruction as could be had in the high schools and in Derby Academy.

Farming has been the steady occupation in the life of Mr. Fuller, though he has given some attention to teaching. Having from his early youth a great desire to travel and see the world outside the narrow limits of his home surroundings, he was unable to indulge this longing till he had arrived at the years of middle life, but in 1892 he gratified his cherished wish and spent the greater part of the year in visiting every portion of his native land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, traveling more than eight thousand miles to effect his purpose.

The grandfather of Mr. Fuller, with his brother, came to Minehead, now Bloomfield, in or about 1800. He raised a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to the age of eighty years.

Mr. Fuller has been a lifelong Democrat, though in his latter days he has had a tendency toward Prohibition. He has been constable, collector, selectman, and town clerk for thirteen years, and has held other minor offices.

At the age of seventeen he joined the M. E. Church, and during his whole life has earnestly labored in the cause. Devoting himself to the welfare of the parish and Sabbath school, he has been steward for many years, and served on various church committees.

He married, May 31, 1864, Miss Nettie W. Colby of Whitefield, N. H., which union was blessed with two sons: Henry Clarence (died Oct. 9, 1867), and Asa C., now a preacher in the M. E. Church. Mrs. Fuller died Jan. 15, 1868. For his second helpmeet Mr. Fuller took to wife Miss May L., daughter of Mary and Nathan M. Johnson, of Bloomfield. By her he has had two children: Earle W., and Maude M.

FULLER, LEVI K., of Brattleboro, son of Washington and Lucinda (Constantine) Fuller, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 24, 1841.

His parents were of English and German stock, and his ancestors on both sides served in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Windham county in 1845 with his parents, and began his active career at the age of thirteen by learning telegraphy and also the art of printing. At sixteen, having developed an aptitude for mechanics, he won a premium for a steam engine improvement at the Windham County Agricultural Society's fair. Going to Boston, he served an apprenticeship as a machinist, acting for a time as night telegraph operator at the Merchants' Exchange. During a great portion of his residence in Boston he also took a scientific course at the evening schools. Returning to Brattleboro in 1860, he entered the Estey works as machinist and mechanical engineer and later established a shop of his own, where he manufactured wood working and other machinery with success.

In April, 1866, he entered with Col. J. J. Estey the firm of J. Estey & Co. (now the Estey Organ Co.), superintending the manufacturing department, and for twenty years has been vice-president of the company.

He has been a most indefatigable inventor, his name appearing in the Patent Office at Washington as the author of a hundred different inventions, many of great value.

His success in aiding in establishing large European agencies for the company, and his many trips abroad in its interest, have won for him recognition on both sides of the Atlantic as a liberal and intelligent man of business. On his trip in 1873 he was tendered by President Grant the appointment of commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, which he was obliged to decline on account of the press of private business. The musical trade of two continents acknowledge his success as a factor in elevating the great corporation to its present high position. His last achievement in securing the adoption of what is termed in the musical world "international pitch" for musical instruments, now officially adopted by all manufacturers in this country, has been termed by Mr. Steinway "one of the most important, perhaps the most important, in the annals of musical history."

He is an active member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also interested in astronomy, has an observatory of his own attached to his private residence and the finest equatorial telescope in Vermont. His library also of scientific and technical works is one of the most complete in the state.

Organizing the Fuller Light Battery, V. N. G., as an independent company in 1874, he has continuously served therewith since, bringing it to a degree of perfection universally commended by all regular army inspectors as second to no military organization in the country, adding greatly to the reputation of the Vermont militia. He was brevetted colonel in 1887 for long and meritorious service. He also served as aid on the staff of Governor Converse.

Mr. Fuller's private business, however, has not prevented him from participating actively in public affairs, both local and state. He has held important town and village offices, is a trustee of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and the Brattleboro Free Library.

Levi K. Fuller

In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, taking an active part in the important legislation of that session, including what was then know as the "new tax law," a measure tending to equalize the burden of taxation and most satisfactory to the people. As a member of the Senate he served as chairman of the committee on finance, upon the committee on military affairs, and that on railroads. In 1886 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, filling that position with credit to himself and honor to the state, proving himself one of the best presiding officers whose services the Senate has had the good fortune to enjoy.

Early in life he became connected with the Baptist denomination, and has always had an active interest in the success of the church of his choice. His gifts, however, have never been confined to that faith, but his liberality to all denominations is proverbial. His interest in educational matters is well known, one of the most important evidences of which is the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, to which he has largely given both his time and money, and this institution, under his management as president of the board of trustees, has taken a high rank throughout New England.

He has always been specially interested in agriculture and the development of that branch of Vermont's industries. His purchase of a farm and the presentation of the same to the Vermont Academy, his introduction of finely bred sheep and other stock, and the inauguration of new features in connection with practical farm educational work, has attracted wide attention in the community.

Governor Fuller's fitness for the position of chief magistrate of his state has long since been recognized, and in 1892 his Republican friends bestowed upon him the highest honor in their power by nominating and electing him to the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Fuller was married, May 8, 1865, to Abby, daughter of Hon. Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey.

FULLER, JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Barton Landing, son of Samuel Freeman and Elizabeth (Kingsley) Fuller, was born in Montgomery, May 13, 1848.

Mr. Fuller attended the common, select and private schools of his native town until twenty-one years of age. His parents being limited in their circumstances, and young Fuller being somewhat delicate in health, he had to forego the great desire of his heart, a classical education. In 1870 he entered the law office of John S. Tupper. Here he gave himself earnestly to the study of law, and having access not only to a large law library, but also to a fine collection of theological and historical works, his reading covered a wide field. During this time also, while teaching school, he felt moved to enter upon the work of the ministry. The M. E. Church, of which he was a member, urged him to take a license to preach, and, forsaking the legal profession, he began the course of study prescribed by the church. This was continued for four years, and ordination followed at St. Johnsbury, April 23, 1873. He was stationed at Eden in 1872-'73, at Richford in 1874-'76. At the close of a very successful pastorate in this thriving center, he handed his resignation to the Vermont Conference.

Uniting with the Congregational church at East Berkshire, he immediately received a hearty call to the parish of that denomination in Bakersfield. Free to control and direct his own labors his congregations increased, while a steady demand was made

JONATHAN KINGSLEY FULLER.

for his sermons and other writings upon the popular questions of the day. Six of the twelve years of this pastorate he was superintendent of schools, aiding in the establishment of Brigham Academy. As a testimony of appreciation of such service, he was, on Dec. 15, 1885, made a life member of the General Theological Library of Boston.

While at Bakersfield, Mr. Fuller devoted a little time to farming, in which pursuit he was highly successful. He was a frequent lecturer before the State Board of Agriculture.

Politically, Mr. Fuller is an independent Republican. He has written and lectured often on such themes as "Civil Service Reform," "Political Methods," "Political Reform," "Religious and Political Liberty," "Moral Training in Our Schools," "Opportunity; or, the Uses and Abuses of Wealth."

In 1883, Mr. Fuller was made honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M.; in 1885 he was instrumental in organizing a Congregational church at East Fairfield; in 1888 he became an orignal member of the Congregational Club of Western Vermont. In 1889 he severed his connection with the church in Bakersfield, and of the several calls which he received, accepted the one from Barton Landing, where he now ministers to a thrifty church in a flourishing community.

In 1890 he received under Professor Harper the appointment of examiner in the American Institute of Sacred Literature. In 1891 he was elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. In this same year he was chosen superintendent of schools for the town of Barton, which office he now holds; he is also one of the directors of the Orleans County Summer School. In 1892 he was constituted a member of the Orleans County Historical Society. In this same year he was sent from the state convention of Congregational churches as delegate to the Free Will Baptist yearly meeting. In 1892 he was unanimously chosen chairman of the board of school directors for the town of Barton.

Mr. Fuller was married Sept. 16, 1875, to Gertrude Florence Smith of Richford. Of this union there have been born: John Harold, Hawley Leigh, Raymond Garfield, and Robert Samuel.

FULLINGTON, FREDERICK H., of East Cambridge, son of John T. and Sylvia (Carpenter) Fullington, was born in Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1851.

Ephraim Fullington came from Raymond, N. H., nearly a hundred years ago, and settled on the farm which has continued the property and residence of the family for four generations.

The present possessor of the estate received his early education in the district schools of Cambridge, and afterward pursued a course of study at the Johnson Normal School. The second of a family of four sons, he early displayed such energy and industry that he was the chief reliance of his father. When he became of age he rented the property, and has conducted it ever since, at the same time giving his father the shelter of a home. Dairying and the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup are his principal resources. His sugar orchard, numbering over two thousand trees, is one of the finest in the state, and has averaged four pounds to the tree in annual production.

Mr. Fullington was chosen to the Legislature of 1888 by the largest Republican majority given in the town of Cambridge. He has been selectman and road commissioner, and is now school director and school superintendent. He is a modest man, the possessor of good common sense, and of undoubted integrity.

FREDERICK H. FULLINGTON.

He married, March 16, 1875, Emma, daughter of James F. and Clara (Davis) Taylor of Barton, by whom he has had two children: Fred Earl, and Stella Blanche.

FULTON, ROBERT REED, late of East Corinth, son of Robert and Abigail (Smith) Fulton, was born in Newbury, May 20, 1824.

Mr. Fulton's father was born in Scotland and emigrated to America in 1801. Immediately on his arrival he removed to Newbury and there settled. Mr. Fulton's mother was the daughter of Col. John Smith of Revolutionary fame, who moved to Newbury in 1780. Descended from such ancestry, from his boyhood days he won the esteem and confidence of his townsmen. Although his early life was spent on one of Vermont's hill farms, Mr. Fulton received what was for his generation a liberal education, attending the Thetford and Corinth Academies.

Besides holding the minor offices in his native town, he was chosen its representative in 1867 and 1868. In 1870 he estab-

lished himself as a merchant in the village of East Corinth. He was, in 1888, chosen to represent Corinth in the Legislature and was also postmaster for many years, which office he held till the time of his death, Jan. 18, 1893.

ROBERT REED FULTON.

In politics he was a pronounced Republican, and in religion a worthy member of the Congregational church. A man of generous impulses, unassuming, kind and courteous was Robert Reed Fulton.

He was married to Annie Halley, in November, 1861, daughter of James Halley of Newbury, who survives without issue.

FURMAN, DANIEL G., of Swanton, was the son of Warren S. and Mary A. (Ware) Furman, and was born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., August 22, 1855.

He was indebted to the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax for his educational training. Mr. Furman studied law with George W. Newton of St. Albans and the Hon. H. A. Burt of Swanton, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, September, 1876. He practiced two years in Berkshire, after which he removed to Swanton, where he has established a large and successful business.

As a Democrat, he was elected as the representative of the town of Swanton in 1888, and was a candidate for the speakership, and in 1893 was appointed United States Consul at Stanbridge, P. Q.

DANIEL G. FURMAN.

Mr. Furman married, Sept. 8, 1880, Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Barr) Best. One daughter and a son blessed their union: Berenice May, and Willis B.

---

GALLUP, O. M., of Victory, son of Amos and Emoline Gallup, was born in Wakefield, N. B., March 21, 1838.

His father was a prominent farmer and business man. Mr. Gallup received a fair education in the common schools of the town, and began his career as a driver of logs. Mr. Gallup had a great natural aptitude and desire for large operations and soon commenced railroad building. His first work being the Hopkinton & Milford R. R., he next built the Acton & Nashua R. R., and then went to Woods River Junction, R. I., and constructed the railroad there and afterwards the larger portion of the Kingston & Narragansett road. He soon came to Vermont and built forty-one miles of road from the town of Johnson to the Lake. He then constructed the Profile & Franconian Notch R. R., opening up this important summer resort in the White Mountains. Later he built the docks at Swanton and the Champlain House at Maquam Bay, at a cost of $28,000.

His next enterprise was the link connecting Bethlehem, N. H., with the main line and after this he constructed thirteen miles of railroad to Maquam Bay and Rouse's Point.

In 1880 he came to Victory and with C. H. Stevens bought the mill now called "Gallup's Mills," but his partner soon sold

O. M. GALLUP.

out. At this time there was not a good highway in the place, and Mr. Gallup at once surveyed a route for a railroad at his own expense and obtained by personal effort a large part of the subscription for the enterprise, contributing fifteen hundred dollars on his own account; then he took the contract to build the road at a losing price, that the town might receive the benefit of it. From that time to the present he has been engaged in his mill, although he has since built a road for the Wild River Lumber Co., in the western part of Maine.

Mr. Gallup was elected to the Legislature in 1892 from Victory as a Democrat. He takes a great interest in every movement which conduces to the moral and material well-being of his community, and has been a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises in the community, having donated land for the schools and churches of the place

Mr. Gallup was married July 3, 1883, to Miss Mary A. Cutter, daughter of A. B. Cutter of Bradford, Mass. Four children have blessed their union, of whom two are living: Annie, and Frank.

GAGE, SIDNEY, of Westminster, son of William P. and Laura M. (Richmond) Gage, was born in Westminster, Nov. 25, 1853.

His education was confined to the common schools of Westminster, and after his somewhat limited schooling, he engaged in the employ of his father in the manufacture of baskets, and later succeeding his father, has continued in the same business to the present time.

He has been called upon to assume the responsibility of some of the town offices in his native place, and in 1892 represented Westminster in the General Assembly. Mr. Gage is a member of the board of trustees of the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, having served in that capacity since 1889. An earnest, honest, upright citizen, he has won the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens.

SIDNEY GAGE.

Mr. Gage was married in Bellows Falls, Feb. 21, 1877, to Ellen L., daughter of Albert E. and Lucy M. (Davis) Leonard of Grafton.

GARDNER, ABRAHAM BROOKS, of Pownal, son of Samuel J. and Jennette (Merchant) Gardner, was born at Pownal, Jan. 6, 1858.

After his education was finished in the Bennington public schools, he labored on his father's farm, where he remained until his twenty-second year, when he bought an estate of his own.

In 1886 Mr. Gardner was elected to represent his town in the Legislature, an office which he ably filled for one term. For the past four years he has been, and is now, one of the selectmen of Fownal.

ABRAHAM BROOKS GARDNER.

He is also a prominent member of the Masonic body. He is in religious preference a Baptist.

Mr. Gardner was married in October, 1880, to Miss Audria M., daughter of D. F. and H. E. Bates. Their three children are: Florence A., Daniel F., and Jennette M.

GATES, AMASA O., of Morrisville, son of Daniel F. and Lavina (Jordan) Gates, was born in Morristown, April 25, 1842.

Of Revolutionary ancestry, his education was obtained in the common schools and the People's Academy of Morristown, at which academy he was prepared for Middlebury College, which he entered in the class of 1860. He remained in college till his junior year, when he enlisted in the Union army.

In December, 1863, he was mustered into the service as 1st sergeant of Co. C, 17th Regt. Vt. Vols., and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna. He was then taken sick and sent to Campbell Hospital, and then to his home on furlough. To such a degree was he reduced by illness, that he was brought the whole way on a stretcher. At the expiration of his leave of absence, he went to the General Hospital at Montpelier and being convalescent was put in charge of the muster rolls at Sloan Hospital. He received an honorable discharge from the service in 1865.

Soon after leaving the army, Mr. Gates entered the drug store of J. C. Brigham of St. Johnsbury. In 1868 he removed to Morrisville and engaged in the same business, and built up an excellent trade, from which ill health compelled him to retire in 1893.

He was united in marriage, June 7, 1869, to Florence H., daughter of Col. Jonas and Delia (Prouty) Cutting, formerly of Stowe. Their children are: Lillian L. (Mrs. Hollis M. Chase), who was an adopted daughter, Henry Franklin (deceased), and Albert Oscar.

Mr. Gates is a Republican in his political predilections, and has been auditor of accounts fifteen years, member of the board of trustees of People's Academy and is one of the school directors of Morristown. He has served upon the Republican committee of the First District of Vermont and been appointed chief of staff of Governor Fuller with the rank of colonel.

AMASA O. GATES.

Colonel Gates has for thirty years been affiliated with Free Masonry, during which period he has belonged to Mt. Vernon Lodge. He was a charter member of J. M. Warren Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Morrisville, has held the position of adjutant and for three years been its commander. He has

been for two years inspector of department of Vermont and twice has been honored with the office of delegate to the national encampment.

GIDDINGS, WILLIAM H., of Waterbury, son of William, Jr., and Betsey (Wallace) Giddings, was born in Bakersfield, Oct. 24, 1840.

After the customary common school education in Bakersfield he resolved to follow the medical profession and for this purpose commenced his studies with Dr. W. R. Hutchinson of Enosburgh. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont from which he received a diploma, graduating in the class of 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town where he remained actively engaged until April, 1892, when he was chosen acting superintendent of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, and the wisdom of his selection to this position was confirmed by his appointment as superintendent a few months after. This office he still continues to hold.

He was united in wedlock in Bakersfield, Feb. 11, 1868, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Betsey (Pierson) Perkins. One child has been born to them: Florence E.

Dr. Giddings was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870 and by the vote of his Republican constituents he was sent as town representative to the Legislature ten years after, and was finally elected senator from Franklin county in 1888, where he served with marked ability as the chairman of the committee on the insane.

GILL, DANIEL OSCAR, of Springfield, son of Charles and Sophia (Healey) Gill, was born at Hartland, August 15, 1837.

When Daniel was three years old, he was adopted by his uncle, Daniel A. Gill, and educated in the public schools of Springfield and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. Mr. Gill was bred a farmer, and never forgetting "that the cultivation of the earth is the most independent labor of man" has remained a farmer during a long and useful life. He now owns and superintends several estates. On one of these his father was born and lived eighty-nine years. During the last five years Mr. Gill has resided in Springfield, where he has some important interests, and is a partner in the firm of Noyes & Gill. He is also a stockholder and director in the Jones & Lamson Machine Co., of Springfield. He has been often called upon to settle estates and act as guardian, all of which trusts he has ably and faithfully discharged.

As a member of the Republican party he has been called continuously for thirty years to some town office and has been a justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1886 he represented Springfield in the House and was a member of the committee on railroads. The only secret society with which he is affiliated is the Springfield Grange, P. of H.

Mr. Gill was united in marriage Jan. 27, 1864, to Helen C., daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Clough) Westgate, of Plainfield, N. H. She died within two years of their marriage. He contracted a second marriage with Miss Jennie L., daughter of Rev. George D. and Fanny (White) Butterfield, of Monticello, Iowa. Two children have blessed their union: Frank D., and Fred Butterfield.

GLEASON, CARLISLE JOYSLIN, of Montpelier, son of Huzziel and Emily H. (Richardson) Gleason, was born in Warren, Oct. 23, 1831.

He was prepared for college at the West Randolph Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of

CARLISLE JOYSLIN GLEASON.

1856, receiving the degree of A. B. In college, he was a member of the Social Friends and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies. Entering the law office of Timothy P. Redfield in Montpelier, he pursued his studies there until February, 1857, when he was made principal of the Central grammar school, Peabody, Mass. During this time he con-

tinued his legal studies, returning to Montpelier in July, 1855, where he resumed his place in Mr. Redfield's office. He was admitted to the bar Oct. 4, 1858, but still continued with Mr. Redfield as student and assistant till Jan. 1, 1861, when he became a partner under the firm name of Redfield & Gleason. He was associated with Mr. Redfield until the latter was elected, in 1870, a judge of the Supreme Court. During this time he was actively engaged in his profession.

In 1856 and during the extra session of 1857 he was reporter of the Vermont Senate and in the following year he performed the same duties in the House of Representatives. Though almost a stranger in Montpelier, he received the appointment of reporter of the Senate in the contest instituted by the late Hon. E. P. Walton, upon whom at that time devolved the duty of making this appointment. There were ten or twelve candidates, and just before the opening of the session, Judge Luke P. Poland was to deliver an opinion in a case of considerable importance. On the morning of the day on which the opinion was to be delivered, Mr. Walton informed the aspirants that he would appoint the candidate who should produce the best report of it. Mr. Gleason's report was judged the best, and he received the appointment. In 1859 and 1860 Mr. Gleason was secretary of the Vermont Senate.

January 1, 1872, he formed a copartnership with Henry K. Field, Esq., and they carried on a successful practice at Montpelier. Their clients were largely from Boston and New York. In 1881 Mr. Gleason retired from the active practice of his profession. In 1882 and 1883 he was chairman of the board of listers and assessors and also justice of the peace. In the spring of 1885, he took charge of the American Mortgage and Investment Co., in Boston, Mass., and acted as attorney, director and treasurer in closing up the business of that company. In June, 1885, he was elected director and treasurer of the American Investment Co., of Nashua, N. H., and had charge of the Boston office of that company till March, 1891, when he returned to his former residence in Montpelier, which he has since made his home. He is now a member of the firm of Goss & Gleason of Vergennes, manufacturers of kaolin and owners of the Monkton Kaolin Works. Mr. Gleason claims to have retired from active business, but there are few men who are more industriously employed. His real estate investments in Montpelier and Washington county require his constant care and he bears the reputation of being a careful and successful financier.

He was married, Dec. 12, 1860, to Ellen Jeannette, daughter of Oramel H. and Mary (Goss) Smith, of Montpelier.

Mr. Gleason is a staunch Democrat, but he has not sought political office, preferring to give his attention to professional duties and in later years to business pursuits. He has been United States commissioner since his appointment by Judge Woodruff in 1873; the office came to him unsolicited.

GLEASON, HENRY CLAY, of Richmond, son of Rolla and Jenette T. (Mason) Gleason, was born in Richmond, March 28, 1851.

His education was obtained from the common schools of his native town and at Barre Academy. When quite young he entered on his business career in a small way as a speculator in poultry and farm produce; from the profits thus realized he purchased a farm and followed by other investments in real estate. For a period of eleven years beginning under Grant's last administration he was mail agent on the Central Vermont R. R., between St. Albans and Boston, and having half the time to devote to his personal affairs he continued in other lines of business and also operated in the lumber trade in which he is still engaged. Since leaving the mail service he has given special attention to farming and dairy products. In this he has been successful and by his advanced methods has been enabled to winter sixty cows and four horses. Among his other enterprises was a creamery which he started simply as a private affair to manufacture the butter from his own dairy. From this small beginning it has increased to such an extent that he is now receiving the milk of some 5,000 cows from which his daily manufacture of butter is more than 3,000 pounds.

He was married in 1879, to Katie D., daughter of Albert and Mariette (Williams) Town. Two daughters were born to them: Grace J., and Gladys M.

Mr. Gleason is a sound Republican in his political faith. His father was an active and well known politician and the disposition to take a deep interest in all public matters seems to have been inherited by the son; his private business, however, has occupied so much of his care and attention that he has been unable to accept many of the town offices which have been tendered him. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1888 and is at the present time serving as one of the state senators of Chittenden county.

GLEASON, JOSEPH THOMAS, of Lyndonville, son of George and Sabrina (Thomas) Gleason, was born in Lunenburg, June 18, 1844. He is the seventh in lineal

descent from John Howe of Sudbury, Mass., whose progenitor was John Howe, a Warwickshire squire, and kinsman of Sir Charles Howe of Lancaster in the reign of Charles I. John Howe of Sudbury was one of the petitioners in 1657 for the grant constituting the town of Marlboro, Mass. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of J. T. Gleason served in the war of the Revolution, the latter holding a commission as lieutenant in a New Hampshire regiment. His grandfather, Joseph Gleason, came to Lunenburg in 1802 where for half a century he was deacon in the Congregational church. His father, George Gleason, eighty-four years of

JOSEPH THOMAS GLEASON.

age, lives in Lunenburg, one of its solid men, a former captain of militia and a deacon of the Baptist church.

After receiving his education in the schools of Lunenburg Mr. J. T. Gleason enlisted in December, 1861, in Co. K, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., drilled with the regiment for a brief period and was then rejected on account of his extreme youth. Anxious still to serve his country in her hour of peril he re-enlisted in Co. E, 15th Vt. Vols., in August, 1862. When the regiment took up the route for Gettysburg Mr. Gleason, ordered to the hospital by the surgeon on account of illness, refused to obey and marched with his command to Gettysburg, serving with it until it was honorably discharged at the close of its period of enlistment. During the war he contracted disabilities from which he has never fully recovered.

After his return he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he began the study of law in the office of Joseph P. Lamson, Esq., of Cabot, and then pursued his professional researches under W. W. Eaton, Esq., of West Concord, until the spring of 1875, when he opened an office for himself. He was admitted to practice at the Vermont bar in 1876 and entered into copartnership with O. F. Harvey, Esq., at West Concord which connection was dissolved in 1877. A year afterward he removed to Lyndonville where he was the first member of his profession to open an office and where he now resides. Well read in the law and trusted by the people of the vicinage he has built up a large general practice embracing the settlement of many estates, while of all the suits he has brought, he has never lost but one. His title of judge he derives from his election to an associate judgeship of the Caledonia county court. Coming to Lyndonville two years before its incorporation Judge Gleason drew up its charter, put it through the Legislature and at once took a prominent part in settlement of the many questions that would naturally arise in the new town and was identified with every step of its progress. His readiness of speech and clearness of statement gave him a prominent place in the deliberative assemblies of Lyndon, where, a staunch Republican, he has been for several years auditor and moderator, also serving since 1886 as chairman of the Republican town committee.

He owns and resides in one of the handsome mansions of Lyndonville, having been married, Sept. 9, 1884, to Mary S., daughter of Roswell and Laodicea (Holbrook) Aldrich. They have one daughter: Louise M.

Judge Gleason is a Congregationalist in his religious belief and has taken a deep and abiding interest in the Masonic order, being a member of Crescent Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., Lyndonville, and Palestine Commandery K. T., Caledonia Council R. & S. M., Haswell Royal Arch Chapter of St. Johnsbury. He is serving his second term as Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order Eastern Star of Vermont and is also a member of Farnsworth Post No. 106, G. A. R., of Lyndonville and is its efficient adjutant.

Joseph Thomas Gleason serves as an illustration of a typical New Englander, who, coming out of the war broken in health and without a dollar, commanded success from adverse circumstances.

GLEASON, RICHARDSON J., of Waitsfield, son of Huzziel and Emily (Richardson) Gleason, was born in Warren, Dec. 28, 1828.

Mr. Gleason's early youth and manhood

were placed upon the farm, and he received such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of Warren and Waitsfield. In 1849 he entered the employment of Mr. Richardson of the latter place and remained with him three years. He then removed to Royalton and gave his services to Daniel Farbell for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Waitsfield and was employed as clerk by Cyrus Skinner. In 1855 he conducted a union store in the village and afterward formed a mercantile partnership with Judge J. H. Hastings which continued for four years. Since then he has been in trade at Waitsfield, and has been an important factor in the business life of the place.

Mr. Gleason is a Republican. The estimation in which he is held is amply attested by the trusts conferred upon him. He has held nearly every town office, settled several estates and acted as trustee in many important matters. Among the many important appointments bestowed upon him are town clerk and treasurer. These positions he has occupied for nearly forty years. He was made assistant postmaster in 1858 and in 1861 was appointed postmaster, which place he retained until his resignation in 1889. He was sent to the state Legislature in 1890 and served on the grand list committee.

He married, March 31, 1856, Mary L., daughter of Captain Crowell and Almira Pease Matthews of Waitsfield. Their children are: Herbert C., Mary E., Jennie M., and Louise R.

Mr. Gleason belongs to the Congregational church and for a long time has been the treasurer of that society in Waitsfield.

GLEASON, SAMUEL MILLS, of Thetford, son of Richard Mills and Harriet (Moxley) Gleason, was born at Thetford, June 28, 1833.

He was fitted for college at Thetford Academy, under Hiram Orcutt, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858. He read law with Cornelius W. Clarke, Esq., of Chelsea, and was admitted to the bar in 1861.

He at once commenced the practice of law at Thetford Center, where he has continued ever since. He is one of the best known and most successful lawyers of this section. He was state's attorney in 1864 and 1865, and again in 1868 and 1869. While acting in that capacity he conducted successfully many important criminal cases. In the long contested chancery case of Bicknell and Pollard against the Vermont Copper Mining Co., supposed to involve the sum of $500,000, he was associated with Hon. John W. Rowell, and argued the case for an entire day before the general term of the Supreme Court, receiving the congratulations of Chief Justice Pierpoint. In 1883 he was appointed receiver of all the immense mining and other property in controversy (in the suits against the Vermont Copper Mining Co., Vermont Copper Co., and Ely Goddard & Cazin), which was once valued at more than a million dollars, and he has successfully discharged that trust.

Judge Gleason married, May 19, 1862, Sarah Lysenbee, daughter of Dr. Enoch Hilton and Arvilla Smith (Brown) Pillsbury of Hubbardston, Mass.

He represented Thetford in the Legislature in 1864 and 1865 and was senator in 1880. He is one of the trustees of Thetford Academy, and of the State Normal School

SAMUEL MILLS GLEASON.

at Randolph, and was a director and attorney of the West Fairlee Savings Bank. He was elected in 1893 a trustee of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Farnham chairman of the board of railroad commissioners for two years, and filled this responsible position to the satisfaction of the public as well as of the railroad companies. He has been town clerk many years, and was elected judge of probate for the district of Bradford in Orange county, in September, 1886, by a large majority, and later by every vote of both political parties in the district, which office he now holds.

Judge Gleason is a man universally esteemed for his many estimable qualities.

GOODELL, JEROME WINTHROP, of Burlington, son of Ira and Sila (Holmes) Goodell, was born in West Townshend, Oct. 29, 1842.

His educational advantages were received in the Townshend public schools followed by one term in the Leland & Gray Seminary of that place. He then worked with his father and at Keene, N. H., in a lumber mill, till

JEROME WINTHROP GOODELL.

he arrived at his majority. Returning to his father with whom he remained till 1864, he then changed his residence to Boston, Mass., where he was employed as a clerk in a furnishing store on Washington street for six years. In 1870 he commenced to act as a commercial traveler for the house of George M. Glaziel & Co. In 1874 he settled in Burlington, where he held the office of superintendent of the Burlington Manufacturing Co., but two years after the firm of J. W. Goodell & Co. was established which continued until 1885 when the copartnership was dissolved and Mr. Goodell continued his business alone, engaging in the working of marble and granite which has proved both successful and remunerative. He is also engaged in the manufacture of patent box binders.

Mr. Goodell for two years served as alderman for the 5th ward of the city of Burlington and since the establishment of a board of managers for the water system has been one of the commissioners. He has been elected to many minor offices by the votes of the dominant party.

He has taken thirty-two degrees in the order of Free Masonry and has held most of the offices in the various organizations. He is Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret and member of the Vermont Consistory of Burlington. He has also taken all degrees in the order of Odd Fellows, was made Grand Patriarch in 1890, Grand Master in 1891 and the following year was elected by the Grand Lodge as Grand Representative for Vermont for two years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the American Legion of Honor. He adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church.

Mr. Goodell married, March 16, 1871, Mary C., daughter of Luther and Mary (Thomas) Sampson of Wayne, Me.

GOODELL, TYLER D., of Readsboro, was born in that town, Nov. 10, 1849, the son of David and Sabrina (Hicks) Goodell. The parentage of Mr. Goodell was of New England stock and he inherited many of the characteristics for which New Englanders of the old school are distinguished.

TYLER D. GOODELL.

The early life of Mr. Goodell was spent in acquiring an education and upon the farm, and for ten years from his twenty-fifth birthday he was a stage driver from Readsboro. About 1874 Mr. Goodell purchased the Goodell House of Readsboro, and since that time has successfully conducted that well-known establishment, making it a model country hotel and presiding over his guests

with a grace equalled only by the boniface of old.

Mr. Goodell married, first, June 25, 1871, Flora L., daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Gifford. She died Dec. 26, 1874. The fruits of this marriage were Hallie T., and Flora E. He married, second, Feb. 12, 1879, Ida M., daughter of E. W. and G. M. Robertson of Readsboro. Of this union were four sons, two of whom are living: Earl W., and Harvey E.

Always affiliating with the dominant party he has received many honors at their hands. Besides holding many local positions he has three times represented his town in the Legislature, viz.: in the sessions of 1880, 1886 and 1892.

Although not rabid on the subject of temperance, Mr. Goodell believes in the upholding and honoring of the prohibitory laws of the state, and has fully demonstrated that Vermont hotels can be successfully conducted without selling liquor.

GOODHUE, HOMER, of Westminster West, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Lydia

HOMER GOODHUE.

(Ranney) Goodhue, was born in Westminster, March 4, 1811.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native town and at the Deerfield, Mass., and Bennington Academies, graduating from the latter in 1828, when he returned to Westminster and taught school for two winters, spending his summers on the farm.

In 1831 he went to Charlestown, Mass., where he was employed as an attendant in the McLane Asylum for the Insane, from which place he was promoted, after three years of service, to that of supervisor, which position he held for eighteen years, when he resigned and returned to Westminster in 1852.

In 1853-'54 Mr. Goodhue travelled extensively in the United States and British provinces, in the company of a private patient under his care.

After his return Mr. Goodhue took a leading part in town affairs, and since that time has held all the various town offices, and represented his town in the Legislatures of 1863 and 1865. He was also elected state senator in 1866 and 1867, and filled the position creditably to himself and acceptably to his county and state. He served as county commissioner from 1860 to 1875, and was appointed by the Legislature in 1867 a commissioner of the insane, and reappointed in 1868.

In 1882 he was chosen one of the state board of supervisors of the insane, which position he has continuously held since that time, serving the board as chairmain during the past eight years. Mr. Goodhue has never yet failed to be present at the regular monthly meetings of the board in Brattleboro and generally in Waterbury. He has had more practical experience in the care and management of the insane and insane asylums than any other man in Vermont, and probably in New England. His judgment has often been sought by persons engaged in this specialty.

Mr. Goodhue was married March 8, 1855, to Delyra, daughter of James and Patience (Hallett) Tuthill. She died Nov. 21, 1893.

GOODENOUGH, JONAS ELI, of Montpelier, son of Alonzo E. and Elizabeth (Roulston) Goodenough, was born in Berlin, Oct. 22, 1860, on the farm originally bought and settled on by Joseph Goodenough in 1794.

He was educated in the district schools and Washington county grammar school, taught school several winters, and studied dentistry with Dr. O. P. Forbush of Montpelier, receiving a certificate of qualification from the state board of dental examiners.

August 1, 1884, he entered the Montpelier post-office as clerk under Postmaster George W. Wing, and was appointed assistant postmaster June 16, 1888, which position he retained till the expiration of the term of Mr. Wing's successor, Mr. Morse, when Mr. Goodenough was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, taking possession of the

office August 1, 1892. He has administered the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the entire community and made many improvements in the service.

He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., of which he has been Master. He is also a member of King Solomon Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Mount Zion Commandery.

JONAS ELI GOODENOUGH.

Mr. Goodenough married, Feb. 18, 1889, Eliza P., daughter of James H. and Catharine B. Holden of Middlesex.

GOODWIN, ELAM MARSH, late of Hartland, son of Israel and Betsey (Melendy) Goodwin, was born in Plainfield, Dec. 22, 1828.

Commencing his education in the common schools of Plainfield, he continued pursuing his studies at the People's Academy of Morrisville and concluded them at the Green Mountain Perkins Institute of South Woodstock. In early life he evinced a taste for the natural sciences, and was always a great reader and careful student in this field. He had collected a very choice and well-selected cabinet of minerals, shells, relics, and archæological curiosities. When he was twenty-one he went to the West for a year, but returned well satisfied to make Vermont his home. In 1862 he purchased the farm on which he resided until his death in 1890. He was a successful teacher both before and after he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and was a valuable member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Goodwin was an earnest Republican and has held many official positions. He was town superintendent of schools in Hartland and for many years town agent. He represented Hartland several terms in the House, was county commissioner, and senator from Windsor county in 1882. In the House and Senate as elsewhere he was an able and fluent speaker. The duties of executor, trustee, guardian, referee and auditor constantly devolved upon him with the increasing confidence of his associates.

Mr. Goodwin was married March 17, 1869, to Ellen A., daughter of Seth and Eliza Densmore Brewster of Hartland. Their only child is Fred Marsh.

He was a Universalist, and during his long life was a shining example of probity, maintaining a high standard of rectitude among his friends and neighbors.

Ex-Governor Pingree in his memorial address said: "He was ranked by all as a man conspicuous for his natural and acquired abilities, most of the time filling official positions in his town and county and constantly attaining a wider and more pronounced recognition for qualities of heart, head and character as a public man."

GOSS, STORY N., of Chelsea, son of Abel and Amanda (Hebard) Goss, was born in Waterford, Feb. 7, 1831. His father was a farmer, and Story remained upon the farm until he was twenty-three years old.

Educated at the public schools of Waterford and later at the academies of St. Johnsbury and Chelsea, he commenced to study medicine with Doctors Bancroft and Newell at St. Johnsbury and afterwards with Prof. E. R. Peasley of Dartmouth College. He graduated in 1856 from the medical department of Dartmouth College and in 1857 he received a degree from the Medical College of New York. Later he accepted an appointment as senior physician on the staff of Dr. Sanger at Blackwell's Island. Remaining there one year he returned to Vermont and commenced the practice of his profession in Georgia, where he continued to live till the breaking out of the civil war.

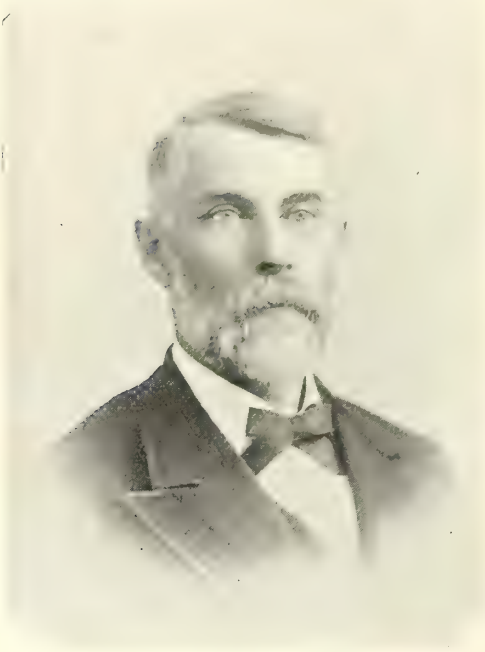
Dr. Goss was married Jan. 4, 1858, to Ann Eliza daughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Hale) Vincent of Chelsea, and four children have been born to them: Arthur Vincent, Harry Hale, Walter Story, and Annie E.

Dr. Goss was commissioned assistant surgeon 9th Regt. Vt. Vols., Sept. 26, 1862, and ordered to report to the general hospital at Brattleboro. Here he remained till April when he received orders to join his regiment in the field, previous to which he was presented with a sword by the patients and attendants of the Brattleboro institution in token of their high appreciation of his valu-

able service. Continuing with the 9th Regt. in the vicinity of Yorktown, he was compelled to resign in October, 1863, as he was stricken down with malarial fever. Partially recovering, his zeal for the cause led him to re-enlist as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was ordered again to Brattleboro and shortly afterwards to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., at the time when the battles of the Wilderness were fought. For a third time he was stationed at Brattleboro and later at Burlington until the close of the war.

After his discharge from the service he returned to Georgia and remained there till 1870, when he settled in Chelsea and has practiced his profession there ever since.

Dr. Goss was one of the original members, who constituted Waterson Post, No. 45, G. A. R. He has been a Republican from his youth. He was for several years superin-



STORY N. GOSS.

tendent of schools at Georgia and also at Chelsea. Dr. Goss stands high in his profession as a public-spirited citizen and has been for a long time the public health officer of the town in which he resides.

GOVE, MOSES B., of Lincoln, son of Daniel and Sarah (Taber) Gove, was born in Granville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1847.

His parents removed to Lincoln when he was five years old, where he has since resided. He received his education at the common schools of that town, at Barre Academy, and at the New Hampton (N. H.) Institute.

After graduating from that institute, he taught school in Lincoln and Starksboro three years. He commenced business in the fall of 1873 by opening a retail boot and shoe store, and continued in the same until

MOSES B. GOVE.

October, 1890, when at the organization of the Lincoln Lumber Co., he became one of the stockholders, and was elected secretary and treasurer, and has held that position up to the present time.

Mr. Gove has been prominently identified with his town, and has held many positions of honor and trust, having been a justice of the peace continuously since 1874, town clerk and treasurer since 1875, postmaster from 1877 to the time of his resignation in 1890, assistant judge of Addison county court, 1891-'92, and a school director in 1893.

Judge Gove has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than twenty years.

He was married May 10, 1870, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Asa and Fanny Purinton, and they have had three daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and two are living: Amy Pearl, and Fanny Estelle.

GRANGER, PLINY NYE, of West Burke, son of John and Eunice (Owen) Granger, was born in Bethel, Nov. 26, 1823.

His education was received at the public and private schools of Bethel and Woodstock. The family having removed to Woodstock when he was seventeen he assisted his father, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and afterwards was concerned in the business of a butcher till 1845, when a strong desire for adventure induced him to embark at New Bedford on a whaling voyage as ship's carpenter. This voyage extended through three and a half years.

Returning in the fall of 1848 Mr. Granger resumed work at his carpenter's bench at which he continued to labor till the spring of 1853, when he was admitted to the M. E. Conference and immediately began to preach in various towns in the state. He continued his duties as pastor for twenty years and then assumed the position of agent for the State Temperance Society, lecturing all over Vermont and making his residence at Peacham. Returning to his ministerial labors, he is now stationed at West Burke. He has always been a successful preacher, ever making additions to the societies of which he has had the pastoral charge. He has had few active revivals but believes in constant regular work.

Mr. Granger's ancestors emigrated from the old country to Amherst, Mass., and Suffield, Conn.

He was united in marriage May 28, 1849, to Sophia, daughter of Loring and Susan (Metcalf) Richmond of Woodstock, who died Dec. 24, 1878, leaving issue: John Loring (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), Guy R., George H., one of a surveying party which went up the Pearl river in 1880 and was never heard from; Susan L. (Mrs. Harrison McClachlin of Peacham), and Frank P. September 7, 1880, Mr. Granger married as his second wife Ellen E., daughter of Nathaniel P. and Lydia (Rollins) Stevens of Derby.

Mr. Granger has occupied the responsible position of superintendent of schools in the towns of Walden, Holland and Lyndon, represented Peacham in the Legislature in 1872. In 1874 he was chosen a senator from Caledonia county. He has served eight years as commissioner both in Orleans and Caledonia county. In 1880 and 1884 he was selected as delegate from the Vermont annual conference to the General M. E. Conference and has been for several years trustee of the Vermont M. E. Seminary, trustee and treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society and also served for a considerable time as steward of the M. E. Conference and upon several other standing committees of the church. Mr. Granger was presiding elder of St. Albans district from 1878 to 1882 and of St. Johnsbury district from 1882 to 1886. He has always been a steady advocate of temperance and has been eminent in the order of Good Templars: was a charter member of Lodge No. 7. He has also served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of Vermont and to the Right Grand Lodge when it assembled at Detroit, Mich.

GREENE, OLIN D., of Warren, son of Milton and Aurora (Goodno) Greene, was born Sept. 21, 1856, in Rochester.

Brought up as a farmer, he obtained his education in the common schools of Rochester and the State Normal School at Randolph. Concluding to adopt the medical profession, he studied for three years with his brother, Dr. L. M. Greene of Bethel, and meanwhile attended lectures at the U. V. M., from which institution he graduated M. D. in 1879.

Dr. Greene commenced practice in Rochester, remained there one year and then removed to Warren where his devotion to his chosen profession has secured to him a large and steadily increasing practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

He was married March 4, 1879, to Emma L., daughter of Richard and Clara (Raymond) Bee of Rochester. Their only child is Mabelle S.

Dr. Greene belongs to the Republican party, and though never an eager aspirant for political honors, has occupied the office of justice of the peace and in 1888 was elected to represent Warren in the Legislature, where he was a useful member of the committee on manufactures.

Two brothers of Dr. Greene occupy the pulpit, one in Lowell, Mass., and one in Wakefield of the same state.

GROUT, DON D., of Waterbury, son of Luman M. and Philura J. (French) Grout, was born in Morrisville, April 24, 1849.

Educated at the People's Academy, Morrisville, he taught for a time in Stowe and Holliston, Mass., and was the principal of the academy at West Charleston.

Deciding upon a professional career he began the study of medicine under Dr. George A. Hinman of Charleston and later with Dr. Edward S. Peck of New York. This was followed by attendance at several courses of lectures at Dartmouth and the University of Vermont from which latter institution he graduated M. D. in 1872. Upon his graduation Dr. Grout received the appointment of assistant physician in the Kings County (N. Y.) Hospital and later filled the same position at the asylum for the insane at the same place. He began the practice of his profession at Wolcott in 1873, and in 1875 removed to Stowe where he built up a lucrative practice, which he relinquished in the spring of 1890 to enter

upon a larger field of activity, which he found at Waterbury, where he has since resided and is actively engaged in his profession.

Politically, Dr. Grout affiliates with the dominant party of Vermont, and that his efforts have been appreciated by his party is evidenced by the positions of honor and trust which have been given him. He was superintendent of schools while in Wolcott;

DON D. GROUT.

while a resident of Stowe he represented that town in the Legislature, serving on the committees of public health and lunatic asylums, and had charge of the bill to locate and construct a state asylum for the insane, and was appointed by Governor Dillingham one of the trustees for said institution, and had the personal supervision of the construction of a portion of the buildings. He has held many town offices and is at present one of the Waterbury village trustees.

Dr. Grout has been three times married. In July, 1873, he married Nettie A., daughter of John and Susan Jones of Barre, by whom he has had two children, Inez L., and Luman M. December 20, 1881, he married Angie, daughter of Venon and Eliza Wilkins of Stowe. She left him four children: Annie M., Josie R., Benjamin Harrison, and Angie. In 1892 he married his present wife, Ida E., daughter of D. J. and Jane Morse of Waterbury.

Dr. Grout is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Winooski Lodge, Waterbury Chapter, of Royal Arch Masons and of Waterbury Council of Royal and Select Masters. He has for the past two years been the Worshipful Master of Winooski Lodge.

GRIFFIN, BENONI, of Sudbury, son of Benoni and Abigail (Ray) Griffin, was born in Sudbury, March 26, 1809. The family came originally from England and the name of Benoni has descended from father to son for many generations both here and in the old country. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools of Sudbury and he went from these to labor upon the farm. Mr. Griffin cultivates with great success a large farm of three hundred acres in extent. He also trades extensively in cattle and is known as an honorable and energetic dealer in those lines of business to which he has given his attention.

As an adherent of the Republican party he has held all the offices which could be conferred upon him by his fellow townsmen, and he was elected member for Sudbury to the state Legislature of 1880. Mr. Griffin was employed as a recruiting officer during the war of the rebellion.

BENONI GRIFFIN.

Mr. Griffin was united to Sarah W., daughter of Thomas and Dorcas (Murray) Miller, March 12, 1840. Their children are: LaRoy S., Edna J., Florence S., Ella C. (Mrs. E. C. Spooner), Ernest B., Rolla C., Mary A., Nettie M., and Irwin B.

GROUT, JOSIAH, of Derby, son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout, was born of American parents in Compton, Canada, May 28, 1842.

When six years of age his father removed to Vermont and he received his education in the public schools and Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover. He also commenced a course of study at the St. Johnsbury Academy, which he left to enlist Oct. 2, 1861, as a private in Co. I, 1st Vt. Cavalry. He was mustered in on the organization of his company as 2d lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1862, and in 1864 was appointed major of the 26th N. Y. Cavalry which was organized for frontier service after the St. Albans raid. While serving with the 1st Vt. he participated in seventeen different engagements and was badly wounded in a skirmish with the partisan leader Mosby, April 1, 1863.

JOSIAH GROUT.

At the termination of the war he entered the law office of his brother, General Grout, at Barton where he continued till December, 1865, when he was admitted to practice in the Vermont courts. The following year he removed to Island Pond where he had charge of the Custom House for three years and also served the same space of time in the same capacity at St. Albans and Newport. In 1874 he changed his residence to Chicago and afterwards to Moline, Ill.

While at Newport, before going West, he practiced his profession with very great success, ranking high as a lawyer and especially excelling as a jury advocate. In 1880 he returned to Vermont and has since devoted himself solely to his extensive model stock farm, his chief delight being farming — and it well done. Major Grout's efforts as an agriculturist and stock raiser have met with great success and he possesses some of the finest Jersey cattle, blooded Morgan horses and Shropshire sheep in the Green Mountain state.

Major Grout was united in marriage, October, 1867, to Harriet, daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Stewart) Hinman, one of the leading families of Derby. They have one son: Aaron H.

Major Grout is an earnest Republican. He represented Newport in the Legislature in 1872, 1874, and Derby in 1884, 1886 and 1888. He was one of the Orleans county senators in 1892. He was speaker of the House, in 1874, 1886 and 1888. He has served as the chief executive officer of the Republican Club at Derby, and was four years vice-presdent and one year president of the Vermont League of Republican Clubs.

He is liberal in his religious belief and has been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. During the three years he was in Chicago, he built up a nice law practice which was reluctantly exchanged for business prospects at Moline, where for two years he was one of the supervisors of Rock Island county. He devotes himself industriously and with conscientious purpose to the accomplishment of all his undertakings and can be literally regarded as one of those who does with his might whatever his hands find to do. Particularly is this characteristic of faithfulness noticeable in the work he has bestowed in improving and developing his farm and stock, which with a pardonable pride he so cheerfully shows all who call to see him.

GROUT, SELIM E., of St. Johnsbury, son of Theophilus and Hannah (Chick) Grout, was born in Kirby, June 11, 1836.

His father first saw the light in the old homestead now in the possession of Gen. W. W. Grout, M. C., and died when Selim was only eleven years old. At that time the farm was sold and Selim was thrown upon his own resources to fight the battle of life without paternal guidance at a critical age, but he possessed the characteristic family traits of courage, versatility and enterprise.

Beginning his education in the common schools at Concord, he attended later the Lyndon Academy. He worked upon the farm, learned the trade of a shoemaker, carriage maker and harness maker, acted as clerk, then engaged in selling ice in New York and creditably encountered the rough edge of the world in many and varied capacities.

Later he carried on the carriage and harness business, and when the P. & O. R. R. was completed in January, 1852, he was appointed the first station agent at West Concord and acted nearly twenty years in that capacity. During the latter part of this period he gave his attention to manufacturing chair stock, bobbins, and dressed lumber until his works were burned down in 1890. He also owned and carried on a large grist mill at West Concord for several years.

SELIM E. GROUT.

Mr. Grout was married at Concord Sept. 18, 1862, to Annette, daughter of Benjamin and Sophronia (Richardson) Hutchinson of Waterford. They have adopted Arthur Murray and Florence C. Grout.

Mr. Grout was a charter member of Essex Grange P. of H. and also one of the original members of Moose River Lodge, No. 82, F. and A. M., and has passed through the chairs of J. and S. W. For two terms he served his lodge as Worshipful Master.

From the beginning Mr. Grout has been an active Republican. A man of benevolent impulses, he has been a useful and public-spirited citizen, obliging and accommodating often to his own loss. He represented Concord in the Legislature of 1880. His standing in the community may be inferred from the fact that he has been deputy and high sheriff of Essex county for seventeen years, auditor for six years, and was elected state senator from Essex county in 1890.

GROUT, WILLIAM W., of Kirby, was born of American parents in Compton, P. Q., May 24, 1836. His ancestry is traced back to Dr. John Grout who came from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His great-grandfather, Elijah Grout, of Charlestown, N. H., served as commissary in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Theophilus Grout, settled on the Moose river in the new state of Vermont upon land afterward included in the present town of Kirby, in the year 1799, and there cleared a large farm which his father, Josiah Grout, afterwards owned and on which he lived till near the time of his death.

William W. Grout received a common school and academic education, and was graduated at the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in December of the same year, and settled in the practice of the law at Barton. In July, 1862, he was nominated by the Republicans of the county to the office of state's attorney, but declined the nomination and enlisted in a company then being raised in Barton for the civil war. On its organization he was made captain, and subsequently was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Regt., which was attached to the brigade of General Stannard, afterward so famous for the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The 15th Regt. did not remain at Gettysburg till the close of the battle, but on the afternoon of the second day was ordered to the defence of the 1st corps train, then on the way to Westminster, and liable to attack from Stuart's cavalry, which were prowling in the rear of the Union army. A few days after the regiment joined the brigade at Funkstown, and the next day brought up in front of the enemy at Hagerstown, and Colonel Grout with two hundred men from the 16th Regt. went upon the skirmish line against which the enemy was actively demonstrating, while Lee with the bulk of his army was crossing the Potomac. In August, 1863, Colonel Grout was mustered out with his regiment on account of expiration of term of service.

In the fall of 1864 the enemy raided St. Albans, robbing banks, etc., and by order of the Governor of Vermont, Colonel Grout was placed in command of the provisional forces raised on the east side of the mountain to guard the Canadian frontier. The Legislature then in session organized three brigades of militia, and Colonel Grout was elected brigadier-general and assigned by the Governor to the command of one of them.

In 1865 he was elected state's attorney of Orleans county, and was re-elected in 1866. He represented Barton in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1874. In 1876 he was elected

Very truly yours
William W. Grout

to the state Senate from the county of Orleans, and on organization was made president *pro tempore* of that body.

In 1878 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the third district, but was beaten by Bradly Barlow, a greenbacker. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from the third district. By the tenth census Vermont lost a member, and the third was absorbed by the first and second districts. General Grout was a candidate for nomination in the second district in 1882, but was beaten by Judge Poland, ex-member of both House and Senate, and ex-chief judge of the Supreme Court. In 1884 General Grout was nominated by the Republicans of the second district and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress by a majority of nearly thirteen thousand, and has since been re-elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, invariably running ahead of his ticket. He has served on the committees on territories, levees and improvements of the Mississippi River, education, District of Columbia (of which he was chairman in the Fifty-first Congress), expenditures in the interior and treasury departments, and upon the committee on appropriations, of which he is now a member.

Meantime General Grout has been engaged in an active law practice till quite recently, and all the time interested in agriculture. He now owns and resides upon the old homestead in Kirby where his grandfather settled in 1799, and which has been in the family ever since.

General Grout married Loraine M. Smith in 1860, who died in 1868. He buried two children in infancy. He has not remarried.

GROUT, THEOPHILUS, of Newport, son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout, was born in Compton, P. Q., Sept. 3, 1848.

His early education was received in the public schools of Concord followed by an academic course at the institutions at St. Johnsbury, Newbury and McIndoes Falls, after which, as he had resolved to adopt the legal profession as his life work, he commenced his studies in the office of Bisbee & Grout and was admitted to the bar of Orleans county at the September term in 1871. He commenced to practice in the town of Newport and with the exception of one year which he spent in Galveston, Tex., he continued his professional career in that place, having some of the time been in partnership with his brother Josiah and C. A. Prouty, Esq, but chiefly by himself. In 1878 he was made state's attorney and he has been connected with many important cases in the county. In 1880 Mr. Grout was chosen member of the Legislature to represent Newport, in which body he served with marked ability on the committees to which had been entrusted the revision of the statutes and the rules. In educational affairs, he has always taken an active interest, has acted as superintendent of schools and

THEOPHILUS GROUT.

trustee of Newport Academy. In these duties his early experience must have been of service, for he had been an instructor in his youth, having taught in several educational establishments in the northern part of the state.

He was united in marriage Nov. 25, 1873, to Ellen A., daughter of Charles and Mary (Stubbs) Black of Galveston, Texas, and of this union there are issue: Charles T., and Addie Lou.

Mr. Grout is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is a warden and lay reader and is active in the work of the Sunday school.

In Free Masonry he has received the honors of the 32d degree and he is the acting prelate of Malta Commandery No. 10, of Newport. When he withdrew from professional practice in 1891 he became editor and proprietor of the Newport Express and Standard, which journal he continues to publish till the present time.

HAILE, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Montgomery, son of Nathan and Mary Ann (Tarbell) Haile, was born in Montgomery, Dec. 26, 1846.

The family of Haile came from Scotland to Rhode Island at an early day in the colonial period. Nathan Haile was an early settler in Montgomery, a farmer and a lumberman.

Benjamin was the fourth child of a family of five, and was born on the farm where he now resides. He received his education in the schools of Montgomery. Early inured to the labor of a farm, he developed a sturdy physique and unusual executive ability, and from the time of his arrival at man's estate has taken charge of all the business appertaining to his father's farm and also of other properties which he has purchased from time to time. In the winter he devotes his attention to lumbering. In every calling he has met with merited success. He was largely instrumental in establishing a co-operative creamery at Montgomery.

Like his namesake Mr. Haile is a stalwart Republican, and he has filled many public positions. In his native town, composed largely of a foreign element, his wise counsel and prudent advice have been influential and beneficial in the management of public affairs, and he was a useful member of the House of Representatives in 1888. He has been county commissioner.

Mr. Haile married in 1880, Hattie, daughter of A. P. and Harriet (Rawson) Richardson. Their children are : John Rawson, and Clarence Hamilton.

HALE, HARRY, late of Rindge, N. H., Windsor and Chelsea, was born in Rindge, N. H., Feb. 10, 1780. His father, Colonel Nathan Hale, who had been at home after July, 1777, upon his limited parole to return within the enemy's lines at the end of two years, if not sooner exchanged, had left home pursuant to the terms of his parole, to return within the enemy's lines, and at the time of his son's birth was a prisoner of war in the hands of the British at New Utrecht, L. I., where he died, Sept. 23, 1780, without again visiting his home, so that the subject of this sketch never saw his father. His training, of course, devolved upon his widowed mother, a woman of remarkable energy, decision, and intelligence. He was educated at the common schools in Rindge, with the addition of a term or two at New Ipswich Academy, but succeeded in acquiring a thorough practical education, and was always remarkable for his command of pure and forcible English both in writing and in speech.

When about twenty years of age he joined his brother Nathan at Windsor, and either then or on arriving at his majority, entered into copartnership with him under the firm name of N. & H. Hale as country merchants, having a store at Windsor street and, after a few years, another at the West Parish, now West Windsor. He removed from Windsor to Chelsea in 1807, and there continued for some years in partnership with his brother Nathan. On the dissolution of their partnership he formed a business connection with Joshua Dickinson for several years, carrying on a country store under the firm name of Hale & Dickinson. They built the structure on the west side of the north common, since known as the Dickinson store. Somewhere about 1825 he retired from trade, and thenceforth devoted himself to the management of his grist mill and his farms.

He was early chosen a captain of militia and was best known by the title of Captain. He was frequently elected to town offices, selectman, lister, town agent, etc. For many years he was justice of the peace. In 1828, 1832, and 1836 he represented Chelsea in the Legislature. For several years he was county clerk of Orange county and bank commissioner of the state. He was repeatedly moderator of the town meetings, and in all respects a leading citizen of his town. He always took an active interest in politics ; was an early Federalist, but when John Quincy Adams became a candidate for the presidency warmly supported him against the violent opposition of many of the leaders of the old Federal party. On the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement about 1827 and 1828, Mr. Hale, who had never been a Mason, fully sympathized with the hostility to that institution, and was first elected to the Legislature as a candidate of that party. Subsequently he acted for many years with the whigs, but on the organization of the so-called "Liberty Party," his firm and unyielding hostility to slavery led him to join it, and to it adhered till his death. In 1843 he received its nomination for state treasurer on the ticket with Lawrence Brainerd as Governor, and this compliment was renewed for several years. It may be added that he never sought office, and that all his nominations and elections came unsought.

In all the relations of public and private life, he bore an honorable and unsullied character, and his whole career was marked by integrity and uprightness. Perhaps his most distinguished characteristic was his firm and exact adherence to justice, which made him a safe umpire not only between his neighbors, a duty he was often called to, but an almost equally safe arbitrator between himself and his neighbor.

Harvey Hale

He was a most liberal supporter of the Congregational church, with which he worshipped, but never became a member until 1838.

He was never a rich man, but never failed to "pay one hundred cents on the dollar," and but once while in business was compelled to ask so much as an "extension of time" from his creditors, which was most freely and willingly granted, and within which his indebtedness was fully met. The generous education which he gave his children was a continual drain on his resources which he never regretted, although it left him in moderate circumstances, financially, in his old age. He died at Chelsea, June, 1861.

Mr. Hale married, first in Rindge in 1802, Phebe, daughter of David and Phebe (Spofford) Adams. She died at Chelsea, Jan. 13, 1815, having been the mother of eleven children, six of whom survived her. He married, secondly, Nov. 14, 1818, at Chelsea, Lucinda, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Safford) Eddy. She bore him seven children. All her own children and four of her step-children survived her. She survived her husband and died at Chelsea, August 1, 1871.

On the renovation of the Congregational church in Chelsea in 1876 a memorial window of stained glass was placed in the rear of the pulpit, which describes Mr. Hale as "Foremost among those who builded this house to the worship of God, 1810," adding the text selected by his children, "One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity."

HALE, MARK, son of Harry and Phebe Hale, born August 20, 1806, was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1825 and resigned in 1832. No tidings have been received of him since his resignation, and he probably died many years ago. He is described in a letter written by one of his shipmates to his father as a young man of fine person, prepossessing manners, and as highly respected both in his private and official capacity by his brother officers in every grade.

HALE, THOMAS, son of Harry and Phebe Hale, was born in Chelsea, June 21, 1813. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, but never practiced the legal profession to any extent. Most of his life was spent in journalism. He was for many years editor of the Vermont Journal at Windsor, and also founded and edited the New England Observer at White River Junction. He was also the editor of the Sentinel at Keene, N. H., and of various other papers in New England. As a journalist he was very successful, continuing in that profession until he was compelled to abandon it by the failure of his sight.

He was married to Sarah Ballou Potter in 1869, and died in Plainfield, N. J., on the 4th of March, 1893, leaving his widow and one son (Thomas) surviving him.

HALE, HENRY, son of Harry and Phebe Hale, was born in Chelsea, June 21, 1814. Graduating at the University of Vermont in 1840, he studied law and practiced his profession first at Orwell, Vt., then at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, where he resided until his death in December, 1890. Not long after he removed to St. Paul he gave up professional labor and devoted his time mainly to the care of the estate which he accumulated there, and to travel, making frequent visits to Europe, where he spent a large portion of his time.

He married, just before his removal to St. Paul, Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Paris Fletcher, Esq., of Bridport. He had two children, who both died in infancy, and left only his widow surviving. By his will he left a large portion of his fortune to the city of St. Paul for the purpose of founding a free library and free dispensary. He was a man of great reading and ability and had a high standing in his profession.

HALE, SAFFORD EDDY, eldest son of Harry and Lucinda Hale, was born in Chelsea, Oct. 26, 1818, and received his professional education in the medical department of Dartmouth College. In 1842 he went to Elizabethtown, N. Y., where he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he continued until within a few months of his death, which occurred April 18, 1893.

With an acute and cultivated mind, polished manners, agreeable presence, lively wit, fine professional attainments and skill, absolute integrity and fearless independence, he at once became and continued to the end to be one of the most respected citizens of Elizabethtown. He felt a lively interest in all matters of public concern, and although not an active politician or desirous of office, he from time to time served the community in such positions as justice of the peace, commissioner of highways, county treasurer, etc. He was for one term president of the Essex County Medical Society and its secretary many years.

He married Elizabeth Palmer Churchill, daughter of Joseph Churchill, Esq., of Woodstock. She died March 8, 1871. He left surviving him three children: Frederick G. (a lawyer at Chicago), Joseph C. (of Leadville, Col.), and Clara L., who resided with her father, and still resides in Elizabethtown.

HALE, ROBERT SAFFORD, second son of Harry and Lucinda Hale, was born in Chelsea, Sept. 24, 1822. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842, and received from that college the degree of LL.D. He studied law in Elizabethtown, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in 1847, continuing in that profession at Elizabethtown until his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1881. The following extract from the memorial minute adopted by the Board of Regents of the State of New York on the occasion of his death, gives a concise and clear sketch of his public life:

"In 1856 he was elected judge of Essex county, and in 1859 a regent of the university. In 1860 he was appointed a presidential elector, and in 1865 he was elected to Congress. In 1868 he was employed as special counsel of the Treasury before the Court of Claims of the United States. In 1870 he was nominated as a judge of the Court of Appeals, but, with the majority of his party candidates, was not elected. In 1871 he was appointed agent and counsel of the United States before the mixed commission of claims under the treaty of Washington. In 1873 he was again elected to Congress, and in 1876 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners of the state survey.

"To the discharge of these various professional and public duties, Mr. Hale brought a singular combination of powers. His fine natural ability was admirably trained by various study and accomplishments. His mind was a treasury of well ordered knowledge. His eloquence was clear, forcible and brilliant; and his quick sympathies, his profuse and delightful humor, his moral earnestness and courage made him one of the most delightful of companions, as he was one of the most persuasive of advocates and most upright of magistrates. His political, like his professional career, was distinguished by that independence which is as rare as it is manly, and which of itself is a public influence of the highest character. In this board, Mr. Hale's service was constant and efficient. In all its deliberations his sound judgment, his clear perception and his great experience were invaluable, and the board are but too sadly conscious that his loss cannot be replaced."

He married Lovina Sibley, daughter of Jeremiah Stone of Elizabethtown, who survives him. He also left five children: one son Harry (who is a practicing lawyer in Elizabethtown), and four daughters, three of whom are still living with their mother at Elizabethtown.

HALE, REV. JOHN GARDNER, third son of Harry and Lucinda Hale, was born at Chelsea, Sept. 12, 1824. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1851. In 1852 he was sent by the Home Missionary Society to Grass Valley, Cal., where he resided for several years. Before his departure to California he had married Jane P., daughter of Israel Dwinell of East Calais, and after a few years he returned to Vermont, and was settled successively at East Poultney, Chester and Stowe. His health was always rather delicate and the climate of Vermont somewhat severe, therefore he again went to California, and settled at Redlands, where he resided until his death in March, 1892. At all his places of residence he was respected and loved as an able, sincere and earnest minister of the gospel. He left surviving him, one son, Rev. Edson Dwinell Hale (a Congregational minister in California), and three daughters.

HALE, WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, fourth son of Harry and Lucinda Hale, was born in Chelsea, July 20, 1826. He had not the benefit of a college education, but was a great reader and had a wonderfully retentive memory, and was really a better educated man than most college graduates. He was for many years president of the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass., and a prominent and influential citizen of Northampton. The following from the Springfield Republican is a just tribute to his memory.

'In Northampton he was interested in various manufacturing enterprises as well as banking, and for several years was president and manager of the old Florence Sewing Machine Co. in its palmy days. He was also interested in the Knapp dovetailing machine and other industries. He was identified with the affairs of the old town of Northampton, and, in 1860, as president of the Young Men's Institute, did much in bringing about the establishment of the present large and flourishing free library. In town meetings he was a ready and fluent speaker, and always took an active hand in debates, frequently having stirring discussions on educational and other questions with Judge Bond, the late Charles Delano and others.

"Mr. Hale was a man of more than ordinary ability, of wide reading and possessed an extraordinary gift of language, which at times mounted to eloquence. He spoke in public readily and fluently, and with great effect. His manner was autocratic; often he expressed himself with impolitic vigor; his likes and dislikes were apt to be extreme; but his weight of character overbore all the traits that might have made enemies. He was never persuaded to run for office,

and his transparent unselfishness increased his influence."

He married, first, Harriet Amelia, daughter of Wright Porter of Hartford, who died Dec. 10, 1882. July 7, 1886, he married Mrs. Victoria Morris of Grassdale, Va., who survives him. After his second marriage, he removed to Grassdale, Va., where he continued to reside until his death in November, 1892. He left two sons, children of his first wife: Philip, an organist and musical critic of Boston, Mass., and Rev. Edward Hale, a graduate of Harvard, who is now a Unitarian minister at East Orange, N. J.

HALE, MATTHEW, youngest son of Harry and Lucinda Hale, was born in Chelsea, June 20, 1829. He graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1851, and afterwards received from that college the degree LL.D. He studied law with his brother Robert S. at Elizabethtown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1853. He settled first in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., then for a few years in New York City; afterwards in Elizabethtown until 1868, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Albany, N. Y. He was a member of the New York state Constitutional Convention of 1867, and of the New York state Senate in 1868 and 1869. In 1883 he was the Republican candidate for justice of the Supreme Court in the Third District, but was defeated by the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham. He has been an active member of the New York State Bar Association from the time of its organization, and has been its president. In 1886 he was appointed by the New York Legislature one of three commissioners to investigate and report the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases; and in pursuance of the recommendation of this commission, the New York Legislature in 1888 enacted that the punishment of death should thereafter be inflicted by causing to pass through the body a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death. This mode of inflicting the death penalty has ever since prevailed in the state of New York, and has proved more efficient and less painful and revolting than the old method of inflicting capital punishment by hanging.

Since 1884 Mr. Hale has been an independent in politics. He has been quite prominent in the advocacy of political reforms, and is now (1893) president of the New York State Civil Service Reform League.

He married in 1856, Ellen S., daughter of the late Hon. Augustus C. Hand, justice of the New York Supreme Court. She died in 1867. In December, 1877, he married his present wife, Mary, daughter of the late Col. Francis L. Lee, formerly of Boston, Mass., by whom he has five children, three daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom was born in January, 1879. He still resides and practices his profession in Albany, and is now the only surviving son of his father.

HALE, FRANKLIN D., of Lunenberg, son of Sprague T. and Nancy M. (Moulton) Hale, was born in Barnet, March 7, 1854.

He alternately attended school and worked upon the farm, receiving his preparatory instruction in the common schools of Concord, and after continuing his studies at the high school of Northfield and at St. Johnsbury Academy, finally graduated in the law department of Michigan University in 1877.

After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Hale

FRANKLIN D. HALE.

became a member of the firm of Hutchinson, Savage & Hale at Lewiston, Me., and some time afterwards spent two years in traveling in the western states. In 1881 he settled in Lunenberg as a lawyer, and also engaged in farming. Here he has continued to reside.

Mr. Hale was married Nov. 2, 1881, to Addie L., daughter of Hon. Levi and Susan (Powers) Silsby. Their children are: Susie M., and Charles S.

The usual town offices have been entrusted to him. He was, in 1884, representative and senator from Essex county in 1886 in the state Legislature, elected by Republican votes. He was state's attorney from 1883 to

1888. In 1892 he was elected auditor of accounts of the state of Vermont. He also received the appointment of town site trustee in Oklahoma Territory in 1891.

Mr. Hale belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Knights of Honor; also a member of the Congregational church.

HALE, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Newbury, son of John and Laura Burns (Hutchins) Hale, was born in Haverhill, N. H., July 13, 1855, and removed to Newbury in 1867 with his parents, entering the employment of the well-known firm of F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., May 22, 1871. Mr. Hale's instruction in the mercantile profession was thorough and practical. In 1882 he bought the stock of general merchandise and good-will of Deacon Henry H. Deming in Newbury village, where he still continues, and by his energy and exceptional business ability has built up a large and prosperous concern.

In 1889 Mr. Hale was elected town treasurer, which office he still holds, and is also a trustee of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co., located at Bradford.

In politics Mr. Hale is a Democrat, in religion a Congregationalist, of which church and society he is a member and officer. December 7, 1880, he married Carrie M., only daughter of Daniel P. and Melissa (Keyes) Kimball. Mr. Hale by this happy union has had one daughter, Mary K., and one son, Harold B. Mr. Kimball has for many years been a resident of Newbury, and one of the largest and most progressive farmers in the Connecticut Valley; an upright Christian, a deacon of the Congregational church, a man honored by his townsmen and a member of the Legislature in 1880-'81.

HALL, ALFRED ALLEN, of St. Albans, son of R. H. and Mary E. (Crowley) Hall, was born in Athens, Dec. 31, 1848.

He received his education in the common schools and at Leland & Gray Seminary, Townshend. He read law with Davis & Adams at St. Albans and was admitted to the bar in April, 1873.

Soon after he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the state and to the United States district and circuit courts. In 1874 he formed a law partnership with W. D. Wilson at St. Albans, where they have since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Mr. Hall served as president of the board of trustees in 1880-'81. For six years he was a member of the school board, and during three years its chairman. For many years he has been one of the trustses of the Franklin county grammar school. He has served seven years as moderator of the town, and has been for fifteen years treasurer of the public library. In 1882-'84 he was state's attorney. In 1892 he was elected to the Vermont state Senate and was made president *pro tem* of that body. In June, 1893, he was appointed by the Governor chairman of a commission upon the revision of the laws of the state.

He comes of good Revolutionary stock, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the National Guard from 1876 to 1886, being promoted from private to the non-commissioned and commissioned staff, and in 1884 was appointed by Governor Pingree colonel and aid de camp.

Mr. Hall has had an eminent career as a Mason. He is past Grand Master, past Grand High Priest and past Grand Commander, being the first Mason in the state to receive all these honors. He has repeatedly represented the various bodies of his state at the national gatherings of the order throughout the country, and has attained the 33d and highest degree in the Scottish Rite.

ALFRED ALLEN HALL.

June 15, 1874, he married Abbie L., daughter of John H. and Loantha Z. Austin. They have two children: Harrie Vaughn, born Feb. 2, 1878, and Leroy Austin, born August 10, 1887.

HALL, CHARLES TAYLOR, of Montgomery, son of Samuel S. and Martha M. (Taylor) Hall, was born in Montreal, P. Q., Feb. 23, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools of Waltham,

Mass., and completed his education in the high school at Montreal.

His father was a manufacturer of woodenware, and the son, manifesting a natural aptitude for the business from the early age of sixteen, had the practical management and was foreman of the factory, remaining in that capacity until he was twenty years old. In 1882 the factory was burned, and he engaged in the manufacture of veneering for five years, at the expiration of which time he purchased an interest in the large butter-tub works of The W. H. Stiles Company, at Montgomery Centre, and has been ever nsice the junior partner and business man-

CHARLES TAYLOR HALL.

ager of the concern. The company also engage in the manufacture of floor boards and bobbins, and have been so successful in their operations that they are about to largely increase their plant, and have recently purchased one thousand acres of spruce timber land, thus providing a sufficiency of material for the next twenty years.

Though taking a lively interest in politics as a member of the Republican party, Mr. Hall has never sought or held public office, and of secret societies he is a member of the Masonic fraternity only.

He was married to Etta L., daughter of H. P. and Ann (Fogg) Foss, of Franklin, March, 1886, by whom he has had one daughter.

HALL, EMERSON, of St. Johnsbury, son of John and Jane (Graham) Hall, was born in Cabot, Jan. 9, 1816.

He obtained his education in the schools of Cabot and Peacham Academy, for some time labored on his father's farm, then came to St. Johnsbury, where for six years he was employed in the hotel of that place. In 1846 he became engaged in general trade and continued in this occupation for twenty-eight years. He has been for a long time one of the substantial business men of the town and by his personal integrity and industrious energy has won an enviable position in the community.

He has discharged the duties of deputy and high sheriff at a time when the insufficiency of the police force made these duties more arduous than at the present time. He received the appointment of postmaster under President Lincoln, but resigned before the expiration of his term to represent St. Johnsbury in the state Legislature in 1868-'69. In this body he served on the committee on banks.

Mr. Hall wedded, June 19, 1850, Mary S., daughter of Isaac W. and (Blount) Stanton of Danville. Three children have been born to them: Mattie J., Carrie May, and Eliza. The last named died in early childhood. In 1859 he was elected trustee of the Passumpsic Savings Bank and for the last thirty years has been one of the executive officers of that institution, and for the last fifteen years its president. A staunch Republican since the formation of the party, he cast his first presidential ballot for Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1840.

Mr. Hall is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, attending the North Church of St. Johnsbury.

HALL, ISAAC N., late of Groton, son of Henry and Susan (Burnham) Hall, was born in Rumney, N. H., June 3, 1808. He was of English descent and came from a long-lived family. His grandfather lived to eighty-six years and his great-grandfather died at ninety-three years, while his maternal great-grandmother, Lydia Bradley, attained the age of one hundred and four. An ancestress of the latter was taken captive by the Indians near Haverhill, Mass., in the early colonial times.

The parents of Mr. Hall were not in affluent circumstances, and his only educational advantages were those afforded by the district schools in the time of his early youth. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his uncle Moses Burnham, a noted carpenter and builder, with whom he served his time and upon his master's removal to Groton the young apprentice accompanied him and at the expiration of his term of service settled in that town and has remained there ever since. In 1826 he lost his father, and his mother immediately after her husband's

death moved to Groton and made her home with her son, living to the age of eighty one.

Mr. Hall married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lasey of Groton, April 28, 1829. Nine children have been born to them, seven daughters and two sons. Of these five are living; Judge T. B. Hall of Groton, Maria, (Mrs. Stephen Vance of Albany, Vt.), Helen (Mrs. George Willard of Waltham, Mass.), Theresa (Mrs. Alex. Cochran of Groton), and Lydia (Mrs. Whitney of San Fran-

ISAAC N. HALL.

cisco). The first Mrs. Hall died Nov. 11, 1873, and he contracted a second alliance with Mrs. Louisa A. (Webster) Hall of Plymouth, N. H.

In can be truly said of Judge Hall that he enjoyed the confidence of the people in a remarkable degree, as shown by his election to many responsible offices. He was justice of the peace and town clerk for more than a generation, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1835, 1836, 1840, and 1867. He was elected assistant judge of Caledonia county court in 1842, 1844, and 1845, and in 1848, 1860, and 1861 was senator for that county. Judge Hall was appointed a state's prison director in 1868 and 1869, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1850; he was also made one of the directors of the bank at Newbury, at Wells River, and served as United States assistant assessor of the second district of the state of Vermont. He was one of the first projectors and builders of the Montpelier & Wells River R. R., and was one of its directors until the road was put into the hands of the bondholders, and its president from 1873 to 1877. In a sketch of the early settlers of Groton it is said of him:

"His agency and usefulness in all matters of public interest will be discovered in all that relates to the growth and prosperity of the town for the last sixty years. There is no man who has exerted a greater influence for good or who has advanced the interests and morals of the town in a greater degree."

In early life he joined and was ever after an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a delegate to its general quadrennial conference held at Cincinnati.

Judge Hall, while with Mrs. Hall at the residence of her daughter, died at South Chicago Nov. 21, 1893, and Nov. 25, 1893, he was buried at Groton.

HALL, SAMUEL BAKER, of Bennington, son of Marshall Carter and Sophia B. (Deming) Hall, was born in Bennington, Feb. 17, 1846.

His education was obtained in the Bennington public schools and seminary, and also at the Rock Point Episcopal Institute at Burlington, and Phillips Exeter Academy of Andover, Mass.

SAMUEL BAKER HALL.

When his school life was completed he commenced his business career as a clerk in a dry goods commisson house in New York City. In the fall of 1867 he received the

appointment of bookkeeper of the First National Bank at North Bennington, and in 1873 was promoted to the position of cashier of that bank, which office he still continues to fill. In 1890 he was elected treasurer of the Bennington & Rutland R. R. He is interested in real estate and also in the bank with which he is connected.

Politically Mr. Hall is a Republican but has never taken an active interest in politics as he has been compelled to give the principal part of his time and attention to his business affairs, but he has served the village at different times in local offices and is at present chairman of the North Bennington school board.

He is a liberal supporter of the Congregational society at North Bennington and an attendant of that church.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of George W. and Jane (Hinsdill) Robinson of Bennington. Their children are: Deming, Robinson, Francis H. (deceased), Samuel Carter, and Charles Lincoln.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH, of St. Johnsbury, son of James and Mary (Hammond) Hamilton, was born in North Gore, P. Q., May 12, 1839.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

His early education was received at La Chute Academy in Canada, and he has since taken the course of study prescribed by the Methodist Episcopal Church for all who enter her conferences. He came to Vermont in 1865 and joined the Vermont Conference on trial in April, 1866. His first appointment was Kirby where he remained two years. His second appointment was Marshfield, and in April, 1868, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Ames and admitted into the conference in full connection. In 1870 he was ordained elder by Bishop Simpson. In 1869 he was appointed to West Berlin and Gouldsville. In 1870 to Waitsfield; during his stay here a new church was built costing $6,000. In 1871 he was sent to Marshfield; 1872 Plainfield; 1875 Groton; 1877 he was sent to Rochester; during his three years here he took eighty-five members into the church; 1880 he was sent to Wilmington; 1883 to West Fairlee; 1886 to Woodstock, where he raised $3,200 to repair the church, making it one of the most convenient churches in the conference; in 1888 he was appointed to White River Junction and while here he organized a Methodist church at Olcott and raised $2,000 and succeeded in building a new church worth $3,000. He served the church at Northfield from 1890 to 1892 at which time he was appointed presiding elder of the St. Johnsbury district and through his efforts a district parsonage was purchased in the village of St. Johnsbury. During his ministry he has baptized three hundred and forty-eight persons and attended three hundred funerals.

In political matters he is a Prohibitionist and has voted with that party.

April 27, 1879, he married Charlotte E., daughter of Dr. J. Q. A. and Lavina A. (Newton) Packer of Marshfield. Of this union six children have been born: four sons and two daughters.

HAMILTON, MERRILL THOMAS, of Newport, son of Hannibal and Julia E. (Thompson) Hamilton, was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, April 7, 1849.

Obtaining his education in the public schools of Berkshire, Richford Academy and the Northampton Institute at Fairfax, in 1869 he entered the dental office of Gilman & Sheerar at St. Albans, where for three years he studied dentistry. In 1871 he removed to Newport where he has been established ever since. Dr. Hamilton is unusually proficient in his profession in which he takes the highest rank and has enjoyed a very extensive practice, not only in the state, but also in Canada. In 1884 he became interested in the manufacture of brick in Derby and also at Barton Landing, but three years subsequently sold out his interest in the business.

He was united in marriage August 22, 1873, to Clara F., daughter of Warren and Emily

(Rowell) Fuller of Newport, whom he had the misfortune to lose after three years of wedded life. One son was born to them, Harry Fuller. Dr. Hamilton contracted a second alliance May 24, 1878, with Etta L., daughter of Eleazer and Mary A. (Culver) Porter of Troy. Of this marriage there have been issue: Lavina Fuller, and Samuel Worcester Fuller.

Dr. Hamilton is an expert horseman and takes much interest in equine matters. He possesses two large farms in North Troy, making a specialty of dairy products. Democratic in his political views, he has never taken any active part in public affairs, but conscientiously devoted his whole time to his profession. For many years he has been the treasurer of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Newport, and he has taken the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Memphremagog Lodge of that place.

HAMMOND, FRED BURTON, of Troy, son of Oscar and Martha (Cole) Hammond, was born in Derby, Oct. 12, 1859.

FRED BURTON HAMMOND.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Derby and at Newport Academy.

He served his mercantile clerkship in the Boston clothing store at North Troy, became manager of the same store in 1881 and in 1884 he bought a half interest in the general store of Hiram K. Stewart of Troy. The firm dissolved partnership in 1885; Mr. Hammond then erected the building he now occupies.

Notwithstanding his political faith, he being a very strong Democrat of the conservative class, he has been elected clerk and treasurer of the town, also one of the trustees of the public money. He was appointed postmaster under the Cleveland administration in 1885, and on the re-election of Mr. Cleveland he was reappointed postmaster, which position he is now filling. Although Troy is a strong Republican town he was elected town representative, serving on the committee on claims.

Mr. Hammond is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Masonic Union Lodge No. 16, at Troy, member of Cleveland Chapter No. 20, and Malta Commandery No. 10, of Newport. He also affiliates with the Mount Sinai Temple at Montpelier. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the tenth Masonic district in 1890 and 1891.

May 1, 1884, he married Frances M., daughter of Robert B. Chandler of North Troy, and has two daughters: Adoline Moore, and Rachel Frances.

HANRAHAN, JOHN DAVID, of Rutland, son of James and Ellen (O'Connor) Hanrahan, was born in Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1844.

He attended the National schools in the place of his nativity till his father removed with his family to New York City. Here he became a pupil of the free academy, then entered the New York Medical University, where he remained till 1861, when at the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the U. S. Navy as surgeon. During 1861-'62-'63 he served in the Potomac flotilla, and on the 23d of August, 1863, the vessel on which he was serving was captured and all on board made prisoners. After being in Richmond six weeks he was paroled and transferred to Washington. While a paroled prisoner in Washington he attended a course of medical lectures at the medical department of the Georgetown University. In the early spring of 1864 was exchanged and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic squadron, where he served under Admirals Lee and Porter until discharged in July, 1865. Two years subsequently he received his diploma from the medical department of the New York University, practiced in New York until the spring of 1869, when he removed to Rutland, where he has since resided and built up an extensive general practice.

Dr. Hanrahan has been connected with various medical societies, in which he has taken an active interest and held many positions of trust and responsibility. Outside of his professional duties, he has been largely influential in both town and state affairs, has been trustee of the village of Rutland, as

John D. Hannahan

well as the president of the board, was appointed president of the Rutland county pension board in 1885, the duties of which he so acceptably discharged that, notwithstanding his loyal adherence to the Democratic party, President Harrison continued him in office until his resignation to accept the position of postmaster of the city of Rutland, which appointment he received from President Cleveland in 1893. A strong Irish Nationalist in his views, Dr. Hanrahan has been a potential factor in the Rutland Land League and a delegate to all the national conventions. He has served as chairman of the Rutland county Democratic committee and has frequently been a member of the state committee; has been a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884 and '88 and chairman of the delegation of 1892. Has always been a warm supporter of President Cleveland. Dr. Hanrahan is also prominent in G. A. R. circles. He is a member of the local post and has served on the staff of Commanders-in-chief Veazey, Palmer and Weissert, and has been medical director of the Department of Vermont.

In his religious creed he is a Roman Catholic, worshiping with the congregation of St. Peter's in Rutland.

Dr. Hanrahan was united in marriage Feb. 12, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth (Halpin) Riley of Wallingford, who died April, 1882. October 31, 1883, he was again married to Frances, daughter of John C. and Mary (Hughes) Keenan of Rutland. Five children have resulted from their union: May, Anna, Hugh, Frances, and John.

HAMMOND, LOWELL G., of Ludlow, son of Jedediah and Clara (Bent) Hammond, was born Feb. 17, 1824, in Mt. Holly.

A farm-bred boy, he received his education in the common schools of Mt. Holly, and at twenty-two years of age located at Ludlow, where he engaged in the grocery trade. Then he formed the partnership of Mason & Hammond, dealing in dry goods and groceries during four years. Since 1854, he has conducted an extensive business in general merchandise. In 1871, meeting with a severe disaster from the loss by fire of his large store and a partial loss of his stock, he immediately constructed a much larger and finer block, containing one of the finest halls in the county, where he has carried on his business ever since.

He has always voted the Republican ticket and repeatedly held positions of trust in village and town; being chosen representative in 1886. He was married in August, 1847, to Maryette, daughter of Dr. Lowell W. and Sally (Pettee) Gurnsey, of Shewsbury. Their children are: Leonora M., Norris G., and Addie W. For almost forty years Mr. Hammond has been a most important factor in the business life of Ludlow, and an active pioneer in new features of trade. He has taken a lively interest in public improvement and has been a generous donor to educational and religious enterprises. He is vice-president of the trustees of the Black River Academy, of Ludlow.

LOWELL G. HAMMOND.

He is a Universalist in his religious preferences; for more than forty years has belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Altamont Lodge, of Ludlow.

HARMAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Bennington, son of Nathaniel and Alice (Hascall) Harman, was born in Pawlet, May 7, 1812.

He acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools, this being supplemented by six terms at the academy, and private instruction. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at Rutland in September, 1833. He practiced his profession at Pawlet until 1848, when he removed to Bennington, and for twenty years was cashier of a bank in that village. In 1859 he resumed the practice of law, and is looked upon as one of the sages of the profession. In 1843 he represented Pawlet in the Constitutional Convention, and was one of the county commissioners in 1846-'47.

Mr. Harman has held most of the local offices in Bennington, including that of municipal judge, but he has never had any political aspirations. He has been from the very first one of the strongest advocates and supporters of the bar association, and at various times has been importuned to accept its presidency, but has always firmly declined.

Mr. Harman is the author of several articles which have met with high approval from those interested in the subjects to which he has devoted his literary efforts. Among these may be mentioned a sketch of the life of John Burnham, the first lawyer of Vermont, which was published in the records of the Vermont Bar Association, a historical paper on Battenkill and Ondawa, another on Allen at Ticonderoga, proving conclusively that Benedict Arnold was present when that post was surrendered; several papers relating to the battle of Bennington, and various others.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARMAN.

Judge Harman's whole life has been preeminently marked by principles of order, industry and perseverance, three characteristics which always contribute in a great measure to make an honorable and successful life.

HARDIE, ROBERT GORDON, of Brattleboro, son of Robert Gordon and Frances (Hyde) Hardie, was born in Brattleboro, March 29, 1854.

He received his early education at the public schools of Brattleboro and Rutland. In 1874 he began his studies as an artist at the Academy of Design and Art Students' League in New York, and in 1878 went to Paris, France, to continue same at the Government Ecole-des-Beaux-Arts under the instruction of MM. J. L. Gerome and Alex-

ROBERT GORDON HARDIE.

andre Cabanel. Exhibited in the Salon in the years 1879-'80-'81-'82. Returning to America in 1883.

The first work which brought Mr. Hardie prominently before the public was the portrait of Hon. David Dudley Field, painted in 1888 and now in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

In the same year he married Catharine, second daughter of Hon. S. M. Cullom, U. S. senator from Illinois.

HARRIS, BROUGHTON DAVIS, of Brattleboro, son of Wilder and Harriet (Davis) Harris, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., August 16, 1822.

Mr. Harris began his preparation for college in the Chesterfield Academy, and later attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. Matriculating at Dartmouth in 1841, he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1845, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi societies.

After graduating Mr. Harris began the study of law under Judge Asa Keyes, and continued it later in the office of Edward Kirkland, Esq., of Brattleboro. While thus engaged he also entered the ranks of journalism, and for a year edited the Vermont

Phœnix. In August, 1847, together with William E. Hale, long president of the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass., he founded the Eagle, a semi-weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the whigs. On his departure for Utah in the spring of 1851 the paper was given over to the control of others. On his return in the fall of 1852 Mr. Harris again became editor and proprietor of the Eagle, which he changed into a weekly paper. During those days of great excitement in the political situation of the country the Eagle maintained the position of a successful and popular contemporary of the ablest journals ever published in the state, and Mr. Harris won for himself the distinction of being classed with the most skillful and forcible writers then in the ranks of journalism. His connection with the paper ceased by sale in 1856.

BROUGHTON DAVIS HARRIS.

In the fall of 1850 his life-long friends, Senators Collamer and Foot, without his knowledge, procured for Mr. Harris the appointment of first secretary of the new territory of Utah from President Fillmore. In his administration of this office many difficulties and obstacles were interposed by the Mormons. The first Governor of Utah was Brigham Young, and the ideas and opinions of the two officials were so radically antagonistic that there was soon friction and later an open rupture between the Governor and the secretary. So defiantly did the Governor and his pliant Legislature disregard the provisions of the enabling act of Congress that Secretary Harris, after earnestly expostulating, finally positively refused to disburse the money committed to his care by the United States government for the benefit of the territory. He wrote an able letter assigning excellent reasons for this refusal, and as a result the Mormon Legislature waxed wroth and passed a series of resolutions requiring him forthwith to deliver over the money to the Mormon United States marshal of Utah on pain of instant arrest and imprisonment. The secretary, firmly adhering to his original conviction of duty and loyalty to his government, peremptorily refused to comply with this demand, and, amid threats of violence and assassination, returned to Washington and restored every dollar of the coveted appropriations to the United States treasury.

The administration heartily endorsed his action, and shortly afterward tendered him the office of secretary and acting Governor of the territory of New Mexico, an offer which he promptly declined.

In 1847 Mr. Harris was register of probate in Windham county. In 1860 he was a member of the state Senate and served on the committee on railroads. Being re-elected in 1861, he was assigned to the important post of chairman of the committee on military affairs at the breaking out of the rebellion, when nearly all legislation pertained to military matters. In the celebrated Peace Congress, which assembled in Washington on the invitation of Virginia, just before the war, Mr. Harris was a delegate appointed by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, together with Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, Lieut.-Gov. Levi Underwood, Gen. H. H. Baxter, and Hon. L. E. Chittenden.

As senior member of the well-known firm of Harris Brothers & Co., he was engaged for many years very extensively and successfully in the construction of railroads, being connected with some of the most important lines in the country.

Although never an office seeker, Mr. Harris's name has often been mentioned in connection with congressional service, and many prominent men and leading newspapers have at times urged him to become a candidate for the chief magistracy of the state. Mr. Harris is one of the corporate members of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and for many years has been, and now is, president of that solid and prosperous institution.

Mr. Harris was married on the 24th of March, 1851, to Sarah Buell, daughter of Edwin M. Hollister of New York City (now deceased). Their wedding journey was to Utah, there being then no white settlement between the Missouri River and Great Salt Lake. They have but one child, who is now the wife of John Seymour Wood, lawyer and author, of New York City.

HARRIS, CHARLES A., of East Burke, son of Amasa and Ruth (Tarbox) Harris, was born in Lyndon, Sept. 2, 1820.

His educational advantages were limited to the public schools of Lyndon, supplemented by a course of study at the academy of that village.

CHARLES A. HARRIS.

As soon as he had arrived at man's estate, he commenced his business career by entering the employ of the Farmers and Mechanics Mercantile Co., of St. Johnsbury, where he remained more than two years, when, in company with associates, he bought the business, and under the style of John Bacon & Co. they continued till 1847. He then went to Derby and remained two years pursuing a similar occupation, after which he connected himself with Mr. Harry Himman, under the firm name of C. A. Harris & Co. For twenty years Mr. Harris remained in business in Derby. In March, 1867, he removed to East Burke, where he purchased a small farm and also a store in company with Daniel Townsend, and engaged in trade till March, 1872, after which time he continued by himself till 1893, when he gave his stock to his children and retired from the active cares of life.

His reputation as an able financier has been proved by his services as director of the Lyndonville National Bank for six years and his election to the presidency of that institution in 1889.

He was made postmaster of both the towns of Derby Centre and East Burke, and gave entire satisfaction to the public during his administration of the office. Mr. Harris has held numerous town offices in Derby and East Burke, and was the representative of the latter town in the Legislature of 1874, where his services were creditable. Since 1884 he has been justice of the peace. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and he has long been an active member of this denomination.

Mr. Harris was married, Oct. 20, 1847, to Euphamea Ramsey, daughter of Eben and Mary (True) Blake. Two children have been born to them: Charles E., and Mary E.

HARRIS, JOHN EDWARD, of Hardwick, son of Erasmus B. and Caroline (Brown) Harris, was born in Danville, July 27, 1858.

He received his educational training in the common schools and at Phillips Academy at Danville.

In 1874 he removed to Montpelier and read law in the office of Messrs. Randall & Durant. At the completion of his course of study he was admitted to practice at the September term of the Washington county court in 1879. For two years he followed

JOHN EDWARD HARRIS.

his profession in Montpelier and Danville, then he purchased the St. Johnsbury Index, now the Republican, which he sold in 1885 and moved to Burlington, where he bought a half interest in the Burlington Clipper. This he parted with in 1889, when he transferred his business to Hardwick, establish-

ing the Hardwick Gazette, of which paper and the accompanying job office he is now proprietor.

Mr. Harris is an absolute independent in his political course and has always conducted the newspapers with which he has been connected on liberal principles, subject to no party control.

He married in 1879, Carrie, daughter of N. K. and Susan (Moody) Brown of Barlington. She died June 20, 1892, leaving three children: Charles B., Frances N., and Edward J.

Mr. Harris has done special journalistic work on the Boston Globe, the Washington Post, Chicago News, and Springfield Republican.

He is an Episcopalian and a member of the I. O. O. F., having held all the offices but the first in Caledonia Lodge of St. Johnsbury.

HARTSHORN, JOHN WILLARD, of Lunenburg, son of Colburn and Elizabeth (Fay) Hartshorn, was born in Lunenburg, Oct. 1, 1815.

JOHN WILLARD HARTSHORN.

The public schools of Lunenburg gave him his educational training, and when he arrived at man's estate he left his native town to seek his fortune in the world. He went to Sterling, Mass., and remained three years, during which period he witnessed the completion of the first railroad from Boston to Worcester. Then he returned to Lunenburg, and purchased a large farm for $800 and a hundred barrels of cider, ten of the latter to be paid annually. At the time of the famous cider and log cabin campaign in 1840, the orchards of Mr. Hartshorn manifested "active partisanship" by producing twenty one hundred bushels of apples. For many years he was a noted farmer, drover and stock breeder, and he acquired some local reputation as an auctioneer, and satisfactorily settled many estates in the neighborhood. He was one of the original directors of the P. & O. R. R., and retained that position until the road passed into the hands of a receiver.

From the time of his return until 1878, when he received an almost fatal injury from a fall, Mr. Hartshorn was continuously in the service of the town as lister, overseer of the poor, moderator and justice of the peace for fifty-one years. He has been chosen to both branches of the state Legislature, member of the House in 1852-'53, and senator in 1870-'71, and been honored by two terms as judge of probate in 1856-'57. For seven years he was one of the directors of the state prison.

Judge Hartshorn married, Nov. 16, 1840, Ann, daughter of Chester and Betsey (Hutchins) Smith of Lunenburg, and four children have been born to them: Hon. Elden J., of Emmettsburg, Iowa, Elizabeth (Mrs. George H. Emerson, deceased), Harry C., and Cora (Mrs. Edward Lowell), of Lewiston, Me.

HARVEY, RONEY M., of Topsham, son of John and Margaret (Hight) Harvey, was born in Topsham, May 20, 1843.

He was educated in the common schools of the day, and also attended Newbury Seminary, Peacham Academy, and a select school at East Topsham, taught by Rev. N. R. Johnson.

In his youth he became noted as a "pedagogue," and was always in demand to administer discipline in the notorious hard schools of the times. In 1866 he visited the Pacific coast with the view of making his home in that country, but was soon recalled by the sickness and death of his father. He went to West Topsham in the spring of 1867, and at once commenced the study of law in the office of J. O. Livingston, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at the December term of Orange county court, 1869. He soon opened a law office at West Topsham, where he now resides. Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Cora I., youngest daughter of Hon. Roswell M. Bill, late of Topsham, Dec. 28, 1870. Three children have been born to them: Erwin M., Laila J., and John N.

A Republican of the most pronounced type, Mr. Harvey has held many and various town offices, was state's attorney in 1878, and has twice represented his town in the Legislature. Here he served on important committees, and was elected one of the supervisors of the insane. In 1890 he was elected state senator from Orange county. He still continues his law business at West Topsham,

RONEY M. HARVEY.

and is well known in his section of the state. His success in many important cases in which he has been employed is principally due to his Scotch pluck and the personal interest which he takes in all his work. In addition to the law, Mr. Harvey has become well known as a dealer in lumber and real estate. He is a hurried man of business, and his many cares allow him little time in which to enjoy the quiet of his home.

HASELTON, SENECA, of Burlington, son of Rev. Amos and Amelia (Frink) Haselton, was born in Westford, Feb. 26, 1848.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Jericho, Underhill and the academies of Underhill and Barre. He then entered the classical department of the U. V. M., from which he graduated with high honors in 1871. During his college course he taught several terms in Barre, Shelburne, Richmond and Waterbury, and for a year after his graduation from the university he occupied the position of associate principal of Barre Academy. In 1873 he began the study of law in the office of Wales & Taft at Burlington, but soon after accepted the chair of instructor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, at the same time pursuing his professional studies in the law department of that institution. Later he returned to Burlington where he has since remained, attaining a very high rank as a general practitioner.

Judge Haselton is a strong adherent of the Democratic party and has always taken an active and leading part in both city and state politics. For many successive terms he was city judge and in 1886 represented Burlington in the Legislature, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the state examining committee on admission to the Vermont bar, and the following year served as chairman of the same. Two years later he was chosen mayor of the city of Burlington to which position he has been twice re-elected. His term of office has been characterized by exceptional prosperity on the part of the city.

SENECA HASELTON.

A school building of rare beauty has been erected and an important modification of the system of the city has been determined upon and is in progress. An electric railway has been secured through a contract which makes the enterprise especially advantageous to the business interests of Burlington. Since Mayor Haselton has been in office the rate of taxation has been considerably reduced and now compares favorably with that of any other progressive city in New England.

HASKINS, KITTREDGE, of Brattleboro, son of Asaph and Amelia (Ward) Haskins, was born in Dover, April 8, 1836. His great grandfather, grandfather and father served respectively in the French war, the Revolutionary, and the war of 1812.

Educated in the public schools of his native town and by a private tutor, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Shatter & Davenport at Wilmington; was admitted to the bar of Windham county court, April 14, 1858, and immediately entered into a copartnership with the Hon. Charles N. Davenport at Wilmington, which was dissolved in the spring of 1861, when he removed to the village of Williamsville, where he opened an office. He has

KITTREDGE HASKINS.

been admitted at various dates a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, a counsellor, attorney, proctor and solicitor of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Vermont at Windsor, and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C. In November, 1863, he removed to Brattleboro, pursuing the practice of his profession with marked success.

In politics he was a Democrat until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he became a supporter of the administration of President Lincoln, and has acted with the Republican party since.

He has been a justice of the peace since Dec. 1, 1861; state's attorney for Windham county; was town representative of Brattleboro in 1872, and was elected to the state Senate in 1892. He was appointed by President Hayes and also by President Arthur United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, holding the office until June 21, 1887. In January, 1893, he was appointed by the Governor of Vermont one of the commissioners to establish, in conjunction with a similar commission on the part of the State of Massachusetts, a boundary line monument between the two states. At the organization of the Brattleboro Free Library in 1883 he was elected one of its trustees, and has served in that capacity and as president of the board to the present time.

He enlisted as a volunteer, and on the organization of Co. I, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols., Sept. 20, 1862, he was elected and commissioned 1st lieutenant of the company. He resigned and was honorably discharged, by reason of disabilities incurred in the service. On his return home he immediately entered the government service as a civil employe in the office of the assistant quartermaster of volunteers at Brattleboro, doing duty there and at Burlington, St. Albans and Montpelier until the close of the war. He was appointed and commissioned captain of Co. H, 12th Regt. Vt. Militia, and was appointed colonel and aid-de-camp of Governor Peter T. Washburn.

He is a 32d degree Mason and has been prominently connected with the order since June, 1857. He has been M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont; was president of the Order of High Priesthood for many years, R. E. Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state, and in the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, has served as Grand Junior and Grand Senior Warden, and in June, 1893, was elected to the office of R. W. Deputy Grand Master, which position he now holds, He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for many years.

He married Esther Maria, daughter of Maj. Adna B. Childs of Wilmington, July 1, 1860, and had one child, who died in 1864.

He is an Episcopalian and for many years has been one of the vestry of St. Michael's Church of Brattleboro. He has been quite constant in his attendance upon the conventions of the diocese as a delegate from his parish, and was elected as one of the lay deputies by the diocesan convention to the general convention of the church, which met in Chicago, Ill., in 1886, again at the city of New York in 1889, and at Baltimore, Md., in 1892.

HASTINGS, JONATHAN HAMMOND, of Waitsfield, son of Garinter and Hannah (Olcutt) Hastings, was born in Waitsfield, Feb.

12, 1824. His father came from New Hampshire to Waitsfield in 1823, where he followed the business of farming, innkeeper, and loaning money. With no educational advantages but those of the common schools he has acquired in his extensive business relations a wide knowledge of the world, and a large stock of general information. Owing to the ill health of his father he was early called to the management of his financial affairs which he safely conducted for him until his decease in 1857. Since 1856 he has retired from agricultural pursuits as his other business demanded his sole attention. For four years he was in partnership with R. J. Gleason, engaging in general trade. The public has reposed such confidence in him, that he has been called upon to settle a majority of the estates in the town for the past twenty-five years, also acting as guardian, trustee, referee, commissioner, and business adviser. He has been a director of the National Bank of Waterbury, since 1856, and is now vice-president of the same.

Naturally Judge Hastings has been sought after to fill the various offices of the town where he resides, and the county also has sought his services as deputy and sheriff from 1847 to 1860. He was elected by a large Republican majority in 1862 and 1863 to the Legislature and was further honored by being the choice of that party to represent them in the Senate of which he was a member from 1869 to 1872, serving as committee on claims, and chairman of the committee on banks. Elected assistant judge in 1880, he held that office four years, and has acted as justice of the peace for more than thirty years. Again in 1892 his townsmen saw fit to make him their representative in the House, where he served on the committee of ways and means. He is now trustee of the public money and law agent for his town. Energetically devoted to the cause of temperance he was a charter member of Waitsfield Lodge I. O. G. T.

Judge Hastings was married Nov. 1, 1848, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Hon. Samuel and Hannah (French) Merriam, of Johnson. Six children have been born to them of whom two only are now living: Abbie M. (Mrs. J. C. Joslyn, of Minneapolis, Minn.), and Lucy H. (Mrs. John W. Gregory), of Waitsfield.

Judge Hastings was again married Sept. 29, 1892, to Orris, daughter of John C. and Charlotte (Lovell) Paddock of St. Johnsbury.

HASTINGS, STEPHEN J., of Passumpsic, son of Warren and Lydia (Richardson) Hastings, was born in Waterford, Feb. 10, 1850. His grandfather and father were reputable citizens of the town, the latter being a member of the Legislature of 1864 and 1865. He gave his son the benefit of a common school and academical training, completing his education by sending him to Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1873.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Hastings married Althea C., daughter of Amos and Cosbi (Parker) Carpenter, and six children have been born of their union: Warren J. (deceased), Althea L., Ruth B. (deceased), Harold S., Frank B., and Dora E.

Soon after his marriage he settled on a farm in Waterford, now Passumpsic, and has devoted special efforts to the breeding of blooded Jersey stock. His attempt has been most fortunate, and his herd of twenty-three cows averaged 414 pounds of butter per cow

STEPHEN J. HASTINGS.

in 1892. He is also a large maple sugar producer. After discharging the duties of several public offices, he was sent to the Legislature in 1882, and in the following year was appointed by Governor Barstow as one of the Vermont representatives at the Farmers' Congress in New York City, and again served in that capacity by request of Governor Pingree.

Mr. Hastings has passed the portals of Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, is a Knight Templar of Palestine Commandery, of St. Johnsbury, and has been Noble Grand of Caledonia Lodge, as well as C. P. of Moose River Encampment I. O. O. F.

HATCH, ROYAL A., of Strafford, son of Royal and Marian (Chandler) Hatch, was born in Strafford, Sept. 3, 1838.

He passed the usual time in the public school of Strafford and continued his studies at Thetford Academy, and later at the academy at Chelsea when Judge Ross was principal of the school.

Finishing his educational training at the age of seventeen, he returned to Strafford and helped to raise the frame of the building which has been the scene of his active labors for nearly forty years. He early displayed an aptitude for mechanics, and his father erected this shop to give him an opportunity to indulge his favorite pursuits and at the same time to develop the resources of the town. He has engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads for almost forty years, introducing new machinery to accommodate the changing demands of the market.

Mr. Hatch was married to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Almira (Ripley) Cobb, of Hanover, N. H. Their children were: Mabel Ripley, Marian Chandler, Laura Alice, Caroline B. (deceased), and Royal.

Although of Democratic stock he is a believer in protection, and consequently has acted with the Republican party. His business engagements have not allowed him much time to take an active part in public affairs, yet he has served his town in several important capacities. He now holds the position of agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and is director for Orange county, having filled both places for many years.

Mr. Hatch has been for more than thirty years a Free and Accepted Mason, and affiliates with Temple Lodge, No. 54, of Strafford. He was a charter member at the organization of Bishop Lodge, No. 31, I. O. G. T., and is now treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

He is well known as a reliable business man; enterprising and substantial, is respected by all, and is an important factor in the affairs of the town, where he has the good fortune to be surrounded by a refined and interesting family.

HAY, BARRON, of Bradford, son of James and Laura (White) Hay, was born in Bradford, Sept. 26, 1828.

His education was acquired in the common schools of Orford and Bradford, and at Bradford Academy. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and when Barron was ten years old he went to Orford, N. H., to live with L. D. Corless, Esq. Here he remained for seven years, working upon the farm and attending school in the winter terms. In 1845 he returned to Bradford, where he has since resided. Having resolved to devote his energies to business, he entered the store of G. & E. Prichard as clerk, and has been connected with the firm for forty two years, during twenty of which he has been a partner in the house.

Mr. Hay is a Democrat in his political faith. He has held the position of town treasurer for seventeen years, was town clerk in 1875, and in 1891 was elected a member for five years of the board of water commissioners. He has been a justice of the peace, and in 1866 '67, and in 1884 was sent to the House of Representatives.

He is a careful, capable, and honest business man, and owes his success in the world solely to his own efforts.

BARRON HAY.

He was united in marriage to Jeanette C., daughter of Levi and Almira (Abbey) Smith, Oct. 16, 1854. They have had two children: Fred E. (deceased), and John Barron.

The Bradford Opinion, on the event of Mr Hay's sixty-fifth birthday, says: "We can truthfully say of him that he detests meanness and trickery in whatever form it shows itself, and is accredited by all with being the best type of an honest man. These traits are so conspicuous that to some he at times seems 'cranky,' but, just the same, he is honored by those who have known him for a half century, as well as those of more recent acquaintance."

HAYWARD, HENRY R., of Tunbridge, son of Reuben and Maria (Cushman) Hay-

ward, was born in Montpelier, March 29, 1841.

He was educated in the common schools, and moved in 1854 to Tunbridge, where he has since resided.

In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E., 2d Regt. Vt. Vols., as 3d sergeant, and served three years. He was promoted to 2d lieutenant, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, when he returned to Tunbridge and engaged in the lumber and grist milling business, which he has since followed.

He has been commander of Whitney Post No. 21, G. A. R., ever since its organization, with the exception of two years, and also held various town offices, serving as selectman, lister, overseer of poor, etc. Mr. Hayward represented Tunbridge in the Legislature of 1880.

He was married, Nov. 17, 1864, to Miss Susan E., daughter of Mason and Celenda (Thompson) Farnham, of Tunbridge, and they have had six children, five of whom are living.

HAZEN, LUCIUS DOWNER, of St. Johnsbury, son of Lucius and Hannah B. (Downer) Hazen, was born in Hartford, Jan. 19, 1834.

LUCIUS DOWNER HAZEN.

The common schools of his native town furnished the facilities for his early education and he afterwards attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., where he pursued a commercial course and commenced at the age of fifteen to assist his father in his store and on the farm. In 1863 his father died in possession of the largest farm in Vermont and, two years after, the subject of this sketch removed to Barnet, where he was employed in purchasing wool for the Caledonia Manufacturing Co. He then made a heavy investment in timber lands in Whitefield, N. H., and in 1872 commenced the manufacture of lumber, extending his operations to the towns of Groton, Victory, Mill's Pond and Richford, Vt. In 1890 he sold 16,000 acres of timber land in Victory to the Olcott Falls Co , previous to which sale he was the owner of one half of the township.

He was wedded Jan. 12, 1862, to Orinda G., daughter of Lloyd and Lois (Griswold) Kimball of McIndoes Falls. Four children have been the issue of their union: Lucius K., Mary L. (Mrs. N. H. Houghton), Charles D., and Margaret E.

Mr. Hazen was selectman of Newbury during the four years of the war and in 1869 was chosen by a Republican constituency to represent the town of Barnet in the Legislature. He represented St. Johnsbury in 1888 and served on the committee on the insane and also on that of banks. He has been director and vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury for fifteen years, this being a longer term of service than that of any other director. In 1892 he was appointed a delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis. He is a deacon in the North Congregational Church and a member of the A. B. C. F. M., and also of the American Home Missionary Society.

HEATH, CHARLES HENRY, late of Montpelier, son of Elias and Ruth (Blanchard) Heath, was born in Woodbury, Nov. 4, 1829.

His earlier education was received in the public schools of Woodbury, the Washington grammar school and the People's Academy at Morrisville. He then entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1854, receiving three years later the degree of A. M.

For two years after his graduation he was principal of the academy at Morrisville, which during that time ranked as the best school of its kind in the state. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas Gleed, of Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar of Lamoille county court in December, 1858. Until 1872 he practiced at Plainfield, but then removed to Montpelier. Early in the sixties he served as state's attorney for the county for two years, and in 1868, 1869, and 1870 was elected to the state Senate, and was subsequently made a trustee of the State Library.

Mr. Heath was married Feb. 9, 1859, to Sarah Eliza, daughter of Dr. David Wing and Rebecca (Caldwell) Putnam, of Morrisville. His death occurred July 12, 1889.

Mr. Heath's life work was not all done in the law nor in the House where laws were made, but his outlook was as broad as the interests of humanity extend, and whatever commanded itself as helpful to these was sure to enlist his hearty co-operation. He possessed a marvelous memory and whatever he observed seemed indelibly impressed upon his mind.

The cause of temperance had in him an ardent supporter, and firmly believing in the principles of Free Masonry he was a staunch adherent of the order, being advanced to the degree of Knight Templar.

CHARLES HENRY HEATH.

A Republican in politics, a liberal Christian in his church relations, he attempted no disguise of his beliefs or disbeliefs, but declared them openly, forcibly and often.

HEATON, HOMER WALLACE, son of Dr. Gershom and Polly (Wallace) Heaton, was born in Berlin, August 25, 1811.

Having received his early education at the schools of his native town, he continued his studies at the St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y., and the Washington county grammar school at Montpelier.

He commenced the study of law with J. P. Miller, Esq., and N. Baylies, Jr., in Montpelier, and was admitted to the Washington county bar, November term, 1835. At the dissolution of the firm of Miller & Baylies, he at once formed a partnership with Mr. Miller under the firm name of Miller & Heaton, and when Colonel Miller retired in 1839 he took as a partner Mr. Charles Reed, and under the style of Heaton & Reed they continued to practice until the death of the latter in 1873.

Mr. Heaton was united in marriage July 1, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of John Stearns. Of this union were four sons, three of whom are now living: Charles H., James S., and Homer W. Mrs. Heaton died April 26, 1859.

Mr. Heaton was state's attorney in 1839-'41, '60, and '61, and represented Montpelier in 1848. He has always been a staunch Democrat and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1869 and '70, and for Congress in 1872 and '74. Of late years Mr. Heaton has kept out of the practice of the law all that he could to devote himself to the care of his own property and the management of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co., of which he has been president since its organization in 1871.

HENDEE, GEORGE WHITMAN, of Morrisville, son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee, was born in Stowe, Nov. 30, 1832.

George W. Hendee was educated in the common schools, and at the People's Academy at Morrisville. His parents were poor, and all his educational advantages were obtained by his own strenuous and unaided exertions. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of law in the office of W. G. Ferrin of Johnson. He was admitted to the Lamoille county bar in 1855. It was an era of frequent justice and jury trials. The industry, pleasing address, and clear insight of the young advocate were soon rewarded with an ample and constantly increasing practice. A large proportion of the more important cases were soon committed to his charge, and nearly all of his recent practice has been in the county and supreme courts of the state and U. S. circuit and district courts. During the last twenty-five years the discharge of important political duties, and the management of great business enterprises, have at times withdrawn the attention of Governor Hendee from his professional labors. He was one of the pioneers in the construction of the P. & O. R. R., and gave his entire time to it for a period of seven years, and is now the only director who has given the road continuous service since the organization of the corporation. He has been for three years, and is the president of the Montreal, Portland & Boston R. R. of Canada. His connection

Geo. W. Henderson

with banking interests has been varied and extensive. He is a director and the vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Morrisville. He was receiver of the National Bank of Poultney, and of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, and was national bank examiner from 1879 to 1885.

Governor Hendee is and always has been a Republican. When he was twenty-one years old, he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools, a position he has since repeatedly and worthily filled, and during the almost forty years since that time there has been no year in which he has not been called by the public to discharge some official trust. He has many times acted by order of court as auditor, trustee, and special master. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives for Morristown two sessions, 1861–'62, state's attorney for Lamoille county in 1858–'59, deputy provost marshal during the war, senator for Lamoille county in 1866-'67, and 1868, and Lieutenant Governor in 1869.

Sworn in as Governor by Judge Steele on the death of Gov. P. T. Washburn, he served the remainder of the term. He was a member of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and there served on the committee on private land claims, and on the District of Columbia. He was largely instrumental in drafting and securing the passage of the law which made an entire change of the form of government of the District, under which it has since existed, and which has placed it on an entirely sound financial basis.

During his long public career Governor Hendee has served his town in many and varied capacities, and the grateful appreciation in which his services, both public and private, are held, is well known. He is now serving his third term as president of the board of village trustees. During the last ten years he has sought relaxation in agricultural pursuits. He is largely interested in the breeding and development of first-class light carriage horses of the Morgan type and blood. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; married Nov. 17, 1855, Millissa, daughter of Stevens and Caroline (Johnson) Redding. Their only child was Lillian Frances, now deceased. His wife died in 1861, and he married, Dec. 23, 1863, Viola S., daughter of Loren and Fidelia (Paine) Bundy.

HEBARD, SALMON B., son of Hon. William Hebard, was born Nov. 15, 1835, and was educated at the Orange county grammar school of Randolph, and at Chelsea Academy. [For an extended sketch of Hon. William Hebard see historical portion of this work.]

He entered his father's office as a law student when he was nineteen years of age, but at twenty-one he was appointed clerk of Orange county court and held that office until 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1861. In the fall of that year he enlisted and was made 2d lieutenant of the 1st Vt. Light Battery and served in the Department of the Gulf until November, 1863, when he returned to Chelsea and resumed legal practice, soon forming a partnership with his

SALMON B. HEBARD.

father which continued until the death of the latter. He has been town agent ever since 1875, and deputy clerk of Orange county court most of the time since 1860, and on the death of Hon. L. G. Hinckley in 1887 was appointed clerk. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney for Orange county and in 1884 senator.

Mr. Hebard is an earnest, reliable man of good judgment and ability.

HENRY, WILLIAM WIRT, of Burlington, son of James M. and Matilda (Gale) Henry, was born Nov. 21, 1831, in Waterbury.

His educational advantages were limited to the district and village schools of Waterbury and one term in the People's Academy of Morrisville.

He was in California in 1852, whence he returned in 1857, and entered into partnership with his father and brother. Selling out his interest in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 2d Vt. Vols. Promoted 1st lieutenant, Co. D, he was present at the first battle

of Bull Run, and a few months afterwards he was mustered out on a surgeon's certificate. He again entered the service, August 26, 1862, as major of the 10th Infantry, Vt. Vols., and successively was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and finally to brevet-brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He commanded his regiment at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Va., and Monocacy, Md. Slightly wounded at Cold Harbor and Monocacy, he was hit four times at Cedar Creek. Congress granted him a medal for gallantry at Cedar Creek.

The first entry of General Henry into public life was his appointment as constable in White Oak township, Eldorado county, California, in 1856. After the war he was twice elected state senator from Washington county, and also from Chittenden county, in 1874. He was appointed United States marshal for district of Vermont, in 1879, which office he held for seven years. He was mayor of Burlington in 1887-'88, and appointed immigrant inspector in 1892.

General Henry was married August 5, 1857, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lyman and Mary (Sherman) Beebe. Five children were born to them: Bertram Beebe, Mary Matilda, Ferdinand Sherman, Katie Beebe, and Carrie Eliza. His second wife was Valera, daughter of Timothy J. and Susan P. (White) Heaton, whom he married at Watertown, Dec. 3, 1872.

After his return from the war, General Henry again re-entered the old firm and the business was removed to Burlington. This partnership was dissolved in 1870, and from it sprung the firm of Henry, Johnson & Lord.

General Henry has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity and military societies instituted since the civil war. He received his first degrees in Masonry in Aurora Lodge, Montpelier, in 1858; was a charter member and Past Master of the lodge at Waterbury; also charter member of Burlington Lodge, Burlington. He has enjoyed the honor of Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. and department commander of the G. A. R. of Vermont. He has been admitted to the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Knights of Pythias.

HEWITT, ALEXIS B., of Putney, son of William and Abigail (Holman) Hewitt, was born in Windham, Nov. 29, 1822.

He received his early education at the common schools of the town, and had several terms at the old Saxton's River academy, where he received a teacher's certificate.

In 1842-'43 he taught school in Londonderry, but becoming dissatisfied with the small pay teachers received in those days, he removed to Putney, in the early part of 1843, and found employment in a woolen mill, where he remained for twelve years, being superintendent for nine years of the time. Here he acquired sufficient capital to establish himself in business, and in the spring of 1857 he bought a one-half interest in "The Old Corner Store" with Mr. Baker, continuing for fourteen years. In 1869 Mr. A. F. Kelley, now Kelley Bros., bankers, Minneapolis, Minn., bought the interest of Mr. Baker, and the firm name of Hewitt &

ALEXIS B. HEWITT.

Kelley was adopted. This firm continued the business for three years, until 1872, when Mr. Hewitt bought the interest of his partner and continued it until 1882.

Mr. Hewitt has always been a man of high character and standing in the community, and has held many positions of trust, to which he has been both appointed and elected.

In 1862 he received from President Lincoln the office of postmaster; holding the office continuously until 1882, when he resigned. In 1857 he was elected town treasurer, a position of trust which he still holds. In 1868 he was elected town clerk, and since that time he has been elected each year. He has also been receiver of taxes since 1884.

In 1890 and 1892 he represented his town in the General Assembly at Montpelier, and

was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892.

Mr. Hewitt was married August 4, 1841, to Miss Abbie F., daughter of John B. and Harriet Moore Pierce.

A man of quiet habits, unostentatious, but of liberal views, having much sympathy for the unfortunate, and always taking a deep interest in the welfare of the town and its people; he is beloved by the community, and most by those who know him best.

HILL, GEORGE W., of Lunenburg, son of Carleton and Amanda M. (Carr) Hill, was born in Danville, Dec. 18, 1842.

His father moved to Concord when George was three years old, and he received his education in the common schools of that town and of Lunenburg.

GEORGE W. HILL.

At the age of eight he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and five years afterward he left home and found employment in various places in Concord until 1856, when he returned to Lunenburg and there engaged in farm labor until his patriotic impulses led him to serve in the army of the Union. Enlisting in Co. K, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., under the command of Col. Stephen Thomas, he shared in the vicissitudes of the Louisiana campaign. He was present at Boutes Station, Bayou Teche, Fort Bisland, Port Hudson, Donaldson, Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Severely wounded in the first named engagement, he refused an honorable discharge and returned to his regiment. He entered the service a private, was promoted through every grade to 2d lieutenant, and as such returned with his company at the close of the war.

After the termination of the struggle Lieutenant Hill returned to Lunenburg, engaged in farming and finally settled on the place where he now resides.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 7, 1865, to Amanda M., daughter of Sylvanus and Martha Lane. Four children have been the fruit of their union: Harry S., George W. (deceased), Clara M., and Madge E.

Mr. Hill is an adherent of the Republican party and has repeatedly been charged with the responsibilities of many offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He ably represented Lunenburg in the Legislature of 1890. He is a prominent member of Howard Post, G. A. R., and for three years was commander. He is noted for energy and perseverance, is a good financier and successful farmer.

HILL, HARLAN HENRY, of Lowell, son of Samuel and Jane (Fairbanks) Hill, was born in Greensboro, April 16, 1860.

He is one of the most successful physicians in Orleans county, and has an universally large practice. Dr. Hill is a self-made man and after leaving the public schools of Greensboro, by a hard and diligent struggle procured sufficient funds for a more extended education in the Liberal Institute of Glover, and the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1883, after an extensive experience in hospital practice at Bellevue and Blackwell's Island. After graduating he pursued his profession a few months with his former preceptor, Dr. Templeton, of Glover, with whom he had studied three years, going from Glover to Morgan. In the fall of 1884 he moved to Lowell, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1886, Dr. Hill was elected town superintendent of schools.

He is a member of the Vermont Eclectic Society and in 1892 was elected vice-president. Politically, he is a strong Republican; in religious preferences he is a liberal.

May 12, 1884, he married Zana B. Drew, of Glover.

HITCHCOCK, AARON CHARLES, of Westfield, son of Medad Smith and Patty (Hitchcock) Hitchcock, was born July 19, 1823, in Westfield. He is seventh in descent from Luke Hitchcock, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1644, from which place his two sons, Luke and John, removed to Springfield, Mass., building a log house on the present site of the old court house, which habitation was burned down when

Springfield was attacked and pillaged by the Indians. The great-grandfather of Aaron was the first white settler who remained through the winter in Brimfield, Mass., and was one of the original proprietors of that town, from where Capt. Medad Hitchcock removed to Westfield in 1805 and there built the first grist and saw mill and the first frame barn, the latter serving as church and schoolhouse for a time.

The Hitchcock family have always been prominent in Westfield, and no member more so than A. C. Hitchcock, whose education was received in the public schools. His father died when he was seventeen years old and on him devolved much responsibility (ably borne) as the eldest of a family of six. Mr. Hitchcock has devoted

AARON CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

his life mainly to agricultural pursuits and was a pioneer in fruit growing in his section, and as a farmer and business man has been eminently successful. He is a large owner of real estate in Orleans county and also in Iowa and Dakota. In 1873 he purchased a half interest in a general store at Troy for his son Edward and a year later bought out the other partner. This property, however, he sold after his son's death.

He was married March 12, 1849, to Calista L., daughter of Johnathan and Lydia (Rowell) Jenkins of Kirby, who is a direct descendant of the famous Hannah Dustin. They have had three children: Charles S. (deceased), Edward A. (deceased), Emma C. (Mrs. Hiram O. Miller).

Since the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Hitchcock has been a sturdy adherent of the same, and, while in no sense a politician, he has often been called upon to serve his town. In 1860 and 1861 he was fitly chosen to represent Westfield in the state Legislature and at the special session in April, 1861. He has been a trustee of the Westfield grammar school since its incorporation and for thirty years was its treasurer and one of the prudential committee. At the age of twenty-five he became an active member of the Congregational church to which he has been a most liberal contributor and supporter, always active in Sunday school work and taking much interest in home and foreign missions.

The success of Mr. Hitchcock in the course of a long and active career has been the result of his personal energy, common sense, and natural good judgment.

HOBART, JOHN WHITE, of St. Albans, son of Thomas S. and Mary (Packard) Hobart, was born in Randolph, August 23, 1829.

The subject of this sketch is of English descent, and was educated at Orange county grammar school, and at Thetford Academy, under the tuition of Hiram B. Orcutt. The traits of character which were to bring success to young Hobart early manifested themselves, and before reaching man's estate he was fighting the battle of life unaided. At the age of eighteen he entered the employment of the Vermont Central Railroad in the train department. In 1848, several months before the road was completed, and during the period of this employment, he had more or less to do with the construction of the line.

In 1849 the road was opened to Montpelier on the 4th of July of that year, and Mr. Hobart was appointed station agent at the Capital. Ten years of faithful service in this capacity was rewarded by a further recognition of his ability and usefulness, and in March, 1859, he was made master of transportation. This position he held fourteen years, and at its close had completed a quarter of a century of active service for the Vermont Central corporation, commencing his second quarter as general superintendent of the road and its leased lines in 1873. The growth of the road, and its extension by branch roads built, and other roads leased, furnished a large field, requiring more extended supervision, and in 1883 Mr. Hobart was made general manager of the Central Vermont system.

Continued application will tell on the strongest constitution, and though capable of more physical endurance than the average man, Mr. Hobart had to succomb to impaired health, and on June 1, 1891, for that

reason, resigned his position, after having been in the employment of the company forty three years.

During a large part of the period of his service as general superintendent and general manager, the railroad management was harassed by vexatious litigation, extending over a long period, and making heavy demands on the time and ability of the president, the late ex-Governor John Gregory Smith, and compelling him to depend largely, and at times entirely, upon his general superintendent and manager in all affairs connected with the operations of the railroad; how thoroughly and ably the many

JOHN WHITE HOBART.

duties of the latter were performed is shown by its prosperity, notwithstanding it was so heavily handicapped during that period, a prosperity that John W. Hobart helped to make possible.

His reputation as an able railroad manager has extended far beyond the borders of his native state, and he has several times received offers from corporations, notably the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the New Orleans & Mobile. These offers with large salaries connected with them would have persuaded many less unselfish natures, but through them all his loyalty to the old Central Vermont never swerved, nor his love for the Green Mountain state in which he was content to pass his life.

He was married in Royalton, Jan. 18, 1853, to Mary Jane, daughter of Luther and Mary Jacobs (Lyman) Howe. They have one son: Norman L.

He never aspired to any political office, though in 1870 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention.

He is a member of the several local branches of the Masonic fraternity, and was district deputy grand master for a term.

Mr. Hobart is associated with many of the local enterprises in the town of St. Albans, to which his well balanced judgment and business instincts are a tower of strength. He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and a generous contributor to its support. His genial disposition and universal courtesy makes him essentially a man of the people. No corporation ever had a manager who so generally commanded the esteem of all classes of employes.

HOBSON, SAMUEL DECATUR, of Island Pond, son of Samuel and Hannah (Sawyer) Hobson, was born in Hollis, Me., Oct. 5, 1830.

Mr. Hobson is of English descent and was educated in the common schools and at Limerick Academy. In 1852, he removed to Island Pond, and aided in the erection of the first building in the village. He continued the business of builder and contractor until 1857, when he was engaged by Isaac Dyer, of Portland, as foreman of his mill and lumber business, and he remained with him two years, when he became the agent of St. John Smith of the same place, whose interest he soon purchased. After continuing here for three years Mr. Hobson bought the Woodbury Mills at East Brighton in 1886, and "Hobson's Mills" has since that time been his residence, until, in 1890, he removed to Island Pond, and his sons have been associated with him. In addition to their regular trade, they maintain an extensive mercantile establishment and carry on a large stock farm.

Mr. Hobson was united in marriage in January, 1854, to Mary E., daughter of Eben and Sarah (Haley) Sawyer, of Hollis, Me. To them have been born: Harry Howard, Helen M. (Mrs. K. B. Fletcher, Jr., of Lancaster, N. H.), John E. (deceased), Eugene F., Sarah M., Albion W., Mary C., and Elsie G.

Mr. Hobson is an active and influential Republican. Having performed the duties of the various town offices he was chosen to the Legislature in 1856, and again in 1882 and 1883. The following year he was elected to the Senate from Essex county and was appointed by Governor Dillingham a member of the committe to locate the new state asylum for the insane. In 1860 he received the honor of an election as assistant judge of the county court.

Judge Hobson is a liberal and public-spirited man of strong temperance views and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He possesses good judgment and remarkable energy, in consequence of which he has been financially successful.

HOLBROOK, ARTHUR T., of Lemington, son of Thomas P. and Olive (Buffington) Holbrook, was born Nov. 8, 1839, in Lemington. His father, Thomas, came to Lemington from Belchertown, Mass., as one of the earliest settlers, in 1805. Here in the comparative wilderness he reared, amid his rough surroundings, a family of eighteen sturdy children, who though accustomed to hardships and toil from early infancy, all lived to maturity.

Arthur attended the schools of his native town and the neighboring academy of Colebrook, N. H., when not engaged in labor on the farm. He now is in possession of a fine fertile estate, embracing six hundred and forty acres, which he manages with great ability, producing two tons of maple sugar annually. A dutiful son, he has remained upon this farm his whole life long, and cherished the declining years of his father who died in 1873, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight; and of his mother who still survives, and though nearly four score and ten, is a pleasant and intelligent old lady, retaining full possession of her mental faculties.

Mr. Holbrook is a prominent Republican, but though living in a Democratic town, has been pronounced worthy of almost all the offices in its gift, and was complimented by an election to the Legislature in 1874. He has also been called upon to fill the responsible position of justice of the peace and town clerk for thirty and twenty years respectively, while his assistance has been frequently sought in settling estates. In 1870 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

He was married in Colebrook, Jan. 17, 1880, to Marial C., daughter of Judge Elias and Clarissa (Smith) Lyman. Two children have blessed their union: Maude Lyman, and Harold Arthur.

Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is independent in his judgment, honest, moral, industrious. Of frank and hospitable nature, one is always assured of a hearty welcome in his pleasant and comfortable home.

HOLBROOK, JOHN, late of Brattleboro, son of John and Sybil (Lane) Holbrook, was born in Weymouth, Mass., July 10, 1761, and soon after he became of age moved to Newfane (reporting himself to Hon. Luke Knowlton, who assisted him to employment as a land surveyor, as he had been taught drawing and the surveyor's art by British officers stationed at Dorchester Heights). Young Holbrook ran town and division lines in the vicinity of Newfane hill.

At the age of twenty-five he married Sarah, daughter of Luke and Sarah (Holland) Knowlton. Luke Knowlton was one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and was one of the very earliest settlers, coming from Shrewsbury, Mass., where most of his family were born.

At that time the settlers sought high elevations in order to protect themselves from roaming Indians who were wont to attack from ambush along the valleys, and also to escape the malarial fevers. Mr. Holbrook soon opened a small general store in the L of what is now about the only house left of

JOHN HOLBROOK.

the early ones built on Newfane hill. He took his produce and articles of barter on pack-horses over a bridle path defined by marked trees along the West River valley down through Brattleboro, then unsettled, to Greenfield, where they were exchanged for dry goods and groceries. After accumulating his first thousand dollars he moved to Brattleboro, buying the old mills which stood where Hines & Newman afterward built their shop, and also buying the house which is now known as the American House, of which his family occupied a part, he opening a country store in the other part. He finally formed business relations with

David Porter, a leading merchant in Hartford, Conn., under the firm name of Porter & Holbrook at Hartford, and Holbrook & Porter at Brattleboro. Mr. Holbrook was one of the original directors of the old Phoenix Bank of Hartford, and is said to have brought the first bank notes here for circulation. He started the first flat bottom boats on the Connecticut river between here and Hartford, and for many years these boats were the principal means of exchanging heavy freights with the seaboard. He also built a slaughter house on the island across the river, where large quantities of beef, pork, hams and tongues were cured for market, and which were sent mainly to the West Indies by the Hartford firm in exchange for goods of that country. About the year 1809 he sold his property to Francis Goodhue, who came to Brattleboro from Wethersfield.

Mr. Holbrook removed to Warehouse Point, Conn., where he lived for two or three years or until the death of his son-in-law, William Fessenden, who left a small family and an extensive business, which made it necessary for Mr. Holbrook to return and assume charge of the concern, which he subsequently extended and enlarged after taking as a partner Joseph Fessenden, brother of William, and, under the firm name of Holbrook & Fessenden, the business was continued for many years. In 1794 Mr. Holbrook was appointed postmaster and served till July 1, 1804. At the age of sixty, he retired from active business and built a house for his own occupancy on extensive grounds in the north part of the village, where for the remainder of his life he devoted himself to fancy gardening and to the beautifying and cultivation of his home farm. He was the second member of the original board of trustees of the Vermont Asylum under the Marsh bequests, and died in office in 1838.

HOLBROOK, FREDERICK, of Brattleboro, ex-Governor of Vermont, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1813. His father was John Holbrook. [See preceding sketch.]

Frederick Holbrook received a sound English education in the progress of which he devoted much attention to mathematics. For two years he was a diligent student at the Berkshire Gymnasium, Pittsfield, Mass., an institution then under the direction of Professor Dewey, and held by many to be the best private school in the country at that time. When twenty years of age he crossed the Atlantic to obtain the advantage of a European tour. Returning home in 1833, he settled in Brattleboro and confined his energies mainly to agricultural pursuits.

Frederick Holbrook was married on the 13th of January, 1835, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Edwards) Goodhue of Brattleboro. Their children are: Franklin F., William C. [see following sketch], and John.

Public official life with Mr. Holbrook began in 1847, when he was elected register of probate for the district of Marlboro. In 1850 he was chosen to the presidency of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the founders. The first address delivered before the association was from his lips. Eight consecutive annual elections followed his first elevation to that most useful and honorable post. In 1849 and 1850 he was returned to the state Senate as the representative of his fellow-citizens in Windham county. While a member of the Senate, and acting as chairman of a special committee on agriculture, he proposed and prepared a memorial to Congress setting forth the usefulness and urging the establishment of a National Bureau of Agriculture. The project received the indorsement and commendation of the President of the United States in his message to Congress. It was no less favorably received by the representatives of the several states, and by their action, approved by the chief magistrate, the department of agriculture soon passed from the domain of possibility into that of reality.

His essays and other writings for the agricultural press for several years first attracted public attention to him. His style of writing, the result of careful training in the formation of good composition, and clear, concise statement, was said to be graceful and forceful, and, later on, conspicuous in his state papers and official correspondence.

Qualities so useful and public service so beneficial naturally led to Mr. Holbrook's elevation to the gubernatorial chair of Vermont. In 1861 he was placed therein by a gratifying majority of votes. The choice was one of special honor to the subject, inasmuch as the time was one of the darkest and most portentous in the whole of our national history. Responsibilities of the gravest character devolved upon the executive head of the state and burdensome and incessant labor was required of him.

While Governor of Vermont Mr. Holbrook was called upon to assist in devising means for the preservation of injured Union soldiers. Under his guidance Vermont was the first state in the Union to provide hospitals for its soldiers. Thereby many were saved from sinking into untimely graves. There were no precedents to guide action. Good practical sense alone availed to work out the problem. But few mistakes attended the attempted solution, and brilliant success crowned it in the outcome.

Frederick Holbrook

Since he was Governor he has declined all overtures of public office, preferring the quiet, honored, and eminently useful life he is now leading. As an authority on many and diverse subjects, his opinions are eagerly sought and largely followed by an ever widening circle of friends and acquaintances. Appointments from general government have sought his acceptance, but have been declined. Never an office-seeker, and comparatively seldom an office-accepter, whenever he has been persuaded to don the official harness he has always been noted for the efficiency, thoroughness and beneficence of his work. The best ends, the wisest means to the ends, and the highest rule of action have entered into all his meditations, plans, and deeds of public activity.

Chairman of the board of trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the past forty years, he has incessantly sought the best good of the patients and the best welfare of the institution. Legislator, Governor, and public benefactor, his career has been one of dutiful, loving utility. In the tranquil but prolific department of agriculture his position, if vacated, would be extremely difficult to fill.

HOLBROOK, WILLIAM C., of New York, son of Frederick and Harriet (Goodhue) Holbrook, was born in Brattleboro, July 14, 1842.

He commenced his education in the public schools of Brattleboro, and afterwards attended a private school for boys under the charge of the Rev. Addison Brown. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass. Returning to Brattleboro on the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, and enlisting as private in Co. F, 4th Vt. Vols., he accompanied that regiment to Washington as 1st lieutenant, and was shortly afterwards made acting adjutant. Subsequently he was promoted to major of the 7th Vt. Vols., which organization he accompanied to Ship Island, Miss., and was commissioned colonel of the command in August, 1862. He served as such and as brigade commander until after the surrender of all the rebel armies. Colonel Holbrook actively participated in sieges and the battles of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Baton Rouge, Jackson's Bridge, Gonzales Station, Spanish Fort, Blakely, Whistler and Mobile, and he re-enlisted in the 7th Regt. for three additional years service or for the war on the expiration of its first term of service.

At the close of the struggle he entered the Cambridge Law School and began there the study of law. In 1868 he went to New York City, was there admitted to the bar and has since been actively engaged in the practice of the law. He has also been admitted a member of the bar of Windham county, and of the circuit and district courts of the United States, of various departments in New York, New Jersey, and Western Pennsylvania.

Colonel Holbrook was married in New York City, Jan. 17, 1872, to Anna Morrison, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Chalmers. Three children are issue of the union: Margaret Chalmers, Marion Goodhue, and Chalmers.

Colonel Holbrook is allied with numerous civil and military social organizations, among which may be named Sedgwick Post, No. 8,

WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK.

of Brattleboro, G. A. R., the military order of the Loyal Legion, the societies of the Army of the Potomac, of the Officers and Soldiers 4th Vt. Vols., of the Windham County Veterans, of the Windsor County Veterans, of the 19th Army Corps, of the Vt. Officers, of the Veteran Officers and Soldiers of the 7th Vt. Vols. Of the three last named he either is, or has been, president. He also belongs to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and is a life member of the New England Society of that city.

HOLDEN, CHARLES REED, of Holden, son of Fitch and Chloe (Todd) Holden, was born in Mt. Holly, June 3, 1840.

After the customary public school education he pursued a course of study at the Springfield Methodist Seminary, after which he went to Illinois, following the occupation of farmer and stock raiser for six years. Though meeting with success, he returned to the East in 1865, where after a temporary residence in several towns, he finally settled

in Chittenden, and there has engaged extensively in the lumber trade, paying some attention also to agriculture. So highly has Mr. Holden been esteemed in the community where he resides that when the U. S. government established a new postoffice in that part of the township known as North Chittenden, it received the title of Holden as a deserved compliment to him.

He espoused, June 4, 1859, M. Ellen, daughter of Beeman and Rhoana Bixby, from which connection have sprung: Jennie May, Charles R., Jr., Agnes J., Ada R., Ottie L., and Guy B.

Mr. Holden has passed through the routine of office in his town and represented Chittenden in 1878, giving his services to the committees on elections and debentures.

HOLDEN, JAMES HENRY, late of Middlesex, son of Elijah and Orpha (Steele) Holden, was born in Middlesex, May 26, 1829.

His father afterwards moved to Barre and then to Waitsfield, and James, whose education was limited to the common schools of those towns,by taking advantage to the utmost

JAMES HENRY HOLDEN.

of his opportunities was enabled to master all the branches there taught. He became a fine penman and a good bookkeeper. He also gave much attention to music, and for many years was leader of the choir in his native village. Remaining upon his father's farm in Waitsfield until his majority, he was for seven years afterwards employed as a clerk in Waitsfield, and Danvers, Mass. In 1856 he commenced business for himself in Middlesex, in which he continued for thirty-two years, until the time of his death, engaging in various partnerships during that time. Always honest and conscientious in his dealings he retained the confidence and respect of all his customers during his whole business career, and was the leading merchant of that town.

In his early years he joined the Republican party in which he acted a prominent part during the rest of his life. He represented the town of Middlesex in the Legislature of 1860, and from 1872 to 1876 was assistant judge of the county court. Judge Holden was selectman of the town during the period of the war, and rendered good service to his country in enlisting and sending soldiers to the front. He has frequently acted on town and county committees, and was for two years county commissioner under the prohibition law of the state. For more than twenty years he was postmaster at Middlesex, and in every position of public trust proved himself a capable and faithful steward of the people.

An active member of the Masonic lodges at Moretown and Waterbury, he was buried with the customary funeral ceremonies of the order. He was a member and a worthy chief of the Good Templars, and in all moral, social, and benevolent enterprises in the town he gave freely his time, his talent, and his money.

Judge Holden married at Fayston, July 16, 1855, Catherine, daughter of Eli and Pluma (Sherman) Bruce, from which union there were: Pluma Eliza (Mrs. J. E. Goodenough of Montpelier), William Allen (deceased), and James Harry.

HOLDEN, SYLVANUS MARSH, of South Londonderry, son of Philemon and Sally (Faulkner) Holden, was born in Londonderry, Feb. 14, 1838.

His education was received in the common schools of Londonderry and at the West River Academy, from which he graduated in 1858. After leaving school he remained on the homestead until 1860, when he went to Brattleboro and learned the trade of a jeweler. In 1861 he started in this business at South Londonderry, continuing until 1865, when he commenced to deal in general merchandise, and was thus employed until 1871. He then bought the farm where he has since resided, devoting himself to agriculture and dealing in cattle and real estate. He is now also conducting a farm in Londonderry, where he has started a general merchandise store in addition to his agricultural operations, and is now the possessor of a large property in South Dakota.

He has served his town as chairman of listers for ten years, beginning in 1881, and as justice of the peace for the past six years.

Mr. Holden was married, Nov. 28, 1861, at North Adams, Mass., to Ellen S., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wiley) Jaquith. There were born to them three children: Willie S. (deceased), Archie W. (deceased), and Arthur H.

HOLDEN, ORSEMOR S., of Felchville, son of Joel and Priscilla (Whitmore) Holden, was born in Reading, July 30, 1843.

He received the school advantages of his native town. His father died when he was only seven years of age. From his father's family he inherited a rare taste and gift for music, which he has cultivated during his whole life, and of this accomplishment he has availed himself at times to earn his living. For about twenty-eight years he has followed the occupation of a house, sign and carriage painter, though he has meanwhile traveled extensively with concert troupes. In 1864 he commenced an engagement with Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels during their seasons, and this lasted five years. Mr. Holden is a popular ballad singer, possessing a baritone voice of great compass and power.

He enlisted three times during the civil war, but could not pass the medical examination.

He has received his degrees in Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F. of Proctorsville.

He is an earnest member of the Republican party; has been eight years justice of the peace, and ten years a selectman, eight years chairman of the board. He has been twice elected to the Legislature from Reading, in 1886 and 1890, serving on the committee on claims. He is now road commissioner, town agent and auditor.

He contracted marriage July 2, 1873, with J. Ella, daughter of Samuel H. and Julia A. (Spaulding) Nutting of Andover.

HOLDEN, JOHN STEDMAN, of Bennington, son of Lewis and Eliza A. (Howlet) Holden, was born in Charlton, Mass., May 9, 1845.

He was educated in the public schools of Charlton but was sent to Nichols Academy at Dudley, when sixteen years of age; and afterwards entered upon a course of study at the Weslyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and finally graduated from Poughkeepsie Business College.

The business experience of Mr. Holden has been widely varied. When nineteen he was employed as a clerk in Hartford, Conn., and for two years engaged in the roofing business in that city; he next served three years on the police force of Hartford. Abandoning this occupation in 1871, he entered into a copartnership with his brother to trade in general merchandise at Palmer, Mass., under the firm name of H. P. & J. S. Holden, and while here they established two branch stores. This connection was dissolved in 1879, when Mr. J. S. Holden established himself in the oil businesss at Miller's Farm, near Titusville, Pa., where he purchased the Crystal Oil Works and manufactured refined oil, but in 1880 sold this property to the Standard Oil Co., and then for two years did a wholesale trade in this article. He then erected woolen mills at Palmer, Mass., which he operated till 1889 when he sold the establishment, bought the Hunt & Tillinghast woolen mills at Bennington, and entered into partnership with Charles W. and George F. Leonard under the firm name of Holden, Leonard & Co. Here they employ about three hundred hands during all the year in the manufacture of woolens, and in connection with this they have a large store. Mr. Holden has large interests in tenement house property in Palmer, Mass., and is president of a wire company in that town. He also is a director in the Bennington County National Bank and its vice-president.

He is a member of the Congregational church and an ardent supporter of the Bennington Y. M. C. A.

Belonging to the Republican party he was chairman of the committee of that organization in Palmer. He is trustee of the village of Bennington, a thorough protectionist, and though interested in politics, has no desire for official positions.

He was married Oct. 21, 1868, to Jennie G., daughter of Cyrus and Almira (Burr) Goodell of Hartford, Conn. Five children have been born to them: Arthur J., Alice A., Lula J., Florence E., and Clarence L.

HOLLAND, EMERSON, of Vergennes, son of Stephen and Achsa R. (Bixby) Holland, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., May 21, 1829.

He received a good education by attending the common schools of Panton, to which town his parents moved when he was yet young. Later he attended a private classical school at Vergennes, and the academy at St. Albans.

He spent the years 1854 and 1855 in Kalamazoo, Mich., as a clerk in a store and warehouse. When his father died, he was obliged to return and has since been a farmer and surveyor, and as both has been actively employed. He holds many positions of trust and has assisted by appointment of probate court in settling fifty-six estates.

In politics Mr. Holland is a Republican and has held various town offices. He was town treasurer for seventeen years and five

John K. Holden

years selectman, after which he resigned. He represented Panton in 1864 and 1865, and served as chairman of the committee on mileage and debentures. He was census enumerator for Panton and Waltham in 1890. In 1892 he was elected associate judge for Addison county.

Judge Holland is unmarried, and his sister, Jessie M., presides over his household at the old homestead.

Judge Holland has a good library of classical works. He has made a most conservative record in the positions of honor which he has held, but is a quiet, unassuming man and despises office-seeking. He is of a dignified bearing, and though naturally reserved is friendly and sincere in his relations, and is one of the able and respected men of Addison county.

HOLTON, CHARLES O., of Canaan, son of John and Abbie (Morse) Holton, was born in Charleston, Jan. 8, 1855.

His early educational advantages were limited to the opportunities afforded by the common schools of Charleston.

CHARLES O. HOLTON.

After laboring on his father's farm till he was twenty years of age, he grew interested in the art of photography and practiced it in Charleston and later on in Sherbrook, P. Q., and North Troy. In 1875 he was employed in reproducing and enlarging pictures at the Centennial exposition in the city of Philadelphia. He then returned to Charleston and engaged in the drug business with his brother. In 1880 he removed to Canaan, where, notwithstanding his limited capital, he has steadily prospered in business, adding to his original trade the sale of jewelry, silverware, and fancy goods.

Mr. Holton has served as town clerk and superintendent of the schools and in 1872 was complimented by an election to the state Legislature.

He was married Dec. 11, 1879, to Ida M., daughter of George W., and Mary (Green) Hamilton of Charleston. They have one child: Neil.

HOLTON, HENRY DWIGHT, of Brattleboro, son of Elihu D. and Nancy (Grout) Holton, was born at Saxton's River, July 24, 1838.

Having prepared himself for college, he decided to forego the regular collegiate course and to at once enter into the profession he had chosen for himself; therefore he immediately began to study the theory and application of medicine under the tuition of Dr. H. J. Warren of Boston. Subsequently he continued under Professors Valentine and A. B. Mott, in New York, and also attended the lectures in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1860. After his graduation, Dr. Holton went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where for six months he acted as physician to the Williamsburg Dispensary. In November, 1860, he removed to Putney from whence, after seven years successful practice, he went to Brattleboro where he located permanently.

Being always a firm believer in the benefits accruing from the association of medical practitioners, Dr. Holton, in 1861, became a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association; in the year following he was made its secretary, a position ably filled by him for five years, when he was elected president. In 1873 he was elected president of the Vermont Medical Society, which he entered in 1861, and of which he was a censor for several years. In 1864 Dr. Holton became a member of the American Medical Association and was elected to its vice-presidency in 1880. During the session he was made a member of the judicial council to which was submitted for arbitration all questions concerning professional ethics. He was sent as a delegate to the International Medical Congress held at Brussels in 1875. While abroad, during a visit to England, he was made a member of the British Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association and was elected its treasurer at the meeting held in the city of Mexico in 1892. He is also a member of the Boston

Henry D. Cotton

Gynæcological Society, and the New York Therapeutical Society.

Dr. Holton is the recipient of many gratifying testimonials to his medical erudition and skill, not only from medical associations, but also from the authorities of his own state. In 1873 he was appointed medical examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, by the court; and in the same year he was elected by the Legislature one of the trustees of the University of Vermont, in the medical department of which institution he was for some years professor of materia medica and general pathology; and in 1881 he received from the same institution the honorary degree of A. M.

Dr. Holton has been an extensive traveler in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. In 1871 he crossed the continent to San Francisco in order to attend a meeting of the American Medical Association, at which he was elected to membership in the Rocky Mountain Medical Association.

He has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature and his essays in turn have been published in various medical journals and in the transactions of the societies. He reported "Mott's Cliniques" for the press.

Dr. Holton has avoided that entire restriction of active energy to one pursuit which sometimes subjects individuals to the charge of narrowness. For twenty years he has been an active member of the Brattleboro school board, and during a large portion of this time its chairman. He was one of the first trustees of the Brattleboro Free Library; has been a director of the Vermont National Bank for fourteen years; and president of the Brattleboro Gas Co. for twelve years.

Politically, Dr. Holton is a staunch Republican, and in 1884 was elected to the state Senate from Windham county, serving in that body as chairman of the committee on education, chairman of the committee on insane asylum, and a member of the joint committee on the house of correction. In 1888 he was elected representative from Brattleboro to the General Assembly, where he was a member of the committees on education, ways and means and public health. He served for three years as surgeon of the 12th Regt. Vt. Militia.

Dr. Holton was instrumental in the organization, and is president of the board of trustees of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which, under the patronage of the government, met in Washington in 1893. (This organization was one of the most important in the medical profession, and was organized for the purpose of scientific discussion and more intimate relations of the medical fraternity of the Western Hemisphere, and undoubtedly will have an indirect influence upon the political relations of the United States and these countries.) He was appointed commissioner for Vermont of the Nicaragua Canal convention, held in New Orleans in December, 1892; was also one of the commissioners for Vermont of the Columbian Exposition.

He is a member of Brattleboro Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M.

He married, Nov. 19, 1862, Ellen Jane, daughter of Theophilus and Mary Damon (Chandler) Holt of Saxton's River. They have one adopted daughter: (Mrs. Clifton Sherman of Hartford, Conn.)

HOLTON, JOEL HUNTINGTON, of Burlington, son of Erastus Alexander and Hannah Brainard (May) Holton, was born in Westminster, Nov. 15, 1841. He is a direct descendant of Kenelm, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow of the old Plymouth colony.

JOEL HUNTINGTON HOLTON.

Mr. Holton obtained his education in the schools of Westminster and the academies of Barre and West Brattleboro. In 1857 he commenced to learn the trade of a silver plater and continued in this employment for five years, when, prompted by his patriotic impulses, he enlisted August 18, 1862, as private in Co. I, 12th Vt. Regt., in which organization he was promoted to the grade of sergeant, and served till the regiment was mustered out, July 14, 1863.

After his return from the army he was employed as clerk in a hardware store at St. Albans; he then purchased a half interest in a plating and saddlery concern at Derby Line. In 1871 he removed to Burlington, where he formed a copartnership to do a wholesale and retail trade in hardware, saddlery and builders' supplies. He shortly became sole proprietor in the wholesale department, and is now the most extensive hardware dealer in Vermont.

A staunch adherent of the Democratic party, he has taken an active part in city and state politics, has been the incumbent of many important offices, was elected alderman from a strong Republican ward of the city, and nominated for mayor in opposition to the Hon. U. A. Woodbury.

Mr. Holton married, Oct. 29, 1863, Emma J., daughter of Sylvester and Amanda (Farman) Diggins of Westminster, who died June 16, 1881. Three children were the fruit of their union: Frank E. (deceased), Harry Sylvester, and Susie May. Mr. Holton was again united in marriage, June 25, 1883, to Kate E., daughter of Thomas W. and Rebecca (Richardson) Wiley of Westminster.

He is commander of Stannard Post No. 2, G. A. R., and is much interested in G. A. R. work. He united with the Congregational church of Burlington, and is now serving his second term as member of its prudential committee.

HOOKER, GEORGE WHITE, of Brattleboro, son of Samuel S. and Esther (White) Hooker, was born at Salem, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1838.

He attended the common schools of Londonderry, and his scholastic education was subsequently supplemented in the West River Academy. Commencing life as a clerk, he continued at Londonderry and at Bellows Falls, and then went to Boston as traveling salesman.

In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 4th Vt. Vols., and soon after he was made sergeant-major. In the spring of 1862 he received the commission of 2d lieutenant, and in the summer that of 1st lieutenant. After the battle of Antietam he declined a captaincy in the line, and was appointed to the staff of Gen. E. H. Stoughton. From thence he was afterward transferred to that of Gen. George J. Stannard. In June, 1864, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and held that position until mustered out, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1865. After the triumphant close of the struggle Colonel Hooker returned to Boston, and traveled through the eastern and western states. In the spring of 1876 he was admitted as junior partner to the firm of William Belden & Co., bankers and brokers, in New York. In 1876 he removed to Brattleboro, which has since been his home.

Colonel Hooker has very properly manifested patriotic interest in the political affairs of his adopted state. In 1878 he was appointed chief of staff with the rank of colonel, by Governor Proctor. In 1880 he was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention in Chicago, and in the same year was chosen a member of the national Republican committee. In the fall of 1880 he was chosen to represent the citizens of Brattleboro in the state Legislature, and re-elected in 1882. During the first session he was unanimously elected judge-advocate-general by the Legislature.

Colonel Hooker was chosen sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the Forty-seventh Congress. In 1879 he was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Vermont, and was again elected in the following year. He also received the unusual compliment of nomination for the third term, but positively declined re-election.

Colonel Hooker was married on the 28th of January, 1868, to Minnie G., daughter of James and Love (Ryan) Fiske of Brattleboro. One son is the fruit of their union: James Fiske.

HOOPER, MARCO B., of Fletcher, son of John W. and Polly (Hall) Hooper, was born in Bakersfield in 1837. John W. Hooper was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died from the effect of wounds received in the same.

Marco was one of a family of twelve children and was left an orphan at the age of seven years by the death of both his parents. He was thus compelled in early youth to face the hardships and difficulties that beset his path, in which undertaking he had little assistance from educational facilities, as his advantages in this respect were limited to the district school. Soon after he was fourteen he entered the employment of B. F. Bradley of Fairfield to learn the carriage maker's trade and he remained with him until 1861. After a residence of some years in East Fairfield he went back to Fairfield and engaged in business in Mr. Bradley's shops. Subsequently he labored on a farm for eight years in Fletcher. In 1885 he bought the house and shops of the late S. E. Chase of Fletcher and gave his attention to carriage repairs and bucket manufacturing until 1892, since which time, in conjunction with his sons, he has occupied and cultivated a large farm in the town.

Always a Republican since he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Hooper was

sent to the Legislature as the member from Fletcher in 1892 and served on the manufactures and distributing committees. He is a Baptist in his religious faith.

He married, May 31, 1860, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Junia (Montague) Robinson Fletcher, belonging to one of the oldest families of that place. A goodly family of six sons have blessed their union: Elmer J., W. Burton, John W., H. Arthur, Samuel R., and Joel A.

HORTON, EDWIN, of Chittenden, son of John N. and Elsie (Potter) Horton, was born in Clarendon, August 25, 1841.

EDWIN HORTON.

He was reared among the usual surroundings of the youth in his time, dividing his time between an attendance at the common and select schools of Clarendon and Black River Academy of Ludlow, and labor upon the paternal homestead. Being desirous of a more extended education than that afforded by the course of study which he had pursued he devoted much time to private research and reading. He settled in Chittenden in 1858, where he has principally followed the calling of a farmer, but has been obliged to devote much time to those official duties which his upright character and keen intelligence have brought to him. He has held at various times different town offices, especially that of lister. For twenty-three years he served as constable and collector, resigning these positions in 1893. He was the Republican representative of the town for three terms and in 1884 was elected senator from Rutland county, and served on the committee on claims. In 1890 he was again complimented by an election as representative and in that session of the Legislature his previous experience placed him at once among the leaders of the House.

Mr. Horton was married in Bethel, August 4, 1862, to Ellen L., daughter of Zenias and Harriet (Brown) Holbrook. Their children are: Bertha A. (Mrs. Harley Baird of South Boston), Fred E., Ida M. (Mrs. D. F. Spaulding of South Boston), and Hattie E.

When the war which imperiled the existence of the Union commenced Mr. Horton although restrained by his parents was resolved to participate in the struggle. He therefore deserted towards the front and enlisted in Troy, N. Y., June 15, 1861, serving for one year in Co. G., 22d Regt., of that state and in 1862 was discharged from the U. S. service. When the draft took place in 1863 Mr. Horton was the only one of the fifteen drafted from the town whom fortune selected to fight for their native land, to fulfill this duty. He immediately joined the 4th Vt. Regt., and saw hard service in the battles of the Wilderness and at Petersburg and was twice wounded while in action, but remained with the regiment and was discharged when the regiment was mustered out in 1865.

Mr. Horton has a large acquaintance throughout the state and many friends. He is a member of Roberts Post, G. A. R., of Rutland, and of the society of Vermont Officers. He has taken the vows of the Masonic order, uniting with Otter Creek Blue Lodge, Davenport Chapter and Council, and Killington Commandery of Knights Templar, and Mt. Sinai Temple; he is also a member of Killington Lodge, Otter Creek Encampment, and Canton Rutland of Odd Fellows.

HOWARD, CHARLES W., of Shoreham, son of Willard and Sarah (Page) Howard, was born in Windham, Dec. 4, 1846.

He was educated at the common schools in Windham and afterward fitted for college at Chester Academy. He entered Middlebury College in 1868 and graduated with honors. In 1874 he received a degree from the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington. During the next year, he studied medicine with Dr. Eddy of Middlebury, and afterward, for a year, was in the hospital at Hartford, Conn., removing to Shoreham in 1875. From that time he has applied himself to his professional duties and built up a large practice. He has risen from the condition of a poor boy by steady work to that of a man of influence and repute, while he has also acquired some property.

Dr. Howard has no aspirations for political preferment, but has held several offices, serving continuously as town clerk since 1881, and also as town treasurer. He has been honored with the town superintendency of schools since 1883, and has been a member of the committee on the county board of education.

CHARLES W. HOWARD.

He is highly esteemed by his citizens, not as a church member or society man, but for his true worth and high principles. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity during his college course, and is an attendant of the Congregational church.

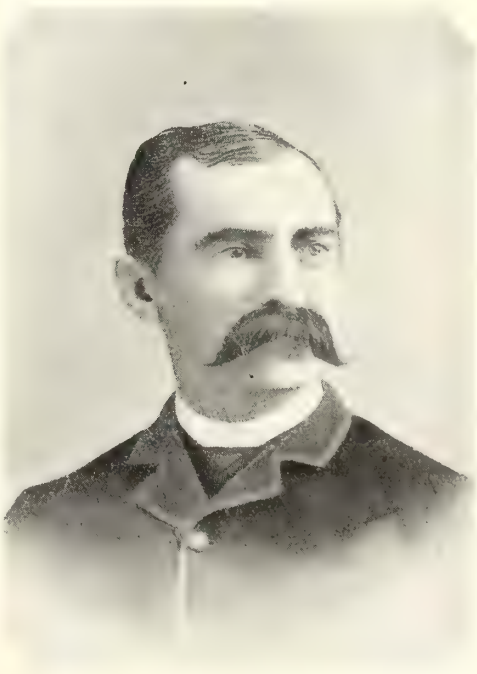
On Nov. 28, 1876, in the town of Shoreham, he was united in wedlock to Lottie N., daughter of Edwin B. and Naomi Douglass. From this union is one daughter: Florence.

HOWARD, HENRY SEYMOUR, of Benson, son of Judson J. and Persis (Pierce) Howard, was born in that town, Feb. 26, 1841.

His education was obtained in the schools of Benson, the Castleton Seminary, and from a course at the high school at West Rutland. After the completion of his school training, he taught school for a time, and being anxious to lend his personal aid in the defence of his country's welfare, he enlisted, August 29, 1862, in the 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was soon promoted to the grade of corporal. He participated in all the hard service which fell to the lot of his brigade. Upon his return from the South, he was for a few years employed in an establishment for the manufacture of flour, at Brandon, and in 1868 he established himself in the hardware trade in Benson, in which business he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Howard was married in Benson, Sept. 13, 1864, to Eunice P., daughter of John and Ruth (Pratt) Balis. Two children are the fruit of this marriage: Judson Balis, and Hallie Maud.

Mr. Howard has been selectman, lister, and is town clerk and notary public, besides having held many other offices of honor and trust. As the candidate of a Republican constituency he represented Benson in the House of Representatives in 1884, serving on the committee on public buildings. He was a charter member of Acacia Masonic Lodge, No. 91, of Benson, in which he has filled the chair of junior warden. He is also a comrade of the G. A. R. For a quarter of a century he has been a respected and honored member of the Congregational church, and has long served as chorister in the society of this persuasion in Benson.



HENRY SEYMOUR HOWARD.

By his unquestioned sincerity, his honorable dealing in business and the public spirit which he has ever manifested when the progress and welfare of his native place were in question, he has won the respect of all his friends and neighbors, and is considered a leading and influential citizen of the state.

HOWARD, ROGER S., was born in North Thetford. Mr. Howard was educated at the district schools of his native town and at Kimball Union Academy, Plainfield, N. H. Being reared upon a farm he has naturally followed that avocation, and has dealt largely in lumber as a side issue.

Mr. Howard has affiliated with the Democratic party. Has been selectman of his town for seven successive terms, and was honored by his constituency with two elections to the lower branch of the Legislature, in 1884 and 1886, and took an active part in the legislation of those sessions.

Mr. Howard married, March 5, 1868, Kathere T., daughter of S. C. and Mary (Reed) Taylor. Of this union is one son: Frederick T.

He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity and has taken the chapter degrees.

A man of sterling worth, Mr. Howard has had the love and respect of the community in which he has resided.

HOWARD, WALTER E., of Middlebury, son of William Bickford and Louisa (Cilley) Howard, was born in Tunbridge, May 29, 1849.

WALTER E. HOWARD.

Receiving his early education in the Springfield Wesleyan and Leland and Gray seminaries, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated in the class of 1871. After leaving this institution he followed the profession of a teacher and at the same time studied law. In 1876 he was appointed principal of the State Normal School at Castleton, and five years later began the practice of his profession in Fair Haven. In 1889 Mr. Howard received the appointment of professor of history and political science at Middlebury College.

Always a strong Republican, he was sent to the state Senate from Rutland county in 1882. In this body he served as chairman of the special committee on amendments to the state constitution, and was also a member of those on federal relations, education and the library. Shortly afterwards he was made U. S. Consul at Toronto, Can., and in 1892 received a similar appointment at Cardiff, Wales. He represented the town of Fair Haven in the Legislature of 1888, where he was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of that on the judiciary. In September, 1893, he resumed the professorship of history and political science in Middlebury College.

HOWARD, WILLIAM SUMNER, of Concord, son of James and Sarah (Adams) Howard, was born in Ludlow, Sept. 7, 1822.

Educated in the public schools of Ludlow and Concord, he made the best use of the opportunities afforded him. His father moved to Concord and purchased the Howard homestead when William was about fourteen years old, and the son assisted the father in building, clearing, and developing their estate. Under his careful management, and by taking advantage of all the resources in his power, he has now one of the very best upland farms in town, well supplied with every modern appliance and excellent stock. Here he has always resided, enjoying the fruits of his energy and industry.

Always a Republican since the formation of the party, such a man would naturally be called upon to discharge the duties of various town offices, and Mr. Howard has been prominently connected with educational affairs, serving as district clerk for more than thirty years and for more than forty as trustee of the Essex county grammar school, founded by Rev. Samuel Reed Hall as a normal school, the oldest in the United States.

Mr. Howard was a charter member of Essex Grange P. of H. of West Concord.

He was united in wedlock, June 8, 1843, to Lucinda F., daughter of William and Rachel (Wilcox) Gorham of Kirby, and of this union there are issue: William Elmore, George S., and Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. L. W. Macam of Moncton, N. B.).

HOWE, ELHANAN WINCHESTER, of Northfield, was the son of Joel and Rebecca (Wakefield) Howe, and was born in the town of Winhall, March 2, 1825.

He was one of a family of fifteen children, and as his parents were poor he had to push his way in life unaided and alone. He received his education in the common schools in the town of Manchester.

He commenced the marble business in South Dorset in 1853 and continued the same at Northfield in the firm of Howe & Sawyer. He also was interested in an enterprise of the same nature at Montpelier. In 1860 he formed a business alliance with

ELHANAN WINCHESTER HOWE.

George W. Soper, and later became a partner in the firm of F. L. Howe & Co. at Northfield, which at present is one of the most prominent in the state, carrying a very large stock of ornamental work.

Mr. Howe was married in Dorset, July 3, 1848, to Miss Pamelia J., daughter of John C. L. and Eliza (Viall) Soper. Their children are: Frank L., Wilbur C., and Helen M.

Mr. Howe was appointed postmaster at South Dorset in 1850 and held the office five years. He has served as deputy sheriff of Washington county for twenty years, and has been its sheriff since 1890. He has ever been a strictly temperate man, and has proved a reliable and efficient officer in the enforcement of the law. As a Master Mason he is affiliated to DeWitt Clinton Lodge, No. 15.

HOWE, LUTHER PROCTOR, of Danby, son of Joseph and Olive (Scott) Howe, was born in Ludlow, Jan. 6, 1821.

Descended from a well-known ancestry, he obtained, despite difficulties which he managed to surmount, a practical education in the schools of Clarendon and Troy Conference Academy of Poultney. Subsequently he taught school and while teaching studied and improved his opportunities. For some time he was engaged in farming in Clarendon and Wallingford, but moved to Mt. Tabor in 1854.

Mr. Howe has served with credit in various official capacities, first as an old-time whig and later as a loyal Republican. His residence in the town has seen him lister, town clerk, constable, collector, selectman and deputy sheriff. He has done good service as town representative in four different sessions, 1856, 1861, 1863, 1864, acting on important committees and finally was deemed worthy of a seat in the state Senate in 1874, where he was a member of the agricultural and general committees.

He is allied both to the order of Free Masons and Odd Fellows.

LUTHER PROCTOR HOWE.

He married at Clarendon, Oct. 23, 1845, Mary Ann, daughter of Ozial H. and Avice (Harrington) Round. To them were born: Addie (Mrs. Joel C. Baker), and Charles Luther. November 2, 1865, he formed a second alliance with Helen Maria, daughter of Judge Austin and Betsey M. Baker. They have one son: Luther Proctor, Jr.

HOWE, MARSHALL OTIS, of Newfane, son of Otis and Sally (Marsh) Howe, was born in Wardsboro, Oct. 4, 1832.

His early education was acquired at the district school, supplemented by a few terms

at the academy. In early life he read several of the standard elementary treatises on law and civil government. He has a general knowledge of the leading branches of the natural sciences, and has made a collection of minerals, grasses, etc. He was agricultural editor of the Vermont Phœnix from 1880 to 1890, and has been a paid writer

MARSHALL OTIS HOWE.

for other publications. An article comparing, according to the census statistics, the agricultural products of Vermont with those of other eastern states and the leading agricultural states of the West, which he contributed to the New York Tribune, showed a surprisingly favorable result for Vermont, and the article was copied and commented upon by nearly all the papers in the state. Mr. Howe has since more fully elaborated the comparative statistics of Vermont production in many newspaper contributions, and in vols. III and XI of the reports of the Vermont Board of Agriculture. He has treated of the "Past and the Present Products of the Soil" in vol. V of the Vermont agricultural reports.

Mr. Howe has been a school superintendent for nine years, and now holds that office in the town of Newfane. He has been for many years statistical correspondent of the department of agriculture for Windham county. He was census enumerator in 1880, and in 1882 he represented Newfane in the Legislature, where he attended strictly to his duties, never but once failing to be present and vote when the yeas and nays were called. In 1890, on recommendation of the Vermont delegation in Congress, he was appointed supervisor of the eleventh census for the district of Vermont. For the past twenty five years Mr Howe's home has been in Newfane.

He was married in 1866 to Gertrude I., daughter of Avery J. and Mary (White) Dexter of Wardsboro. They have five sons: Marshall A., Hermon A., Arthur O., Carlton D., and Clifton D. Marshall A. Howe, the eldest son, is now a member of the faculty of the University of California.

HOWLAND, FRANK GEORGE, of Barre, son of George and Angelina (Buszell) Howland, was born in Boston, Mass., August 27, 1863.

His father's employment was that of farmer and auctioneer and he has been a resident of East Montpelier since April, 1866. He has been the incumbent of several important town offices and was sent to the Legislature in 1882.

FRANK GEORGE HOWLAND.

Frank G. Howland pursued the usual course of instruction in the public schools and then graduated from the Vermont M. E. Seminary at Montpelier, in the class of 1884.

An adherent of the Republican party, he represented the town of Barre in the Legislature of 1892, and served creditably as a member of the committee on banks.

He was united in marriage March 29, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Sidney and Irene A. (Heath) Wells of Barre.

Mr. Howland was elected teller of the National Bank of Barre, Feb. 16, 1885, and two years later was promoted to the position of cashier. He was largely instrumental in securing the charter for the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Co , which commenced business Feb. 27, 1893, and of which institution he is treasurer. He is considered in the community in which he resides as an active, energetic, and efficient man of business; shrewd, intelligent, and honorable in all his transactions.

HUBBARD, GEORGE A., of Guildhall, son of John and Susan D. Hubbard, was born in Guildhall, Sept. 10, 1850.

At the age of seven he removed to Lunenburg to attend the common schools of that place. Here he remained till he was seventeen, at which time he returned to Guildhall and completed his education at the Essex county grammar school.

For many years Mr. Hubbard made his residence at the place of his birth, and for most of that period was employed in farming, but after his marriage he removed to the home of his wife, where he remained until 1892, when his position of county clerk required his immediate presence at the county seat.

He was united in marriage at Lunenburg, Oct. 13, 1871, to Ida M., daughter of Lorenzo and Ann (Woods) Manning of Guildhall. One son was born to them and died in infancy. One daughter, Addie Manning, and an adopted child, Ethel May, are living.

Mr. Hubbard is an active Republican, and has been selectman for five consecutive terms. He has also been town superintendent, and was elected to represent Guildhall in the Legislature of 1890.

He is a quiet, self-respecting man of good moral principles, and gives promise of a long career of usefulness.

He has been a member of the P. of H. at Guildhall.

HUBBARD, LORENZO W., of Lyndon, son of Richard and Loraine (Weeks) Hubbard, was born in Lyndon, Feb. 3, 1841.

He received his education in the common schools of his native town and at Lyndon Academy.

September 1, 1863, he enlisted in Co. M, 11th Regt. Vt. Vols., and on the completion of its organization he was appointed sergeant. Serving in this capacity one year he was made hospital steward of the regiment and served as such until the close of the war.

He then studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated March 1, 1867. In the following April he went to Lunenburg, where he practiced medicine six years; then located permanently at Lyndon.

Dr. Hubbard represented Lyndon at the General Assembly in 1882 and 1886. In each session he was a member of the committee on the insane, and offered in the House the joint resolutions requesting the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate as to the advisability and location of a separate building for the care of the criminal and convict insane, which resulted in the construction of the asylum at Waterbury. In 1883 Dr. Hubbard was made president of the St. Johnsbury board of examining surgeons for pensions, which office he acceptably filled for more than two years.

Dr. Hubbard is a deacon of the Congregational church. He is a practitioner of the regular school and since 1867 has belonged to the White Mountain Medical Society; he is also a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and was one of its license censors two years and has served as treasurer of the Lyndon Republican Club.

He is a member of Crescent Lodge F. & A. M., Lyndonville, and of Chamberlin Post G. A. R., No. 1, of St. Johnsbury. He has taken great interest in the academy and graded schools of Lyndon, serving on the committee for the past twelve years.

Dr. Hubbard was married, Nov. 10, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Bela and Martha (Perry) Halton. Of this union there was issue: Charles Bela, May E. (deceased), and one son who died in infancy.

HUBBELL, MYRON R., of Wolcott, son of Seth and Sylvia (Spaulding) Hubbell, was born in Wolcott, April 6, 1835. His grandfather was the first settler of the town of Wolcott. Coming there in 1789, he endured privations and hardships, carrying his corn on his back twelve miles to mill for several years. Under such conditions he reared a family of seventeen children. Seth, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a life-long resident of the town, and Myron R. was brought up among the usual surroundings of a New England farm.

Completing his education in the common schools, when he arrived at man's estate he went to the Northwest on a tour of observation, but soon returned to the paternal homestead, devoting himself to the care of his parents during their declining years. At their death he sold the farm and removed to the village.

Mr. Hubbell has a decided talent for invention and for twenty years has devoted himself to this pursuit, constructing his own models and patterns, and has obtained in all fifteen patents. He has devoted much

time and thought to improving reversible plows, and is the originator of the theory that the draught attachment of a reversible plow should be adjusted to the right and left furrows, alternately, at each turn of the mouldboard. To accomplish this object he devised and patented the shifting lever clevis now so generally used on reversible plows, and also patented the rod running lengthwise of and swiveled to the beam for the same purpose.

MYRON R. HUBBELL.

It is unnecessary to say more in reference to this matter, as the great value of his improvements in reversible plows are generally and widely known. He has also invented and patented a car-coupler, which those who are conversant with this subject unhesitatingly declare to be far in advance of all others they have ever examined. Mr. Hubbell and W. W. Cate, of Wolcott, are joint inventors in a spiral rotary cylinder for planers, which is now in operation and is doing superior work.

He married, April 2, 1862, Miss Mary, daughter of Ralph and Sybil (Powers) Martin, of Wolcott; their only living child is Ralph M., of Wolcott. Mr. Hubbell has always been attached to the Republican party, but has never cared for or accepted official positions. He is a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., of Wolcott.

HUDSON, SOLOMON S., of East Haven, son of Calvin and Philomelia (Powers) Hudson, was born in Athens, July 22, 1836.

He was an industrious pupil of the public schools, and made the best use of his limited opportunities to obtain an education.

At the early age of nineteen he took to himself a wife, and with this responsibility commenced to clear a farm in the unbroken wilderness, carrying his worldly possessions on his back. In this enterprise he was engaged five years, when he was summoned to the field by the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 10th Regt. Vt. Vols. He remained in the army about three years, most of the time on detached service, and was discharged when the regiment was mustered out. Returning to his farm at the close of the war, he remained there until 1886, when he moved to his present location in East Haven village, and has since been engaged in general trade.

Mr. Hudson has held many responsible positions in town, having been for many years justice of the peace and selectman. He represented East Haven in 1880, and under a Republican administration received the appointment of postmaster, a position which he worthily filled for six years.

In 1855 he married Eunecia L., daughter of Russell and Almira Hosford. She died Jan. 29, 1881. He contracted a second alliance with Lydia Gero, daughter of Holden and Viantha Partlow.

Mr. Hudson has received the first three degrees of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Island Pond Lodge, No. 44. He also belongs to Erastus Buck Post, G. A. R., of that place. He stands prominently forth in the community as a moral, industrious and energetic man of good judgment and ability.

HUMPHREY, CHARLES TIMOTHY ALLEN, of East Burke, son of Timothy and Sabrina (Cushing) Humphrey, was born in St. Johnsbury, Jan. 2, 1822.

His father was one of the early settlers of the town and Mr. Humphrey received only such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. At the age of fourteen he commenced to labor for a livelihood. Four years after he bought his time from his father for $125, chopped cord wood and drove teams from Boston to Portland in order to reimburse his father for the time he had purchased. In 1840 with twenty dollars in his pocket he started for the West. Arriving at Conneaut, Ohio, he remained two or three years in this place, engaging in farming and trading; then removed to Geneva, in the same state, and in 1847 returned to Burke, and finally took up his abode in East Burke, where he employed himself in general trade.

Mr. Humphrey has held many responsible offices. Has been justice of the peace, lister, overseer of the poor, notary public, and town

agent to settle claims. He received the honor of an election by Republican votes to the "war session" Legislature of 1860-'61. In 1877, he was elected associate judge of the Caledonia county court, serving the full term of two years. He has been director of the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Johnsbury, for more than eleven years; has been the administrator for many valuable estates, and has acted as guardian in many cases. He attends and supports the Methodist church of that place.

CHARLES TIMOTHY ALLEN HUMPHREY.

He was united in wedlock Sept. 1, 1841, to Flavilla Pamelia, daughter of Matthew and Resia Cushing, of Burke, who died April 11, 1880. Four children were born to them: Violetta M. (Mrs. Olin Smith, of Springfield, Mass., deceased), Edwin Payson (deceased), Rose Sabrina (deceased), and Celia C. (wife of Dr. Frederick Newell, of Barton).

Judge Humphrey contracted a second alliance Sept. 14, 1880, with Mary L., daughter of Samuel and Emily (Harvey) Prouty, of Burke.

HUMPHREY, JULIUS AUGUSTUS, of East Burke, son of Erastus and Hannah I. (Johnson) Humphrey, was born in that town Nov. 3, 1830.

His father came from Connecticut to East Burke very early in the present century and Mr. Humphrey attended the public schools until seventeen years of age; since that time he has always lived and labored on the farm where he was born and which he purchased in 1889, giving especial attention to the breeding of Devon cattle, and horses of the Wilkes strain of blood. For forty years he has been called upon to discharge the duties of various offices of the town and was sent to the Legislature as the representative of a Republican constituency in 1868, 1869 and 1882, giving his service to the committees on the grand list, highways and bridges, and on public buildings. Being drafted for service in the army he was rejected on account of physical disability. He is a member and for several years has been steward of the M. E. Church in Burke.

Mr. Humphrey married, Feb. 25, 1856, Lucia A., daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie (Miner) Belden, of Burke. Four children have been born to them: Mary Helen (Mrs. Sumner G. Prescott of Lyndon), Frank Erastus, Annie B., and Inez L.

HUNTER, ELLSWORTH M., of Fair Haven, son of Mahlon and Susan Hunter, was born in the town of Hubbardton, April 11, 1862.

ELLSWORTH M. HUNTER.

He received his early educational training in the common schools and afterwards took a course of study at a business college. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Hunter, who had adopted journalism as his profession, was made business manager of the Rutland Daily Review, and in the following year was employed as an editorial writer on the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Telegram, afterwards founding

the Clipper at Fort Ann. He returned to his native state in 1887, and for the last four years has filled the position of editor and manager of the Vermont Record.

He was united in marriage Sept. 5, 1886, to E. Alida, daughter of Lyman and Marie (Broughton) of Fort Ann, N. Y. Of this marriage there have been three children: Gertrude, Anna, and Frances M.

In 1886 Mr. Hunter was elected a member of the Republican county committee of Washington county, N. Y., and with four others composed the executive board of that committee. After his return to Vermont he entered politics and assisted in 1888 in forming several Republican league clubs, and was secretary of the John A. Logan Club at Castleton. Twice he was elected a delegate to the Republican state convention of Vermont. He was a delegate to the press congress of the World's Fair. He was elected justice of the peace for two successive terms, being nominated on the tickets of the Republican, Democratic and Labor parties, the last named of which nominated him for assistant judge in 1890, when his vote was much larger than that of his party.

Mr Hunter is a charter member of Fair Haven Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., of which he is an officer.

HUNTLEY, EBER W., of Duxbury, son of Gilbert and Mary E. (Nash) Huntley, was born in that town, Nov. 11, 1839.

He availed himself of the school training of his native town and then pursued a course of study at the Peoples Academy of Morrisville. He early manifested an aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and soon after his majority commenced working at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and later was a millwright and house builder.

In the fall of 1886 he purchased the mill site in Duxbury, near Waterbury, a wonderful natural water privilege. There he rebuilt the mill and put in a large plant for planing, dressing and matching hard and soft wood lumber, which is sold as a finished product. A large share of his stock is purchased in the neighborhood and thereby the farmers are furnished with a convenient home market for their surplus wood products.

Mr. Huntley was elected by the Republicans of Duxbury to the Legislature of 1882, where he was a member of the committee on corporations. His personal standing in the community has resulted in his being called to the occupancy of many town offices since he was twenty-one, and among these he has been the incumbent of the town clerkship and also town treasurer for more than a score of years.

He has received the degree of the Blue Lodge in the order of Free Masonry, and has twice occupied the chair in the east.

He married, August 26, 1863, Minta F., daughter of Janus and Eurette (Crosby) Crossett, of Duxbury. One child is issue of this union: Mertie E.

HUSE, HIRAM AUGUSTUS, of Montpelier, son of Hiram Sylvester and Emily Morgan (Blodgett) Huse, was born at Randolph, Jan. 17, 1843.

His parents moved to Wisconsin in 1845 and that was his home till 1868. In the West he went to school at the red schoolhouse, at Willard Seminary in Watertown, Wis., and at Dixon, Ill., and taught district school several terms. In 1860 he went to Randolph where he fitted for college (in part under Edward Conant), at the Orange county grammar school, and also taught district school again, and in 1871-'72 was Mr. Conant's assistant in the State Normal School.

HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE.

He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1865, and from the Albany Law School (of which Amos Dean, formerly of Barnard, was then the head) in 1867, and was admitted to the New York bar in Albany. After a year at his home in Wisconsin, he moved to Vermont, where he was admitted to the Vermont bar in Orange county, June term, 1869.

While in college he enlisted August 19, 1862, at Randolph and served as a private in Co. F, 12th Vt. Vols., till the regiment was mustered out July 14, 1863.

He moved to Montpelier in 1872, beginning the practice of law, and for some ten years served as editorial writer on the Green Mountain Freeman.

He has been state librarian since 1873, represented Montpelier in the Legislature of 1878, and was elected state's attorney in 1882.

January 1, 1883, a law partnership was formed by Clarence H. Pitkin and himself under the firm name of Pitkin & Huse, which continued seven years. At the close of William P. Dillingham's term as Governor in October, 1890, the partnership of Dillingham & Huse was formed, and by the admission of Fred A. Howland in 1892, the firm is now Dillingham, Huse & Howland.

Mr. Huse married at Randolph, Jan. 30, 1872, Harriet Olivia, daughter of Melzar and Eunice Harriet (Smith) Woodbury. They have two children: Harriet Emily, and Ray Woodbury.

Mr. Huse's mother died at his home in Montpelier, May 29, 1890, and his father now resides with him.

He is a comrade of Brooks Post, G. A. R., and a member of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

HUTCHINSON, JAMES, of West Randolph, son of James and Sophia (Brown) Hutchinson, was born in Randolph, Jan. 1, 1826. The grandfather, John Hutchinson, was one of the earliest settlers of Braintree. Noted for his industry and honesty, he was much in public life and represented the town in the Legislature for seventeen years, while his father, James, was an enterprising and prosperous farmer, enjoying the confidence and respect of the neighboring community.

The education of the subject of the present sketch was obtained first in the district and then in a private school in West Randolph, and after this course of instruction he was engaged in teaching for three consecutive winters.

November 2, 1847, Mr. Hutchinson was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Abby B., daughter of Elijah and Patience (Neff) Flint, of Braintree (who died May 4, 1879).

He settled upon the old homestead in Braintree, where he lived till 1869, when he moved to West Randolph. While in the former place he filled many town offices and was elected delegate to the state Constitutional Convention in 1856. For two years, 1864 to 1866, he was associate judge of the county.

Judge Hutchinson was elected state senator in 1868, and also in the following year, while in 1870 he received the appointment of county commissioner, and was in 1872 chosen a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia. He was appointed postmaster at West Randolph in 1872, which office he held till 1887. With a few others, Judge Hutchinson petitioned the Legislature of 1889 for a charter for a savings bank in West Randolph, and on the organization of the institution, he was elected its

JAMES HUTCHINSON.

president, a position in which he continues to the present time.

Among the earliest founders of the Republican party, he was always an active worker in its behalf, and even previous to its existence, in the days of anti-slavery agitation, he was an enthusiastic disciple of Garrison and Phillips, ever extending a hearty welcome to all who were interested in the cause of abolition. For five years he filled the office of vice-president for Vermont of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. During the troubles in Kansas, Judge Hutchinson was connected with the Emigrant Aid Society, and in the company of the state agent visited several places in the state to raise men and money to aid in freeing Kansas from the trammels of the slave-holders, and at one time he himself accompanied an expedition for this purpose. He has held leading positions in the temperance societies of Vermont and has always been a devoted adherent of the cause, strongly advocating the law of prohibition.

IDE, HENRY CLAY, of St. Johnsbury, son of Jacob and Lodaska (Knights) Ide, was born in Barnet Sept. 18, 1844.

He conducted his preparatory studies at the St. Johnsbury Academy and then entered Dartmouth College from which he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1866.

He was principal of St. Johnsbury Academy from the time of his graduation until the summer of 1868, when he was appointed head master of the high school of Arlington, Mass., which position he filled till the autumn of 1869, when he read law with the late Judge B. H. Steele of St. Johnsbury till December, 1870, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately began to practice in St. Johnsbury and in 1873 formed a partnership with Hon. H. C. Belden which continued till 1884, when the firm of Ide & Stafford was formed, which in 1890 was changed to that of Ide & Quimby. This last partnership was dissolved in 1892 and since then Mr. Ide has practiced alone. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. During this period Mr. Ide was engaged in much of the most important litigation in Northern Vermont, and stood in the front rank of his profession.

He was united in wedlock, Oct. 26, 1871, to Mary M., daughter of Joseph and Sophia Matcher, of Stoughton, Mass., who passed from life April 13, 1892. Of this marriage four children were born: Adelaide M., Annie L., Harry J. (deceased), and Mary M.

Mr. Ide has been honored with many offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens. For three years he was state's attorney for Caledonia county and was twice sent to the state Senate, in which he served on several important committees. He was prominent in carrying through measures securing the property rights of married women, simplifying legal procedure, etc. In 1884 he presided at the Republican state convention, and was chosen delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1888 where he served on the committee on credentials.

Mr. Ide was appointed by President Harrison a commissioner on behalf of the United States to act with others appointed by England and Germany to settle the disputes in Samoa. Chosen by that commission as its chairman, he rendered important service in organizing, formulating and carrying on its work. In November, 1891, he resigned this appointment on account of sickness in his family, returning to this country with expressions of regret from the King of Samoa, his associates, and all other officials with whom he had come in contact in the course of his official duties. On his return he also received from the president a letter of thanks for his efficient and valuable services as commissioner.

He has been for years a director of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, the Passumpsic Savings Bank—one of the largest institutions in the state—the Tredegar National Bank of Jacksonville, Ala., and in various manufacturing and railroad corporations, all of which trusts he has carefully and honorably fulfilled.

In 1893 he was appointed chief justice of Samoa, and on the 6th of October left St. Johnsbury and on the 20th of that month sailed from San Francisco to enter upon his new and most important duties in those distant islands of the South Pacific.

---

JACKMAN, A. M., of Barre, son of Abel and Dorothy (True) Jackman, was born in Corinth, March 2, 1813. His father came from Salisbury, Mass., and was one of the early settlers of Corinth.

The son, left an orphan at an early age, went to Barre and learned the trade of a wool carder and cloth dresser. His opportunities for education were limited to the common schools of Corinth and a few terms at the Barre district schools.

Working with untiring industry and living prudently, laying up and not squandering the liberal wages he received, he was enabled in 1836 to hire and three years after to purchase the mill in which he was employed, and he conducted the business until the factory was destroyed by fire in 1853. In February, 1856, Mr. Jackman bought an estate in Barre. Much of this he has sold, and this portion of the property is now occupied by the thriving village of Barre. When he commenced his business everyone, with perhaps the exception of the doctor, lawyer, and clergyman, wore homespun, the product of the family loom, woven and fashioned in the home circle, and there was but one cloth manufactory in the state, that of Governor Paine of Northfield, the only product of whose mills was exclusively indigo blue broadcloth. Mr. Jackman has lived to see an entire change in the population of the town of Barre, and he is the only one that remains of the bygone generation of Barre village.

He took to wife, April 11, 1837, Christina, daughter of David and Delia (French) French. Their union was blesssd with four

sons and one daughter: Orvis French (a soldier of the Union, deceased in 1885), John, George W., Eveline (Mrs. F. H. Roberts), and Charles Edgar (deceased). Mrs. Jackman departed this life in 1885.

A. M JACKMAN.

Mr. Jackman has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in town and county affairs. For twenty-five years he was sheriff or deputy sheriff, and also justice of the peace. He was strongly in favor of a resolute prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and one of his sons lost an arm in the service. Mr. Jackman carries the cares and labors of his four score years bravely, with form still erect and his mental faculties unimpaired.

JACKMAN, HENRY A., of East Corinth, son of Winthrop T. and Mary (Elkins) Jackman, was born in Barre, Feb. 18, 1829.

His mother died when he was four years old and for two years he resided with an aunt, then he was compelled to push his own way, working on a farm till he was twenty-one and obtaining such instruction as the winter terms of the district school afforded. After attaining his majority he went to Boston where he remained nine years engaged in teaming.

At the commencement of the civil war Mr. Jackman enlisted in the 2d Mass. Light Battery. This battery was first stationed at Baltimore and afterwards sent to Fortress Monroe and witnessed the naval contest between the Monitor and Merrimac. Soon after he accompanied the command to Ship Island and New Orleans in General Butler's expedition. He was present at the first attempt of Farragut to capture Vicksburg, and afterwards participated in almost all the battles and hostile expeditions in the depart- of the Gulf including the successful attack upon Mobile. When his term of service expired he promptly and patriotically re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and with his command marched from Mobile to Montgomery and thence to Vicksburg, where he remained till honorably discharged in August, 1865, after more than four years of active and continuous service, during the latter part of which he acted as quartermaster-sergeant.

Soon after his discharge he came to East Corinth, and, in company with his brother, purchased and carried on the grist mill in that place for four years. In 1876 he moved to Topsham and engaged in the manufacture of bobbins and spools and to this end he has just erected a plant that promises much for the future prosperity of the community.

Mr. Jackman was married at Bradford in October, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy (Crown) Rowland, and four children have been born to them: Alfred C., Winthrop T., Henry A., Jr., and Mary E.

He is an ardent Republican, a man of few words, but prompt, decided and resolute in action and with a persistence that in the end is bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has always avoided rather than sought office, as the demands of his business are imperative. For several years, however, he served as selectman and represented Topsham in the House in 1876. He is a member of the G. A. R. and for two years served as commander of Ransom Post, No. 7, of East Corinth.

JAMES, JOHN A., of Middlebury, son of Samuel and Susan (Payne) James, was born in Weybridge, April 7, 1853.

Descended from a family of undoubted worth and respectability, he received his earlier education in the schools of Weybridge and afterwards studied at the high school of Middlebury.

His chief occupation has ever been that of a farmer and he resides on the old homestead which has been in the possession of the James family since 1788. Here he has steadily pursued his calling and like many farmers of his county gave much attention to sheep breeding, but in recent years he has devoted more effort to the dairy, and breeding of fine horses. His property yields him fine returns and he is one of those who find farming remunerative.

Mr. James is a Republican and he has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with more offices than he cared to accept. He

was chosen representative of the town of Weybridge in 1890 and served on the committee on agriculture. While in the House he was an intelligent and conservative member.

He was married in Weybridge, April 15, 1874, to Orpha, daughter of Philo and Eliza (Landon) Jewett. Four children have blessed their union: Grace E., Emma C., J. Perry (died in youth), and Samuel E.

JOHN A. JAMES.

Mr. James is a member and liberal supporter of the Congregational church of his town, to which the James family has ever been attached. He is esteemed a true and hearty supporter of the principles he professes, and all who know him predict for him a useful and honorable career in his county and the state.

JANES, ARTHUR LEE, of Middlebury, son of Charles W. and Mina (Anderson) Janes, was born in Montgomery, August 22, 1867.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Albans, where he fitted for college. After a course of hard and unremitting study he entered the University of Vermont, following the classical course in that institution. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Janes changed the scene of his labors to Boston University, from which he graduated in 1889. During the time that he was thus employed in completing his education, he had at intervals engaged in teaching with much success, and on graduation determined to follow that profession. He was made successively the principal of the graded and high schools of Northfield and of Middlebury. His popularity and success in these positions, and his superior qualities as scholar and instructor, attracted the attention of the college authorities and his services were engaged as professor of Latin and French in Middlebury college, and he has occupied that chair since 1891.

While at the University of Vermont, Professor Janes was an active and prominent member of the local Delta Psi society, and in Boston joined the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, of which he has ever been an active and loyal member.

He is a member of the Congregational church and has been actively connected with local county and state Christian Endeavor societies, energetically furthering their work and usefulness and holding their highest offices. Though one of the youngest professors in the state he has won the respect of all who have come into contact with him, and has gained a wide reputation in social and educational circles.

JENNE, JAMES NATHANIEL, of St. Albans, son of John Gilbert and Charlotte (Wordworth) Jenne, was born in Berkshire, Dec. 21, 1859.

JAMES NATHANIEL JENNE.

Having received his preparatory education at the Enosburg Falls graded schools, he entered the medical department of the U. V. M. and graduated therefrom in 1881.

He afterward attended for four years the regular courses of the Post Graduate Medical School of New York, from which he took a diploma in 1890.

Dr. Jenne began the practice of medicine at Georgia, remaining there until 1887, when he established himself at St. Albans, and at once attained a high standing in his profession, and won an enviable reputation as a skillful surgeon. Elected a member of the Franklin County Society, Clinical Society of New York, American Medical Association, and the Vermont State Medical Society, he was made president of the latter in 1890. Previous to this date he was a member of its board of censors, and he has been a delegate on several occasions to the societies of other states, and to the American Medical Association. In 1890 he was chosen a member of the board of consulting surgeons of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, to which position he has been elected annually since that time. In 1892 was invited to fill the chair of adjunct professor of materia medica in the medical department of the U. V. M., and in 1893 to the chair of materia medica.

In 1889 Dr. Jenne was commissioned assistant surgeon 1st Regt. V. N. G., and the following year was promoted to the office of surgeon, which was subsequently followed by his advancement to the position of brigade surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which office he now holds.

He is a member of the A. O. F. of A., and of the Masonic fraternity; in the latter organization he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Champlain Chapter, and Lafayette Cammandery.

Dr. Jenne was united in marriage in September, 1883, to Abbie, daughter of Hiram and Miranda (Gilmore) Cushman.

JENNINGS, CYRUS, of Hortonville, son of Justin and Harriet (Hill) Jennings, was born in Hubbardton, Feb. 23, 1838.

Having received his education in the common schools he adopted farming as his profession, in which pursuit he has been vigorously engaged to the present time.

Strongly Democratic in his political faith, he has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to such an extent that they have seen fit to entrust him with the offices of selectman and lister. In 1876 he was called upon to represent his native town in the General Assembly, which honor was supplemented by an election to the Senate in 1890.

Mr. Jennings was united in marriage, Nov. 13, 1861, to Alice E., daughter of N. H. Eddy. Four sons have blessed this union: William A., Edward J., Elmer E., and Joseph S.

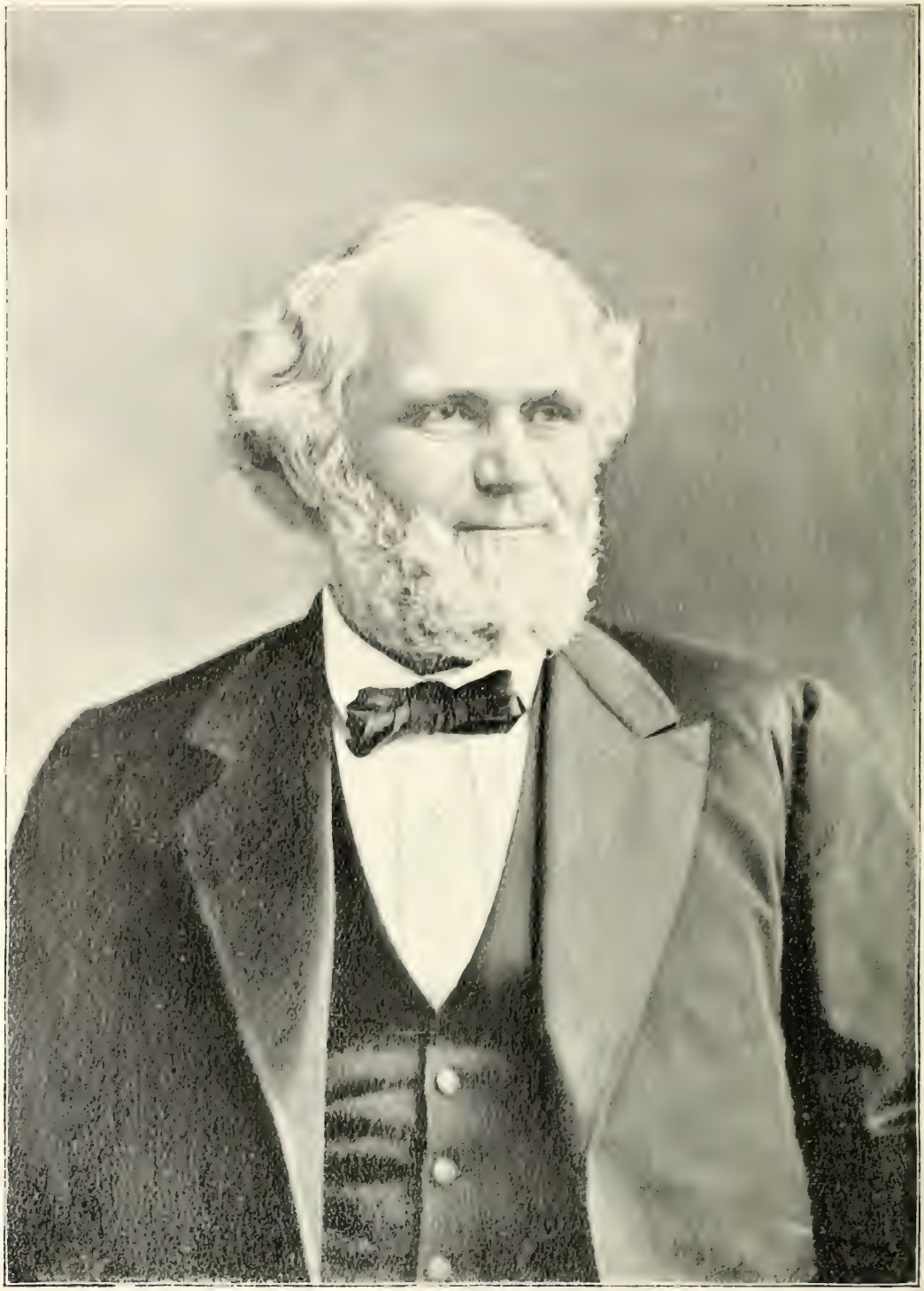
JENNINGS, REV. ISAAC, late of Bennington Centre, son of Isaac and Anne Beach Jennings, was born in Trumbull, Conn., July 24, 1816.

While yet a lad he removed to Derby of that state and there his early days were passed. Having obtained his preparatory education in accordance with the admirable New England system in the common school and preparatory academy he graduated from Yale College in the famous class of 1837, which numbered among its numbers such prominent men as Hon. William M. Evarts of New York, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Hon. Edwards Pierpont, Samuel J. Tilden and others, and the thoroughness of his mental training was apparent in all his after life.

Fresh from collegiate honors, he commenced the active career of life as the principal of a school in Washington, Conn., in 1837-'38, but transferred the scene of his labors to New Haven, where he took charge of the Hopkins grammar school, and numbered among his pupils Dr. Timothy Dwight, afterward president of his alma mater, but he soon abandoned the profession of a teacher to study for the Christian ministry, pursuing a course of theology at New Haven, Conn., and subsequently at Andover, Mass. From the theological seminary of the latter place he graduated in 1842. Though earnest in church work, he never lost his interest in schools, a fact fully substantiated by his connection with those of Akron, O., where he commenced his ministry, becoming pastor of the Second Congregational Church of that city June 14, 1843. There he labored with untiring zeal to carry out measures of reform in their then defective school system, and his energetic efforts were rewarded, for he inaugurated there the system of graded schools, now so common throughout the country. To such an extent did he leave his impress upon the interests of education in that section that he has been justly styled in the annual reports of the board of education, "The Father of our Public Schools."

February 17, 1847, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Matthias and Sophia (Loomis) Day of Mansfield, Ohio. They had nine children: Isaac, Jr., Walter Loomis (deceased), Sophia Day (deceased), Frederic Beach, Matthias Day (deceased), Charles Green Rockwood, Robert Gould, Philip Burton, and William Bigelow.

After a successful pastorate at Stamford, Conn., commencing in 1847, Mr. Jennings removed to Bennington, where he was installed over the First Church of Christ, Bennington Centre, Sept. 21, 1853, and here the remainder of his useful and Christian life was passed. For over thirty-four



Isaac Allen Jr.

years he presided over his flock—a typical "New England hill-side parish," as he himself quaintly termed it. With repeated opportunities to go to larger fields, and with prospects of larger financial gain, Mr. Jennings steadily refused to leave his people in historic Bennington, preferring to live and die among them. In 1859 he made a European tour and returned with fresh vigor and enlarged powers for his life work.

Of his published writings the "Memorials of a Century" is probably the best known, and will go down to posterity as a history of Bennington and the old First Church. One of the most remarkable pulpit efforts of Mr. Jennings was his centennial discourse delivered in the old church on its one hundredth anniversary in 1863, which will long be remembered by those who were privileged to listen to it. Ever zealous and active in all matters pertaining to the welfare and credit of the town from the inception of the enterprise he took great interest and an influential part in the erection of the Bennington battle monument. He was an active member and vice president of the association, and a member and secretary of the board of directors, while his last public utterance pronounced the benediction which closed the ceremony on laying the corner stone of the monument. A model pastor, faithful and beloved to an eminent degree, a public-spirited citizen, an enthusiastic promoter of good works, his useful and Christian life was brought to a close August 25, 1887.

JENNINGS, FREDERIC B., son of Rev. Isaac and Sophia Day Jennings, was born in Bennington Centre, August 6, 1853.

After completing the preparatory course he entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1872 with high honors. He subsequently studied law at the Harvard Law School, taking his degree therefrom in 1874, and from the University Law School in New York City in 1875 with honors.

Mr. Jennings entered the office of William M. Evarts in New York City in 1874, where he remained in successful practice several years, after which he established his present law firm of Jennings & Russell, 30 Broad street, New York City.

While his time and energies have been chiefly devoted to his law practice, many other business interests have shared his attention. Mr. Jennings is the vice-president of the American Trading Company, a large and prosperous concern engaged in business with China, Japan and London. He is also vice-president of the Bennington & Rutland Railroad Co., and of the First National Bank of North Bennington. He is a trustee of the Free Library Hall at Bennington, as well as a trustee of public schools in the city of New York, and a director or trustee in several other business enterprises in New York.

FREDERIC B. JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings married, July 27, 1880, Laura Hall, daughter of Trenor W. and Laura V. D. S. Park, and a granddaughter of the late Governor Hiland Hall. Their children are: Percy Hall, Elizabeth, and Frederic B., Jr.

JOHNSON, LEONARD, of Pawlet, son of James and Ruth (Williams) Johnson, was born at Pawlet, Nov. 28, 1828.

Having received the usual educational advantages of the common schools, he was a tiller of the soil till he arrived at his majority, when his active disposition making him desire a change, he entered the employment of the R. & W. R. R. Co. as station agent, and has continued in this occupation for forty years.

During the late civil war he acted as recruiting officer and assistant provost marshal.

In 1852 he became a member of the order of Odd Fellows, joining Hopkins Lodge, Hartford, N. Y., and he has been a Free and Accepted Mason for thirty-five years.

Mr. Johnson was married at Pawlet, Feb. 26, 1857, to Harriet, daughter of Harry and Harriet Viets. Of this union were born three children: Wayland, R. G. M., and Anna A. As his second wife he wedded Ellen, daughter of Charles and Julia Wright, of Hartford, N. Y.

In his political career he has been repeatedly elected selectman, and has been justice of the peace in Pawlet for thirty eight years. Twice has he represented his native town in the state Legislature, and been deemed worthy of filling the responsibile position of senator from Rutland county for two successive terms. In all these positions he has never failed to merit the confidence reposed in him by those through whose instrumentality he has been called to office.

JOHNSON, RUSSELL THAYER, of West Concord, son of Ransel and Sally (Farmer) Johnson, was born in Newark, April 4, 1841.

RUSSELL THAYER JOHNSON.

The public schools furnished him with his early educational training and he fitted for college in the Charlestown (P. Q.) Academy, after which he studied medicine with Dr. Charles S. Cahoon of Lyndon, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1867.

Dr. Johnson began the practice of medicine in Stanstead, Canada, and in 1869 he removed to Concord, and since that time has had an extensive practive not only in that, but also in adjoining towns. In 1862 he enlisted in the 11th Regt. Vt. Vols., and served nearly three years, most of the time in the medical department of the Sixth Army Corps and since 1872 has been examining surgeon for pensions.

He is a Republican, and was member from Concord in the Legislature of 1884. In 1886 he was vice president of the Vermont State Medical Society. For nine years he has been supervisor of the insane. He has been honored with several town offices, and at present is town treasurer.

He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow and is also a member of the G. A. R., having held several important offices in the department of Vermont.

Dr. Johnson was married, March 29, 1869, to Asenath A., daughter of Samuel and Almira (Currier) Weeks of Wheelock.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, of Woodstock, son of Eliakim and Harrie A. (Collamer) Johnson, was born in Woodstock, June 26, 1841.

He received his preparatory education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and entered Dartmouth College from which he graduated in the class of 1862.

He studied law with Gov. P. T. Washburn and Hon. Charles P. Marsh of the firm of Washburn & Marsh, and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county at the May term, 1865. He has from that time on

WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON.

been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Woodstock. A noticeable thing in his legal work is the large number of cases referred to him for decision, and for findings of fact, more perhaps than to any other lawyer in the state. Mr. Johnson

is the grandson of the late Hon. Jacob Collamer.

He has proved his business capacity, and is a director in the Woodstock National Bank, the Woodstock Hotel Co., and the Aqueduct Co.

He has been always attached to the principles of the Republican party, and was elected to the state Senate in 1888. From 1872 to 1874 he was state's attorney for Windsor county.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, August 20, 1866, at Woodstock, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philo and Elizabeth M. (Fitch) Hatch. Of this union there is one child : Margaret L.

JONES, EDWIN KENT, of South Northfield, son of Daniel and Rhoda (Pratt) Jones, was born in the town of Randolph, June 4, 1828. He was the youngest of a family of five children, and his mother dying when he was an infant, he found a good home in the household of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kent, of Warren, in the schools of which place he received his education.

EDWIN KENT JONES.

He removed to Northfield when he was twenty years of age and became a house carpenter. He erected the first academy and a large number of dwelling houses in Northfield during the thriving and prosperous times that followed the advent of the railroad. In 1860 he went to South Northfield to settle the estate of his brother-in-law, George S. Edson, and soon after formed a partnership with his uncle, engaging in trade and at the same time giving some attention to lumbering and the manufacture of chairs. By his various enterprises he has added materially to the prosperity and welfare of the village.

Mr. Jones is a Republican in his political preferences, has served the town in various capacities, as justice, selectman and as town representative in 1866 and 1867. He is the author of the militia law which is the basis of the present system. In 1882 and 1884 he was elected senator from Washington county. He has been prominently connected with the Dog River Valley Fair Association as its treasurer and president.

He is a member of the DeWitt Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M.

He was married Dec. 30, 1852, to Harriet E., daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Gardner) Dodge, of Northfield. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living : Fred A., Susie E. (deceased), Minnie A. (Mrs. E. H. Prince of Chicago), and Jessie A.

JONES, HENRY R., of Benson, son of Henry and Lodema (Crawford) Jones, was born in Shoreham, Dec. 11, 1822.

He received his early instruction in the public schools of Shoreham and Newton Academy and afterward as a student at Burr Seminary in Manchester, from which he graduated in 1844. After teaching a private school for one year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joel Rice of Bridport. He attended his first course of lectures at the medical college in Castleton, continuing his studies with Dr. Joseph Perkins, professor of obstetrics and materia medica in that institution, and graduated in the fall of 1849. The following year he commenced his professional labors in New Haven, but left to attend a post graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Devoting several months to hospital practice and attending lectures, he returned to Vermont and settled at Benson, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In educational matters he has taken great interest and was for a long time town superintendent of schools. Dr. Jones has always voted the Republican ticket, both national and state, up to the time of President Cleveland's nomination in 1884 ; since then he has been independent in his political views.

In the winter of 1863 he was appointed by Governor Holbrook one of the board for the county of Rutland to examine those liable to military duty with a view to selecting the fittest subjects to choose from in case of a draft. He represented Benson in the House in the years 1868 and '69, serving each session on the committee on education, and

contributed largely to obtaining a special charter for a railroad from Fair Haven or Whitehall to some point on Lake Champlain.

Early in its history he became a member of the State Medical Society. In 1884 he was chosen delegate to the American Medical Association and to the Burlington Medical

HENRY R. JONES.

College at its annual examination of students preparatory to graduation. In the organization of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society he took an active part and was early elected its president.

He was united in marriage at Benson, May 18, 1853, to Louise R., daughter of Hon. Isaac and Louise C. (Chase) Norton. Five children have been the fruit of this union, three of whom still survive: Emma S., Henry R., Jr., M. D., and Charles N.

JONES, ROLLIN J., of West Cornwall, son of Arnzi and Hepzibath (Harvey) Jones, was born in Cornwall, Nov. 12, 1819. His mother was a relative of James Hervey, M. A., one of the most popular English authors of the eighteenth century. His father was a great-grandson of Benjamin Jones, who was an officer in the English army. His progenitors came to America in the early settlement of the country.

He received his early education at the common schools in Cornwall, and afterward went to Hinesburgh Academy and from thence to the high school at Saco, Me.

He owns one of the most productive farms in the state, and he has followed agricultural pursuits chiefly for many years, cultivating the estate which has been in the family for over a century. He formerly made a specialty of breeding Durham cattle and Merino sheep, but of late years has devoted his attention more especially to sheep and horses. Mr. Jones and S. S. Rockwell originated the business of exporting improved sheep, sending away the first lot in 1843. This enterprise first extended to the Mississippi river, and in 1860 to the Pacific coast. He made many trips west before any railroads were built in that section, and remained on that coast five years, having his horses and sheep shipped to him, his headquarters being at San Francisco.

Mr. Jones was formerly a whig, and became a Republican when that party was formed. He has been elected four times to the House of Representatives from his town,

ROLLIN J. JONES.

in 1849, 1850, 1867, and 1868, and three times to the Senate, in 1853, 1854, and 1869. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857. In 1870 he accepted the collectorship of internal revenue for the first congressional district under President Grant, at the same time refusing to have his name considered for the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the state. He was a popular candidate, having never been beaten in convention or at the polls, and has declined being a candidate for many important offices that seemed easily within his reach. He retired from politics early in life, peferring to

devote his time to the management of his estate.

Mr. Jones has been a member of the Baptist church since 1840. He is one of the board of managers of the state Baptist convention for helping destitute churches and one of the board of managers of the Baptist State Historical Society. He has also held for many years the position of a trustee of Saxton's River Academy.

He was married in Hinesburgh, on Sept. 15, 1842, to Flora, daughter of Sarah and Austin Beecher. From this union two daughters were born: Martha Grace, and Alice May, both of whom died in youth.

Mr. Jones has been a liberal contributor to the Sheldon Museum of Middlebury. He is a man of literary tastes, quiet and unassuming in his manner, yet withal possesses an extended acquaintance and is largely influential in the state.

JONES, WALTER ALONZO, late of Waitsfield, son of Hiram and Laura (Carpenter) Jones, was born in Waitsfield, July 27, 1840. His father, Hiram Jones, was prominent in town and county affairs.

WALTER ALONZO JONES.

The boyhood and youth of Mr. Jones were spent upon his father's farm, and he received his primary education in the public schools, after which he fitted for college at Barre Academy. In the fall of 1861 he entered the University of Vermont, but was obliged to leave in his sophomore year on account of ill-health. He was graduated from the medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1865, and practiced his profession for a short time at Fabius, N. Y., and afterwards in his native town. In 1868 he, with others, bought the somewhat extensive mercantile business of his uncle, and this soon after came into his hands exclusively, for which reason he relinquished the practice of his profession and devoted himself to business pursuits.

Dr. Jones was actively identified with town affairs, especially interesting himself in educational progress, and to him more than any other is due the great improvement and enviable reputation of the schools of Waitsfield. He represented his town in 1880 and 1882, serving each term as chairman of the grand list committee. His well demonstrated capacity for affairs, the high esteem in which he was held, easily gave him the nomination to the state Senate in 1888. This was his last public service.

Dr. Jones was a leading and consistent member of the Congregational church and had its interests always at heart. For fourteen years he acted as superintendent of the Sunday school.

He married, at Waitsfield, Nov. 17, 1869, Elvira, daughter of Jedediah and Naomi (Joslin) Bushnell, and of this union there were born two sons: Matt B., and Walter E. Dr. Jones died Feb. 9, 1892, not before the people of Washington county, and indeed of the state of Vermont, had learned and appreciated his worth, so that they sorrowed for the loss of a good man, a valuable citizen, a wise counsellor, and a trusted friend.

JONES, WALTER FRANK, of West Dover, son of William H. and Diana (Allis) Jones, was born in Dover, April 7, 1840.

His educational advantages were obtained in the common schools of Dover and at Wilmington high school, from which he graduated in 1860. After the completion of his studies he entered his father's store as clerk, in which he remained for some years, and then took charge of the hotel in West Wardsboro. Remaining there a year, he again returned to his native town and entered into partnership with his father to do a general merchandise trade, which connection lasted seven years.

Mr. Jones was married, April 23, 1862, to Miss Annette, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Rice) Snow, of Somerset. Of this union are two children: Orrin H., and H. Jennie. Mrs. Jones died Dec. 16, 1881. He was united to Martha A., daughter of Wells P. and Mary Ann (Bowker) Allis, who died Dec. 29, 1892, leaving one child: Martha A.

Mr. Jones held the office of postmaster for ten years, being appointed under President Lincoln in 1861, and from time to time has

filled nearly every one of the town offices; for ten years he was town clerk and treas-

WALTER FRANK JONES.

urer. He was elected to the General Assembly from Dover in 1888, an honor which he again received in 1892.

JOYCE, CHARLES H., of Rutland, son of Charles and Martha E. (Grist) Joyce, was born in Wherwell, England, Jan. 30, 1830.

He came to this country with his parents in 1836, and settled in Waitsfield. He worked on a farm and attended the district school, winters, until he was eighteen years old, when he left the farm and completed his education at the Waitsfield and Northfield Academies and at Newbury Seminary.

He was a page in the Vermont House of Representatives three sessions, assistant librarian one year, and librarian one year. He taught school several terms, at the same time pursuing his legal studies under Hon. F. F. Merrill of Montpelier, and the late Col. F. V. Randall of Northfield. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county at the September term, 1852, and commenced the practice of law at Northfield in December, 1855. In September, 1856, he was elected state's attorney of Washington county, and re-elected in 1857. During the last year of service as state's attorney he greatly distinguished himself in the prosecution and conviction of one Ariel Martin, for the murder of two men in Calais. Hon. James Barrett presided at the trial and Martin was defended by Paul Dillingham and Luther L. Durant.

In June, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks major of the 2nd Regt. Vt. Vols. Infantry, the first three years' regiment to leave the state, and in June following he was promoted by Governor Holbrook to lieutenant colonel in the same regiment. He fought gallantly with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run; at Lees Mills; at Williamsburgh; at Golden's Farm; at Savage Station; at White Oak Swamp; at the second Bull Run; and at Fredericksburg. In several of these battles he was specially mentioned by his superior officers for gallant conduct upon the field. In January, 1863, he was compelled to resign his commission on account of a severe disability contracted during the campaign of 1861.

On his retirement from the army Colonel Joyce removed to Rutland and resumed the practice of his profession. At the March

CHARLES H. JOYCE.

term, 1869, of the Rutland county court, the case of State against Ziba, Fred and Horace Plumley for the murder of one John Gilman was tried; Colonel Joyce had charge of the defence, and his argument for the respondents attracted wide attention and placed him at once in the front rank of jury advocates in this state. In 1874 he was engaged to assist the state's attorney in the prosecution of John P. Fair for the murder of one Anne Frieze at Rutland under the most horrible circumstances. The case attracted wide attention and it was said by the daily

press of the day that Colonel Joyce's closing argument was a masterly effort and highly appreciated by the bar and the vast audience present at the trial. But probably the greatest effort ever made by him and the most splendid victory he ever achieved at the bar, was in the celebrated case of Calvin S. Inman of Poultney, tried for the shooting of Patrick Sennott, at the September term of Rutland county court, 1889, and acquitted. The colonel made the closing argument for the defence and during its delivery the large court room was packed with people from all parts of the county. A death-like stillness was preserved by the vast audience until he closed, when the deep murmur of applause showed the effect produced by the fiery and eloquent words of the advocate. The Rutland Daily Herald speaking of the argument said: "Colonel Joyce was eloquent and impressive. It was the effort of his life. He was inspiring; he was pathetic; and with the magical witchery of a silver tongue he painted a portrait so touching, so saddening that at times there was scarcely a dry eye in the audience. Again in characterizing the affray, and that which led up to it, he gave full reign to his terrible power of denunciation."

In 1869 he was elected a member of the state House of Representatives from the town of Rutland, and in 1870 was again elected for two years, during which time he was speaker of the House. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the first congressional district, and re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880. Colonel Joyce took an active part during his eight years service in the national House of Representatives, in the discussion of most of the important questions which came before Congress. In 1876 he made speeches on the death of Vice-President Wilson; on the presentation of the statue of Ethan Allen; on early resumption of specific payments; on the centennial celebration of the American independence; in 1878 on the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver; on the election of President and Vice-President; on the tariff; on an amendment to the Mexican war pension bill, to exclude rebels from the pension roll; in 1879, on the policy of the Democrats in forcing an extra session of Congress by failing to pass the regular appropriation bills; in 1880, on commercial reciprocity between this country and Canada; on the alcoholic liquor tariff; and in 1882, on Chinese immigration; on the apportionment of representatives to the national Congress; and on the policy of the government in relation to pensions. Many of these speeches attracted the attention not only of the people of Vermont, but of the whole country and were widely circulated.

In politics Colonel Joyce has always been an earnest, thorough-going Republican, and has in every presidential campaign since 1852 done effective work upon the stump for his party, not only in Vermont, but in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana and New York.

He has long been ranked among the leading platform orators in the country; a fine voice, an earnest, impressive manner, a thorough knowledge of his subject, and a firm conviction of the truth of what he utters, are among the elements which make him one of the most eloquent and effective speakers before a popular audience in this country.

During all the years of his busy and laborious life, in his profession and in Congress, he has found time to respond to all the numerous calls made upon him for the 4th of July orations, addresses at agricultural fairs, Memorial Day addresses, and lectures upon a great variety of subjects. He has always been a close and thorough student and a keen and interested observer of men and things. His favorite books outside of the law, are the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Scott's works and Dickens', while history, biography, political economy and general literature make up the catalogue. The esteem in which Colonel Joyce has always been held by the people of his adopted state is fully shown by the positions of trust and honor to which they have so often called him.

He was married, Feb. 21, 1853, to Rouene Morris, daughter of Gurdon and Laura (Scott) Randall, of Northfield. Of this union there are now living one son and one daughter. The son, Charles Pitt F., graduated at Princeton in 1887 and at Dartmouth Medical College in 1892. The daughter, Inez Rouene (educated at Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., and Temple Grove, Saratogo, N. Y.), was married, March, 1877, at Washington, D. C., to Theron C. Crawford of Michigan.

JUDEVINE, HARVEY, of West Concord, son of Cornelius and Lucy (Wetherbee) Judevine, was born in Concord, March 28, 1820. The name of Judevine has been prominent in the annals of the town of Concord for almost a century. Cornelius Judevine came thither in 1805, was the first merchant who settled there, and had a large and prosperous trade, yet he found some leisure to attend to public affairs, for he represented the town in the state Legislature twice. The maternal grandfather of Harvey, Capt. Samuel Wetherbee, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and married Susannah Johnson, who with her father's family was captured by the Indians, August 29, 1754, at Charlestown, N. H. She had a sister named

Captive (from the fact that she was born on the march of the prisoners to Canada).

HARVEY JUDEVINE

Harvey Judevine passed through the usual educational course in the common schools, and then was admitted to the Concord grammar school. He also attended the academy in Plymouth, N. H.

At the time of his majority, Mr. Judevine became practically the superintendent in the management of his father's affairs until the death of the latter in 1862. For years he has been in active business, being engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He is best known however, as a real estate operator and farm manager and is the owner of a very extensive property including no less than seven different farms.

On the 23d of August, 1846, he was united in marriage to Florilla Jane, daughter of Rev. Josiah Morse of Concord. Their only child, Luthera M., died at the age of sixteen. Mr. Judevine contracted a second alliance, Feb. 27, 1861, with Angie, daughter of Ebenezer and Lepha (Joslin) Holbrook, also of Concord.

Mr. Judevine is a staunch Republican, and, beginning with constable, has held almost every town office and is now chairman of the board of school directors. He was representative from Concord in 1865 and fifteen years later senator for Essex county, serving in the Senate on the grand list committee.

He is of a marked and original personality, serious and reflective, but with an underlying and spontaneous vein of wit and humor. For nearly half a century his influence in town affairs has been extensive and continuous.

KELTON, FRANCIS P., of East Montpelier, son of Samuel S. and Ursula (Sprague) Kelton, was born in East Montplier, May 6, 1841. The name of Kelton has been well known and honored in this town for three generations. The grandfather of Francis P. settled in town in 1798. His son Samuel S. Kelton was prominent in official affairs for sixteen years; was assistant judge of Washington county court for two years. He moved to Montpelier in 1876 and died there March, 1892.

Francis P. was born and reared on the paternal homestead, receiving such education as the common schools afforded, supplemented by a course of instruction at Dr. Spaulding's Academy at Barre.

He married, Jan. 19, 1876, Joanna A., daughter of Capt. Edwin J. and Mary (Wigglesworth) Colby of Salisbury, Mass., of which marriage there is issue: Mary H., Raymond A., and Robert S.

Mr. Kelton has successfully pursued the vocation of a farmer on the farm which his father occupied. He has made a specialty of dairy products and raising thoroughbred Jerseys. Here he lives, respected by his

FRANCIS P. KELTON

townsmen, all of whom recognize his private worth and hearty interest in all good works.

He belongs to the majority party of the state, has been selectman and held other civil offices, as well as representing East Montpelier in the state Legislature in 1890.

KELTON, TRUMAN CHITTENDEN, of East Montpelier, son of Naum and Fanny (Vincent) Kelton, was born in the town of Montpelier, May 11, 1817. The father was an early pioneer, born in Warwick, Mass., 1778, coming to Montpelier in 1798. He was an excellent farmer, a successful teacher and five times a representative of the original town of Montpelier.

The son received his education in the common schools and learned the trade of a mason, which he followed for more than thirteen years. He is, however, better known as a farmer and business man. He has successfully cultivated an estate of more than two hundred acres, the basis of which has been owned and occupied by the Kelton family for nearly a century. He is esteemed a man of excellent judgment and thoroughly conscientious in every work he undertakes.

TRUMAN CHITTENDEN KELTON.

Such a man would naturally and properly be sought for public office, accordingly we find him acceptably filling the positions of town treasurer for fourteen years, town clerk thirty-one years, and justice of the peace twenty-five years; while in 1863 and 1864 he was called upon to represent East Montpelier in the Legislature.

In 1846 he married Emeline E., daughter of Joel and Ruba (Metcalf) Bassett. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, five of whom survive: George, Herbert, Henry, Fanny (Mrs. A. D. Coburn), Walter (deceased), and Edwin, all residing in this vicinity.

In recent years he has acted as a local counsel in business affairs, has executed nearly all deeds required in his neighborhood, performed all the offices of a conveyancer and settled more than twenty-five estates, some of them involving extensive interests.

KEMP, DEAN GUSTAVUS, of Montpelier, son of Phineas A. and Betsey (Blanchard) Kemp, was born in Worcester, Nov. 8, 1841.

DEAN GUSTAVUS KEMP.

He resided with his father until he was about eighteen years of age, and spent his time in attendance at the district school and in hard work on the farm. He then went to Montpelier, and became a pupil in the Washington county grammar school. In 1862 he entered the office of Dr. W. H. H. Richardson, as a medical student, and afterwards attended a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, where he graduated March 26, 1866, and commenced the practice of his profession with his first instructor. Soon after, he purchased the residence of Dr. Richardson and succeeded him in a large and successful practice, which he retains to the present time.

Dr. Kemp was a member of the board of examining physicians for pensions under the administrations of Presidents Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison, and has been for years the treasurer of the Vermont Medical Society and was its president in 1886. He has been secretary of the Montpelier school board for several years and is a director of the Montpelier Electric Light and Power Manufacturing Co.

He was married to Annette C., daughter of George W. and Laura (Cady) Maxham, of Northfield, Sept. 5, 1866.

In politics he is a Republican; and is a member of Bethany Congregational church.

KENFIELD, FRANK, of Morrisville, son of Asaph and Eliza (Shephard) Kenfield, was born in Sterling, now a part of Morristown, March 13, 1838. George Kenfield, the grandfather of Frank, was a soldier of the Revolution. Asaph was the first male child born in Morristown, and followed farming as his life occupation. He was born June 26, 1794, and died Oct. 11, 1866.

FRANK KENFIELD.

Frank was educated in the common schools, and at the People's Academy, Morrisville. After he was of age, he went to Massachusetts for a year, where he taught school and then made a tour of observation through the West and South. In the spring of 1860 he returned from his wanderings, built a saw mill at Morristown Corners and commenced the lumber business, but this was interrupted by the call to arms, that resounded through the land in 1861.

He enlisted Sept. 24, 1862, as a private in Co. E, 13th Regt. Vt. Vols., was immediately elected 2d lieutenant, and soon after promoted to be 1st lieutenant. He was with his regiment every day of its service, and when General Pickett made his furious charge at Gettysburg he had the good fortune to capture a confederate captain, whose sword is still in his possession. In the latter part of this engagement he received a severe wound. On his recovering he again entered the service, recruited Co. C., 17th Regt., was commissioned its captain, and mustered in, Feb. 8, 1864. The third attempt at battalion drill of this regiment was on the bloody field of the Wilderness, and there Captain Kenfield was again severely wounded, sent to the hospital at Fredericksburg and allowed a thirty-days' furlough. At the battle of Petersburg Mine, July 30, 1864, his company was almost annihilated, and he was captured and sent to Columbia, S. C. After seven months' imprisonment he was transferred to Wilmington, N. C., and paroled. He was mustered out of U. S. service, May 15, 1865.

Since his return from the army Captain Kenfield has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but more recently he has given attention to farming and stock and produce buying.

He has been entrusted with nearly every town office, and was sent to the Legislature in 1884, where he served on the general and military committees. He was influential in securing the appropriation for the soldiers' home, and was appointed one of its trustees. He holds the office of assistant quartermaster-general of the department of Vermont G. A. R.

He married, Sept. 5, 1866, Lamott C., daughter of Lomis and Catherine Wheelock of Montpelier; she died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Kate B. (Mrs. Carl Smith). February 9, 1874, he formed a second alliance with Mrs. Margaret Lyman, daughter of David and Ann Cruller.

Captain Kenfield is a member of the Loyal Legion, and has served as commander of J. M. Warren Post, G. A. R., of Morrisville. For more than thirty years he has been numbered among the brotherhood of Free Masons.

KENISTON, NATHAN, of Greensboro, son of Nathan and Grace (Currier) Keniston, was born in Cabot, Feb. 5, 1816. His father was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and was one of the earliest settlers of Cabot.

The son received his scanty education in the district school and remained at home till he was twenty-two years of age when he

removed to Greensboro and was employed as laborer on a farm in that vicinity, but being desirous to see something of the world outside the narrow circle to which his previous life had been limited, he walked with a companion to Boston, a distance of more than two hundred miles, where he engaged in the occupation of brick making in the summer season while he drove a general delivery wagon between Dover and Boston during the winter. He remained in Boston and vicinity about five years, then returned to Greensboro, where he bought a small farm which he managed most successfully in spite of the serious apprehension of his friends that he would fail in this attempt, but this word was not to be found in his dictionary and he struggled on, bought adjoining land — in all, five hundred acres — and devoting a large part of his efforts to dairy products, brought this enterprise to a prosperous issue by his unflagging zeal and industry. In addition to his ordinary occupation he plied the trade of brick mason and plasterer and as he had no rival in the place he did a remunerative business. In 1858 he bought the grist mill at Greensboro Village, made extensive repairs and thus had another source of income; not content he added to his other properties a saw mill privilege, built and equipped the mill with the first circular saw ever used in the place, then took as a partner Hiram Blaisdell. These mills they afterwards exchanged for a large agricultural property in Hardwick. Having obtained some knowledge of the trade of carpenter and joiner, he abandoned his farm in Greensboro and built the house where he now resides in Greensboro Village and in addition erected other dwellings in that place and St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Keniston was married, May 4, 1845, to Abigail, daughter of Zaccheus and Jennet (Atwood) Thompson, who died Nov. 12, 1866. He was a second time wedded, August 19, 1868, to Mary E. Ellsworth, daughter of Charles B. and Abigail (Cobb) Field. No children have been the fruit of either union, but in 1848 he adopted Elloit F. Rollins, who lost his life in the war of the rebellion, and in 1871 he adopted Myrtie Thompson who died about two years later.

In political choice he has been a life-long Democrat, yet has never desired or sought preferment. He has been elected justice of the peace, member of the school board and highway surveyor. In 1851 he united with the Congregational church and he has ever been a generous donor to the society in Greensboro as well as a liberal contributor to home and foreign missions, with which he has especially identified himself by becoming an honorary member of the American board and making Mrs. Keniston a life member of the American Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Keniston is the last survivor of a very large Bible class and has always taken a lively interest in church affairs, but his generous heart does not confine itself to the outward forms of religion, for his kindly charity is extended to all in need or sorrow.

KEYES, THOMAS C., of Newbury, son of Freeman and Emeline C. (Jewett) Keyes, was born in Newbury, Jan. 1, 1844.

He was educated chiefly at Newbury Seminary, and then passed through a course of instruction at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute of New Haven, Conn.

In 1864 Mr. Keyes was admitted as a partner in the mercantile firm of F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., and since his father's death in 1871, he has owned and continued the business.

He is a Republican in his political sympathies, and was appointed postmaster in 1875, which office he continued to hold for ten years. He was elected to represent Newbury in the House in 1886, and has long been a member of the Republican town committee.

Mr. Keyes was united in marriage, Nov. 24, 1881, in Chicago, Ill., to Martha P., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hosmer) Morse, of St. Johnsbury.

KIMBALL, ROBERT JACKSON, of Randolph, son of Hiram and Jerusha (Bradish) Kimball, was born in Randolph, Feb. 16, 1836. His ancestors were English and his grandfather and great-grandfather both served in the Revolutionary war in Col. Samuel B. Webb's 3d Conn. Regt. His grandfather removed from Pomfret, Conn., to Randolph about the year 1795.

He was educated at the West Randolph Academy and commenced business at the early age of thirteen as a newsboy on the Vermont Central R. R.; was afterwards a telegraph operator and expressman and has been interested in telegraph and railroad enterprises to a considerable extent ever since, and is now director in the old Vermont & Boston Telegraph Co. He engaged in the banking business at Toronto, Canada, in 1862 and in 1865 established a banking house in New York, which still continues as R. J. Kimball & Co. In 1872, owing to a great decline in securities, he was unable to meet his engagements in full and settled with his creditors within forty-eight hours after his failure by the payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar and received his discharge from any further obligation. In 1881 he paid the other seventy-five per cent together with nine years' interest at six per cent, the whole amounting to many thousands of dollars.

He was an aid-de-camp on Governor

Dillingham's staff, 1888 to 1890; represented the town of Randolph in the Legislature in 1890 and 1891, and served on the committee of ways and means, banks, and special joint committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, and was consular agent at Toronto in 1864. He is vice president of the State Republican League, also the Republican Club at Randolph, and a trustee of the State Normal School at Randolph.

He married Martha L., daughter of Charles V. Morse, in 1863.

While he has for many years been a mem-

ROBERT JACKSON KIMBALL.

ber of the Baptist church, his liberal support to the cause has not been confined to that denomination. He has shown his generosity and public spirit in many ways in different enterprises in his native town. He has a home in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was instrumental in forming a flourishing society of Vermonters, of which he was made president, and is connected as a trustee in various important religious, charitable and other institutions in that city. He has maintained his home in West Randolph since 1864.

KING, AARON N., of Tunbridge, son of Eld. Nathaniel and Lydia (Noyes) King, was born in Randolph, July 1, 1820. His father Elder King was one of the earliest settlers of Tunbridge, and was one of the first preachers of the Freewill Baptist denomination west of the Connecticut river. So marked was his ability many were the revivals that followed his preaching. Through his efforts largely was the first conference of the denomination organized at Tunbridge. To him came the committee appointed to prepare the articles of faith, and the doctrines outlined by him and written down by the committee were the articles of faith found in the Treatise of the denomination. He preached from stumps in the woods, in barns and later in houses of worship. The days not spent in preaching were spent in labor and by his frugality and industry he accumulated a large property. He represented Tunbridge in the Legislature thirteen years and held many offices of trust, he found time however for study and was noted as a Bible student and theologian in the yearly meetings of the denomination in this state.

Mr. A. N. King was the youngest of thirteen children. In his earlier business life he was a farmer and was succesful in this pursuit.

December 2, 1841, he was married to Eliza B. Nutter at Northfield. Two sons were the

AARON N. KING.

fruit of this union: Heber A., and Millard T. In 1854 Mr. King embarked in mercantile business in Tunbridge, and is still engaged in it. At about the same time he engaged in banking and was for several years a director in the Royalton bank. He was also a director in the Orange County National Bank, of Chelsea, and for several years, until its successful close in 1893, president of the First National Bank, of Chelsea. At the expiration of the charter of this bank the National Bank

of Orange County was organized through his efforts, and he was elected its first president. He has nearly completed forty years service as a bank officer. He has bought farm after farm until he is one of the largest landed proprietors of Orange county, and, at an age when other men retire from active business, is continually at work looking after various interests.

He has been an active member of the Republican party since its organization and represented Tunbridge in the Legislature in 1868 and 1869, was for twenty-five years postmaster, several years town treasurer and has held other offices in Tunbridge.

His elder son, Heber A., was early associated with him in his mercantile business, continuing in this until his death, Dec. 2, 1889. The younger son, after getting his education at Randolph Academy, entered the store of his father and has for a long term of years been the junior member of the firm of A. N. King & Son. He, like his father, is an active member of the Republican party and represented Tunbridge in 1884-'85 and was a senator from Orange county in 1888-'89. Has been treasurer of the town the greater part of the time since 1881. He has been postmaster several years and is a director of the National Bank of Orange County.

KING, CHARLES W., late of Lunenburg, son of Willard and Laura L. (Ladd) King, was born at Lunenburg, Nov. 9, 1832. His father, Captain Willard King, was an old resident of the place, industrious, frugal, conscientious, and ever a most zealous worker in the cause of temperance and religion. He started in life with no capital but his two hands and an axe, cleared for himself a farm about three and one-half miles from the present village, and there lived, labored and reared his family of eight children.

Charles W. was early trained to labor, and his opportunities for an education in the district school were but meagre. After the crops were harvested he was able to attend school a few weeks, boarding at home and walking seven miles. But he had an insatiable desire for knowledge, and every spare moment was spent in reading and studying. He taught school at seventeen, and at twenty-one was elected superintendent, and for several years was an important factor in educational movements in his town and county. Mr. King was bred a farmer, and to this occupation was given his chief attention, though he was also successfully engaged in other business. He was everywhere recognized as a man of keen insight, at once sure and rapid in his conclusions, and of excellent general ability. He was frequently trusted with the management and settlement of estates, invested funds for others, and occupied responsible financial positions in large enterprises. January 18, 1884, he was elected treasurer of The Browns' Lumber Co., of Whitefield, N. H., and occupied that position till his decease. He was for a long time a director of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, and was in his last years its vice-president.

Republican in politics, as such he represented Lunenburg in 1874, and served on the committee on education, and was influential in abolishing the board of education and electing a state superintendent. In 1878 he was chosen to the state Senate from Essex county, and again served on the committee on education. He was trustee of Johnson State Normal School and two years county road commissioner, also many years justice of the peace. In all of the varied and private trusts committed to his hands Mr. King was faithful, diligent and efficient, and earned the respect and esteem of his associates.

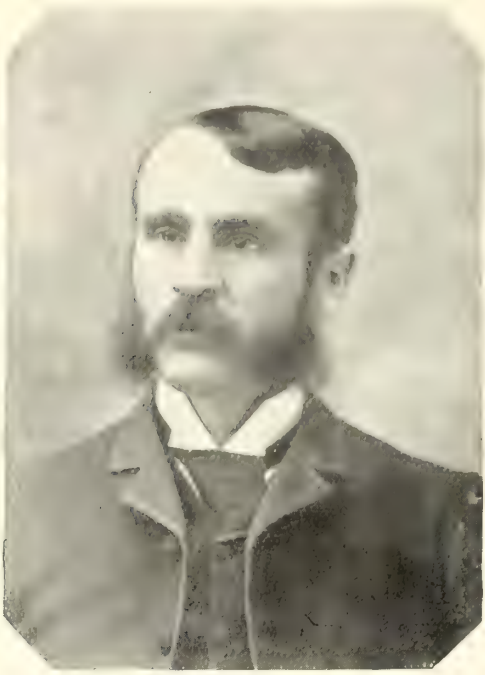
He married, Dec. 25, 1860, Jennie, daughter of Reuben and Fannie Chandler. Their children are: Charles C., and Willard G.

Mr. King died at Whitefield, N. H., August 12, 1893, regretted by all to whom he had become known by his public, business and social life.

KING, CHARLES M., of Benson, son of Mosley F. and Juliette King, was born in Benson, Feb. 26, 1849.

He received a careful training in the common schools of Benson and Barre Academy, forming the industrious habits and sound ideas which were to render him efficient service in the events of his after life. Like so many citizens of the Green Mountain state, Mr. King has devoted himself to farming in the town where he was born. This vocation he has pursued in all its branches, and by patient and unremitting toil has met with merited success, attaining a high position among the citizens of Benson. He is a Republican in his political faith, and has discharged acceptably the duties of selectman and other town offices. He has been for many years a director of the Rutland County Agricultural Society, and is also a director in the Western Vermont Agricultural Society. His high reputation for intelligence and energy met with a fitting reward in his choice as representative of Benson to the Legislature in 1888, where he manifested the same careful and attentive consideration which had always characterized his private life, in his attention to his legislative duties, giving his services to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. King united with the M. E. Church in 1881, and is now filling the office of one of its stewards.



CHARLES M. KING.

He was married at Fair Haven, March 31, 1880, to Martha J., daughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Kenyon) Fish. They have one daughter and one son: Candace D., and Carl F.

KING, ROYAL DANIEL, of Benson, son of Horace and Eunice (Belden) King, was born in Benson, Nov. 17, 1824. His grandfather, a Revolutionary veteran, after the war of independence moved from Connecticut and settled in the town of Benson.

Mr. Royal D. King received his preliminary instruction in district and private schools, fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. His life has been mainly devoted to the profession of teaching, though he spent some time in the law office of Smalley & Phelps of Burlington. He has been an instructor both in his native state and in Illinois.

His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, and he has acted with the Republican party since its inception. He has taken an active part in the public work of Benson, serving for a long period as town superintendent of schools, and being selectman at the outbreak of the rebellion he was especially energetic in the enlistment of soldiers, till he himself was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, in Co. D, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., with which command he honorably served till after the victory of Gettysburg, when he was mustered out with the regiment July 30, 1863.

Mr. King received the compliment of an election as representative from Benson to the Legislature in 1852 and 1854 and was appointed a member of the committee on education in both sessions. He was reappointed town superintendent and held the position up to March, 1880. He was also elected senator from Rutland county in 1880, where he again served on the committee on education and also on that of the library.

ROYAL DANIEL KING.

For several years he was secretary of Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M.

KINGSLEY, JEROME ORLANDO, of Athens, son of Billy Gray and Lucy (Palmer) Kingsley, was born in South Woodstock, Sept. 29, 1822.

Receiving a limited education in the district and select schools of South Woodstock, he lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, teaching in district schools during the winter and laboring on the farm in summer. In 1849 Mr. Kingsley went to Plymouth and bought a farm, where he lived eleven years, during which period he held the offices of first selectman and superintendent of schools for three and four years respectively. In 1860 he sold his farm property and purchased an estate in Chester in 1861, where he remained for seven years,

until 1868, acting as selectman during two years of his residence in that place. He then sold his farm and removed to Athens, where he has since lived.

In 1870 he was the delegate from Athens to the Constitutional Convention, and represented the town in 1870 and 1884. He has discharged the duties of lister and justice of the peace, and selectman for several years.

Mr. Kingsley was married on the 29th day of March, 1849, to Angeline E., daughter of John and Rebecca (Eaton) Sargent. Of this union there was one child: Eugene S. His wife died August 27, 1884.

---

LADD, CHESTER M., of Worcester, son of Mark P., and Harriet (Hildreth) Ladd, was born in Worcester, March 16, 1848. In early life his father was a Methodist preacher, and later a large and successful farmer, still continuing occasionally to labor in the former vocation in Worcester.

The son divided his time during the days of his boyhood between farm labor and an attendance of the schools of Worcester, and upon the death of his father, went to Chicago, where in connection with his brother he established a mercantile business and also dealt in real estate. In 1882, on account of the failure of his wife's health, he returned to Worcester and bought the large lumber mill which he has since conducted with an ability that has met with well-deserved success. His business has steadily increased and he is now able to turn out one million feet of lumber annually. At the same time he is an agriculturist, owning an excellent meadow farm which he cultivates with industry and care, thus giving to himself a pleasant rural home.

Mr. Ladd is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a Republican in his political allegiance. He represented Worcester in the Legislature of 1892, serving on the committee of highways. He is a member of the school board, and has held other town offices.

He was united in marriage Sept. 2, 1868, to Ella S., daughter of William and Lydia (Carr) Bruce of Worcester. They have two children: Mildred E., and Mark P.

LANDON, MILLS J., of New Haven, son of Elisha H. and Charlotta (Hoyt) Landon, was born in New Haven, Dec. 14, 1845.

He received his education at Beeman Academy at New Haven, and Black River Academy at Ludlow. He is and always has been a practical farmer and dealer in young stock. He has made a specialty of the dairy business, breeding Durham cows to quite an extent, has a well-laid-out and productive farm which he carefully cultivates, and is one of the successful farmers of Vermont.

In political faith he is a Republican and has held many town offices, including selectman, lister, and justice of the peace, which last position he has held for many years past. He represented his town in the Legislature of 1886, and served on the committee on the grand list. While there he made a most conservative record, and reflected credit upon the place of his nativity.

Mr. Landon is a Free Mason and is affiliated with Libanos Lodge, No. 47. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1868, and has held for many years the position of treasurer of the society. He also served as chairman of the building committee of the beautiful church recently erected in New Haven.

He was married on Feb. 25, 1868, to Harriet L., daughter of Deacon Oliver and Louisa Dexter, of Windham county, of this marriage three children survive: Charlotta L., Mary Ann F., and Ralph Dexter.

Mr. Landon is a man of energy and unquestioned integrity. He is yet in the prime of life and has a career in the future as one of the leading men of his town and county.

LANDON, O. B., of Johnson, son of John S. and Lucy (Hinckley) Landon, was born in South Hero, June 28, 1839.

He attended the common and private schools of his native town and this, with three months' instruction at the Commercial College of New Haven, Conn., completed his education.

Mr. Landon labored as a farmer in South Hero till he was nearly thirty years of age and then took up his abode in Colchester, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and land plaster. Removing to Milton, for seventeen years he continued in the same employment and also conducted an extensive grist mill. In Johnson for some time he has been doing a business in feed and western grain, but his chief enterprise has been the erection of a creamery in connection with his mill. This he commenced to operate in 1892, and he has increased the original capacity of the plant, which was 5,000 pounds of milk daily to nearly five times that amount. By his careful and systematic management it is calculated that thirty per cent more product is realized than under the old system.

He married, June 4, 1867, Alice M., daughter of Horatio and Beulah (Bliss) Chapin of Williston, who has borne him two children: Persis L., and Wilbur A.

Mr. Landon enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C, 15th Regt. Vt. Vols., commanded by Col. A. P. Blunt, served out his term and received an honorable discharge when the regiment was mustered out of service. Since that time he has been a member of Old Brigade Post, G. A. R., of Johnson. Though an ardent Republican he has never sought for nor accepted any political office.

LANE, EDWIN, of Lanesboro, son of Willis and Laura (Cutler) Lane, was born in Barre, April 2, 1835.

His father moved to Orange when he was a child, and he received his education in the common schools of that town and at Barre Academy. Soon after attaining his majority, he was engaged for six years in building at Barre, and later in the wood and lumber trade at Montpelier. In 1867 he desired to see something of the world, and visited the

EDWIN LANE.

state of Michigan on a tour of inspection, where he was employed as a millwright and superintendent. Two years afterwards, he built a steam mill in Marshfield, and soon formed a partnership with his father, which continued about twelve years. He then formed a partnership with his uncle, Dennis Lane, which continued till the death of the latter, and entered upon a similar enterprise at Montpelier, running the Pioneer Mills of that place, and finally located his business at Lanesboro, where he has built up a large and successful lumber business. During his residence at South Marshfield, in two years his mills were thrice burned, and a man with less courage and determination would have surrendered himself to despair; and again in 1892 he suffered a loss of $7,000 by the destruction of his plant at Lanesboro, but his energy and force of character were now called into action, and in less than two months the present large, convenient and well appointed mill was constructed. He has always been considerate in his treatment of his employes, and consequently has never suffered from the inconvenience of a strike.

Mr. Lane was united in marriage in December, 1860, to Ann L., daughter of William and Ann Perrin, who died two years after their union. He contracted a second alliance with Lilian, daughter of Jerry and Mary Webber of Rochester, N. Y., with whom he lived eleven years. In 1881 he married Effie P., daughter of Nathan and Philena Skinner, who passed from earth January, 1893. By his first wife he had one child: Lilian A. Lane. Of the second marriage there were issue: Arthur E., Glen C. (Mrs. Charles M. Bennett of Montpelier), and Fred C. Hallie E., and Effie were the children of his last marriage.

Mr. Lane was Republican in his politics, but with one exception has always refused the honors of office. He, however, consented to represent the town of Marshfield in the Legislature of 1892.

He is a Free Mason, affiliated with Granite Lodge, No. 24, of Barre.

LANE, HENRY CLARK, of Westminster, son of Ithamar and Lucinda (Clark) Lane, was born in Westminster, Jan. 26, 1824.

He received his education in the common schools of his native town and Walpole Academy, Walpole, N. H., from which after a four years course he graduated at the head of his class. Mr. Lane's ambition was to qualify himself for a professional life, but upon his graduation the duties of a son to an invalid father so strongly impressed him, that he voluntarily relinquished his ambitious hopes and assumed the cares and responsibilities of his father's estate, which he found, in consequence of his parent's ill-health, to be seriously burdened with debt. Having decided as to what was his present duty, he applied himself to the work and in due time the obligations were fully discharged. He had, however, now reached that age which made it practically impossible for him to take up and prosecute his studies again with any hope of realizing his early ambition, and finding farming a congenial pursuit he continued to follow this vocation until the age of thirty, when he gave his attention to the settlement of estates and devoted himself largely to the public affairs of the town.

In 1866, Mr. Lane was elected a selectman and held that office continuously for twelve years, during which time the state erected the William French monument, and the management was given by Governor Converse into his hands, which duties he discharged with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the state. Republican in his political creed he was elected in 1874 a justice of the peace and has continued in this office to the present date, and it is doubtful if any other justice in this section of the state has heard so many cases as he has. Mr. Lane has an unusual faculty for financial affairs and in 1881 was elected a trustee in the Bellows Falls Saving Institution, in 1882 was advanced to its presidency, and has continued to fill that postion to the present time.

HENRY CLARK LANE.

He was married, Sept. 11, 1850, to Mary P., daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth T. (Peniman) Nutting. Of this union were four children: Fred I., Emma E., Caroline L., and Nellie V., all of whom are married. Mrs. Lane died March 19, 1874.

LANE, HENRY JAMES, of East Burke, son of Sylvanus and Martha (Balch) Lane, was born in Lunenburg, March 1, 1855.

He received his preparatory education in the public and graded schools of Lunenburg, entered the U. V. M. in 1881, and four years later graduated from the classical department. In 1887 he received the degree of M. D. from the Burlington Medical College, and soon after fixed his abode at East Burke where he entered upon the practice of his profession and where he still continues to reside.

Born and reared upon a farm, during his educational career he partially gained his support by employment as a clerk at Burke in the intervals of study. Dr. Lane has been appointed to serve on the state board of health and is special health officer for Burke and East Haven, has been made superintendent of schools, and in 1892 was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Legislature, where he was a member of the joint special committee for public health and reform, also on special committee on elections in Caledonia county.

May 20, 1876, he espoused Sarah E. Phillips. By her he has had issue: Jessie E., and Charles S.

Dr. Lane is an ardent advocate and staunch supporter of the cause of temperance and served on several special committees in the Legislature appointed to consider this important subject. In his religious creed he is Congregational, and is a member of Union Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Lyndonville. He also takes an active interest in the order of Good Templars and by all means in his power labors to advance the cause of total abstinence and prohibition.

HENRY JAMES LANE.

LATHROP, CYRUS U., of Williamstown, son of Urbane and Eliza (Wiggins) Lathrop, was born in Chelsea, Oct. 31, 1839.

He was the youngest of a family of six children, and his mother, left a widow when he was only three years of age, by great industry and prudence managed to keep the family together. Cyrus commenced at the common school, and by strong personal effort was enabled to continue his studies at the Chelsea and Newbury Academies. At the age of twenty-two he purchased a farm at Williamstown, and the cultivation of this estate has been his principal occupation

CYRUS U. LATHROP.

ever since. He was one of the pioneers in the formation of the Williamstown Granite Co., and chairman of the board of railroad commissioners for the town of Williamstown in their bonding and contracting for their railroad, and is at present chairman of the Williamstown Construction Co. He has settled many estates and gives an active support to every wise measure for the advancement of the interests of the town.

When the Union of the states was threatened with dissolution by the slave aristocracy, Mr. Lathrop determined to battle for his country's flag, and he enlisted for three years in Co. C, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., under the leadership of General Stephen Thomas. He followed the standard of his regiment in every engagement after his enlistment until the war was ended, and he received an honorable discharge from his military duties in June, 1865.

He has ever been a stalwart Republican, and been thought worthy by his party to hold many responsible offices in town and county. For four years he was associate judge of the Orange county court, and in 1892 was elected to represent Williamstown in the present Legislature.

Judge Lathrop is a comrade in the G. A. R. He was a member of Waterson Post, No. 45, of Chelsea, but later became charter member and commander of William Wells Post, No. 113, of Williamstown.

November 24, 1861, Judge Lathrop was united in marriage to Frances A., daughter of Denison and Eliza (Luce) Hopkins, of Williamstown. One son, Frank D., has been the fruit of this marriage.

LAVIGNE, JOSEPH W., of Winooski, son of Henri and Francoise (Beausoleil) Lavigne, was born in the town of St. Damasse, district of St. Hyacinth, Province Quebec, July 14, 1844.

JOSEPH W. LAVIGNE.

In 1848, the father with his family came to Williston, where they continued to live till 1852. He then moved to Essex, and remained there two years. From this place he removed to Indiana and remained two years, coming back to Essex in 1856, where they lived till 1864. In Essex, Joseph, as a boy and young man, attended the common schools and the classical institute, and received his education which he subsequently improved by reading and studying at home. From the age of sixteen till he reached twenty-four, he assisted his father in the

manufacture and sale of brick. In 1872 he entered the employ of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Co. of Ausable Forks, N. Y., in the brick manufacturing business, where he continued about thirteen seasons. He then entered the wholesale grocery house of George W. Kelley of Burlington. At the end of a year he established himself in a retail grocery store in Winooski, where he has carried on the business ever since, and in which he built up an extensive and lucrative trade. In this business, as well as in his previous career, he has earned the reputation of being an honest and upright man. These qualities, together with good business qualifications and sound judgment induced his fellow-townsmen to elect him to various town and village offices, among which may be mentioned that of member of the board of school commissioners, which he held for a period of eight years, selectman, grand juror, trustee of the village, and town representative, which he was elected in 1892. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a hard worker and influential member in the local councils of the party.

In 1865 he was united in marriage to Adeline Desautels, daughter of Francis and Julia (Le Claire) Desautels of St. Jean Baptiste, P. Q., on the 21st day of April. By her he had three children: Helen (Mrs. Capt. M. H. Daniels of Vergennes), J. Henry, and Arthur. His wife died Oct. 9, 1870. Subsequently he married Mary A. Chagnon, daughter of John and Celeste (Trudeau) Chagnon, by whom he had four children: Lillie A., Luke L., Lizzie C., and George W.

Mr. Lavigne is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and also of St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent Society.

LAWTON, SHAILER EMERY, of Brattleboro, son of Benjamin and Jane E. (Nettleton) Lawton, was born in Goshen, Conn., Oct. 3, 1853.

He attended the public schools of his native town until 1863, when he removed with his parents to Great Barrington, Mass., where he took a course at the Sedgwick Institute, in the meantime assisting his father, who was a merchant. Mr. Lawton went to Bridgeport, Conn., in 1873, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing for a year, when his desire for the study of medicine prevailed, and he returned to Great Barrington and was enrolled as a student under the watchful eye of that distinguished physician, Clarkson T. Collins. He continued his studies here for a year, and then pursued a two years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, but owing to a lack of funds he was not able to remain. Learning from a friend of the medical department of the University of Vermont, of the exceptional opportunities offered there, he began anew, and availing himself of all the advantages offered by that institution, he was graduated M. D. in 1881. During the vacation time of his school years he was employed as attendant at the Hartford (Conn.) Retreat, where he was afforded special opportunities for the close study of mental diseases.

In 1881, after graduating, Doctor Lawton came to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro, to fill the place of assistant physician during the temporary absence in Europe of Doctor Draper. In the fall of 1881, at the resignation of Doctor Phelps, he

SHAILER EMERY LAWTON.

was appointed second assistant physician, and during the winter of 1881-'82 he received the appointment of first assistant physician, to succeed Dr. J. W. Clark, holding that position until the fall of 1889, when he resigned to fulfil a long-cherished design of spending a year in a special course of study in neurological and psychological medicine. His resignation was not, however, accepted, and he was voted a year's leave of absence by the board of trustees. He spent six months of his year's leave at the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York, and the balance of the time in travel abroad, visiting and studying at the principal institutions of the old world.

Doctor Lawton returned to Brattleboro in November, 1891, and again took up the du-

tee of first assistant physician, which position he held until March 19, 1892, when, at the death of Doctor Draper, he received the appointment of acting superintendent, and was elected superintendent, April 20, 1892.

He was united in marriage, June 1, 1893, to Mary Lillian, daughter of Capt. James M. and Celine (Stands) Upton, of Roxbury, Mass.

LEACH, CHESTER K., of Fletcher, son of Joseph and Olive (Burton) Leach, was born in Fairfield, Jan. 17, 1830.

CHESTER K. LEACH.

He was one of a family of seven children and his early history is that of hundreds of young men in his native state, born and bred upon the farm and in the intervals receiving a meagre education in the district schools.

From 1856 to the time of the civil war he was employed in the vocation to which he had been brought up, but sharing in the general outburst of patriotism that followed the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted in the 2d Regt. of the old Vt. Brigade and was mustered into the United States service June 20, 1861. He was immediately made 2d Lieut. of Co. H., and participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. After this defeat he was present at every important battle and engagement in which that veteran regiment took part, and received his discharge as 1st Lieut. after three years of gallant and arduous service.

Captain Leach was married, Oct. 8, 1851, to Ann A., daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Thomas) Montague, and four children have been the issue of the union: Justin S., Zelia J. (Mrs. D. C. Robinson), Byron L. and Myron C., the two last being twin brothers.

After his discharge from military duty Captain Leach, like Cincinnatus, returned to the plough, and, after cultivating different farms, finally settled on the old homestead, where he still remains. He is a successful dairyman and also produces a large crop of sugar from his orchard of more than two thousand maple trees.

Captain Leach has received the blue lodge degrees of Free Masonry and unites with the Mt. Vernon Lodge of Morrisville. He has also a membership in J. M. Warner Post, No. 4, G. A. R.

He was elected as the Republican candidate to the state Senate in 1878 and was a member of the committee on military affairs and agriculture. Besides this position he has also held many offices of minor importance in the town where he resides.

LEACH, MOSES J., of Wolcott, son of Ervin and Mary Ann (Scott) Leach, was born in Craftsbury, Dec. 22, 1837. He can trace his lineage back to the old Puritan

MOSES J. LEACH.

stock that made the glory of New England, to within ten years of the time when the little band of pilgrims first landed on Plymouth Rock.

When he was nine years old his father moved to Wolcott where the son received

whatever educational advantages the common schools afforded and afterwards attended the People's Academy of Morrisville. He remained in the employment of his father one year after his majority to repay him the amount spent in his academic training. Soon after young Leach went to Massachusetts where he was employed in a saw mill until the early winter of that historic year, 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 13th Regt. Vt. Vols., and participated with that organization in the famous flank movement of General Stannard's brigade which repulsed General Pickett's great charge at Gettysburg. He wore a corporal's stripes and was not absent from his company a single day.

Upon his return to civil life he "beat his sword into a pruning hook" and established himself upon a farm which he cultivated till 1869, then sold the property and removed to the centre of the village where he built the first drug store ever erected in the town and has carried on this business since that time.

Mr. Leach was united, March 16, 1864, to Ellen B., daughter of Moody and Milliscent (Moulton) Parker of Wolcott.

Naturally he is a comrade of Gen. George P. Foster Post, G. A. R., and has filled several important offices in the department and national encampment of the order. He has received the three first degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Mineral Lodge, No. 93, of Wolcott.

Mr. Leach cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has continued a Republican ever since. He has done thorough and successful work in many town offices, having served as town clerk continuously since March, 1872, and was appointed postmaster in December, 1890. Several times he has been selected as a delegate to county and state conventions, and under no circumstances has he betrayed a trust reposed in him.

LEAVENWORTH, ABEL EDGAR, of Castleton, son of Abel and Anna (Hickok) Leavenworth, was born in Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1828.

Having obtained his preparatory education at the district schools of Madrid, N. Y., and Charlotte, he continued his studies at Hinesburgh Academy, and afterwards entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1856, on his return from the South.

He commenced his career as a teacher in 1846, taught district schools five winters and became successively the principal of Bolivar (Mo.) Academy, and the academies of Hinesburgh, Brattleboro and New Haven. In 1870 he secured the incorporation and endowment of Beeman Academy at New Haven, the position of principal of which, after a most successful administration, he resigned in 1874 to become principal of the State Normal School at Randolph, leaving the former institution with an endowment fund of twelve thousand dollars. Leaving the Normal School at Randolph in 1879, after having greatly increased its facilities and the number of the pupils, he spent two years in institute work and the collection of a large and choice cabinet of minerals, while recruiting his impaired health. In 1881 he purchased the school building and equipment of the Rutland county grammar school, and was appointed principal of the State Normal School at Castleton under its patronage. Since that date Mr. Leaven-

ABEL EDGAR LEAVENWORTH.

worth has devoted his energies to the interests of the school, and has always given special attention to the training of teachers, having signed six hundred and thirty-nine certificates while principal of the various institutions under his charge.

Mr. Leavenworth is a veteran of the civil war, and soon after his enlistment as a private in Co. K, 9th Regt. Vt. Vols., was promoted through the ranks of sergeant and 1st lieutenant to that of captain. He was made assistant inspector general of Wistar's brigade of the United States forces on York Peninsula, of the 2nd division of the 18th army corps, and of the provisional brigade at Bermuda Hundreds. He also served as

assistant adjutant general of the last named command, later of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 24th army corps, and led the skirmish line into the city of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He was appointed assistant provost marshal of that city and subsequently assistant adjutant general of the district of Appomattox. He was mustered out of the service at Richmond, June 13, 1865, having received highly commendatory letters from the generals on whose staff he had served.

Mr. Leavenworth was married at Corning, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1853, to Mary Evelina, daughter of Samuel and Sally (Hubbard) Griggs of Cazenovia, N. Y. To them were born: Anna Maria (deceased), Francis Abel (deceased), Samuel Edgar, Clarence Greenman, William Stowell, Emily Reynolds (deceased), and Philip Reynolds. Mrs. Leavenworth died July 30, 1877, and he contracted a second alliance at Linden, Md., August 12, 1889, with Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Marcus N. and Julia M. (Burt) Wadsworth of Oswego, N. Y.

At the age of twelve he united with the Congregational church, with which he has continued his connection, serving the local congregation as deacon and delegate to county associations and state conventions. Never sectarian in belief or practice, he has ever maintained most friendly relations with all branches of the Christian church.

He was one of the founders of the Delta Psi fraternity in the U. V. M., and in early life was an active Mason, Odd Fellow, Son of Temperance, and Good Templar, having been presiding officer in each, as also in various county and state teachers' organizations, and later in the Grand Army, from which body he was a delegate-at-large for Vermont at the twenty-fifth national encampment at Detroit, in August, 1891. He has also been a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from the first year of its organization.

LE BARON, ISAAC NEWTON, of Morrisville, son of Apollos and Rhoda (Sanger) Le Baron, was born in Calais, April 30, 1839.

He received his early education at the district school, and afterwards was a pupil of the academies of Barre and Morrisville. Commencing his life as a farmer, he met with great success in his chosen vocation. In 1866 he began the manufacture of brick, which he continued for four years, but unfortunately the financial result was not proportionate to the skill and industry displayed by Mr. Le Baron in the business. The lack of fortune was followed by a large decrease in the value of real estate in his vicinity, and after an ineffectual struggle, he was obliged to abandon the old homestead upon which he had so long and earnestly labored, but though suffering pecuniary loss, he could now solace himself with the comforting reflection, that his honor and respectable standing in the community still remained.

Casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln Mr. Le Baron has ever since remained a strong adherent of the principles which that vote professed. Repeatedly he has been called upon by his townsmen to fill the different positions of trust and importance in their gift. As lister, selectman, justice of the peace and superintendent of schools, he has always merited their confidence and in 1888 he represented their interests in the state Legislature where he made a manly and satisfactory record.

Mr. Le Baron is an active and conscientious member of the Universalist church to whose interests he has devoted much active effort, for seven years serving as the superintendent of their Sabbath school. In years past he has been the faithful secretary of the old Lamoille County Fair.

He was united in wedlock to Maria L., daughter of Malachi and Patience Barrows of Morristown. From this marriage there are seven children: Dana F., Eva J., Ada C. (deceased), Daisy M., Washington Irving, and Isaac Newton, Jr.

LELAND, GEORGE FARNHAM, of Springfield, son of Charles A. and Susan (Farnham) Leland, was born in Baltimore, Jan. 25, 1858.

His education was obtained at the public schools of Springfield, and at seventeen years of age he entered the employment of his father, Charles A. Leland, of North Springfield, as clerk, remaining with him two years. After that, his father having sold his business to Hon. F. G. Field, he continued four years as clerk for him. In April, 1882, in company with his father, he formed a business partnership under the title of C. A. Leland & Son, and purchased the stock and good-will of Cobb & Derby of Springfield, to deal in general merchandise, and they have conducted their business on the principle of a farmers' exchange, which method has given wide and general satisfaction in the community where they reside. This has enabled them to greatly increase their stock, and they now do the largest general country trade of any establishment in their vicinity.

Mr. Leland has filled many town offices, and as a Republican candidate was sent to represent Springfield in the Legislature of 1892, served on the grand list committee and was chairman of that on rules.

He is an enthusiastic Mason, and is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 41, and in Royal Arch Masonry has held the highest office in Skitchewaugh Chapter, No. 25, of

Springfield and Ludlow. He is also a member of Vermont Commandery, No. 4, of Windsor.

November 8, 1881, Mr. Leland married Nellie A., daughter of Edson X. and Mary (Barrett) Pierce. Their union has been blessed with two children: Arthur F., born August 28, 1886, and Mary A., born June 2, 1890.

LEWIS, FRANK W., son of Albert R. and Emily (Holt) Lewis, was born in Middlesex, Oct. 21, 1852. He is a grandson of the late Dr. Joseph Lewis, Jr., whose father, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, was by the side of General Montgomery when the latter fell in the unsuccessful attempt to storm Quebec.

FRANK W. LEWIS.

The school privileges enjoyed by Mr. Lewis were rather limited and somewhat irregular, but this lack was compensated in a measure by the fact that he was, from childhood, an omnivorous reader and a diligent student, and that for some years he had access to extensive libraries. He was usually graded with pupils much older than himself, managing even then to lead his classes, and at fourteen had mastered such elements of an education as were afforded by district schools of the better grade, besides giving some attention to the study of languages. At fifteen he entered an advanced class in the high school at Canton, Mass., after leaving which he continued his studies, mainly without assistance. Later he pursued the course in "English Literature and Science" prescribed for the candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the four years' course in "Biblical, Ecclesiastical and Literary" studies required after admission on trial, passing his examinations with credit.

Being dependent for support and education chiefly on his own efforts, little of Mr. Lewis' boyhood and youth was exempt from hard work, even when attending school. He was variously employed, gaining some insight into pursuits of several kinds, mercantile and mechanical, as well as those of the farm, and in city as well as country, having spent some years in Boston. He has taught several terms of district school, and for a year had charge of the Weston high school.

In the fall of 1877 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, entered actively into its work, and was at once singled out as having qualifications for, and an undoubted call to, the ministry. Yielding to the conviction that duty lay in this direction, and urged forward by what seemed providential indications, he passed the required examinations the following spring, was licensed to preach, and appointed by Bishop Gilbert Haven to supply the pulpit at Topsham. A year later he was admitted to the Vermont conference, ordained deacon in 1881, and elder in 1883. He was appointed to Barton, his present charge, in 1890, where he is serving his fourth year.

Mr. Lewis has never taken any active part in politics, but has served as superintendent of schools and in some other minor offices. He has been statistical secretary of Vermont conference since 1883, and for several years on the conference board of examination.

He wedded, March 26, 1879, Miss Ella F., daughter of David H. and Fidelia (Thresher) Whitney of Granville. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Bessie Ethel, Lula Miriam, and Annie Louise.

Mr. Lewis is considered one of the most efficient, intellectual, and well educated young divines on the St. Johnsbury district. Whatever recognition his merits have received, in promotion or otherwise, has been bestowed unsolicited. No man in the conference has surrendered the designation of his work more entirely into the hands of the constituted authorities of his church.

LEWIS, L. HALSEY, of Hyde Park, son of David and Julia (Smith) Lewis, was born in the town of Blooming Grove, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1853.

He received his education in the schools of New York City and Michigan, and when his education was completed, learned the printer's trade at Middletown, N. Y.

August 18, 1878, he settled in Hyde Park and purchased the Lamoille News. Three years after he united that paper with the Vermont Citizen. Since that time he has conducted the combination of the two papers under the title of the "News and Citizen" with offices at Morrisville and Hyde Park. The News and Citizen is unswerving in its advocacy of Republican principles, and under Mr. Lewis' management its influence is strongly felt throughout the state. Notwithstanding the active part he takes in politics, Mr. Lewis has never found time to hold political office, as his newspaper business monopolizes all his time and personal attention.

Notwithstanding his devotion to journalism, he has however found time to devote to the two great secret societies of Odd Fellows and Free Masons. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. & A. M., Tucker Chapter R. A. M., Burlington Council, and Burlington Commandery. He also belongs to Sterling Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lewis was married, Nov. 4, 1880, to Alice D., daughter of Russel S. and M. M. Page.

LEWIS, RODNEY M., of Wells, son of Benjamin and Cherlina (Culver) Lewis, was born in Wells, June 30, 1839.

He obtained his education by a course in the common and select schools, supplemented by more advanced studies in North Hebron Academy, N. Y.

Mr. Lewis has devoted his whole business life to the manufacture of woolen goods, chiefly cashmeres and knit underwear, being until 1875 a partner with his father under the firm title of B. Lewis and Son. At that time he took charge of the business and has managed it individually ever since. He is also the proprietor of the Lewisville cheese factory and of a large farm, the cultivation of which he carefully oversees.

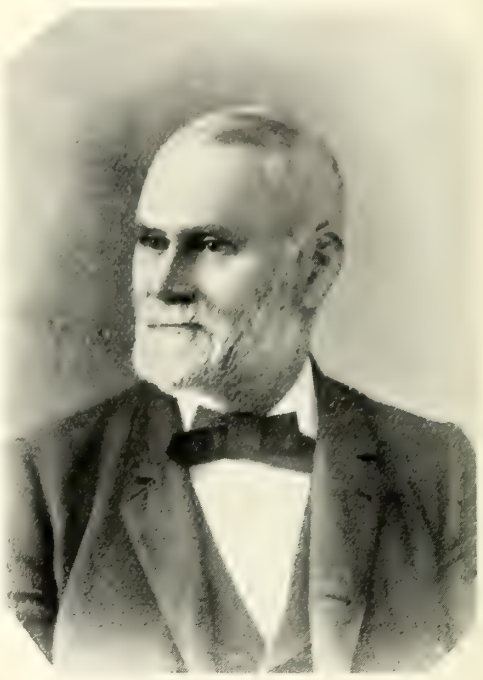
He married, at Castleton, Dec. 31, 1859, Maria A., daughter of John and Agnes Foster, and by her has had two children: Helena (Mrs. George D. Carter), and Genevieve.

Mr. Lewis is an adherent of the Republican party and has been called upon to discharge various public trusts appertaining to town and county for periods varying from one to sixteen years. While considering the list of offices whose duties he has discharged, it is difficult to see how he has had opportunity to manage his private affairs. Among other positions may be mentioned that of state representative for four years from 1870 to 1874.

He has also found opportunity in his busy life to give some attention to the ancient craft of Masonry, being a member of Morning Star Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Poultney, in one of which he has held the position of scribe and in the other of junior warden.

LINCOLN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Lyndon, son of Benjamin and Sophia (Makepeace) Lincoln, was born in Wareham, Mass., Sept. 4, 1831.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at twelve years of age went to New Bedford, Mass., where he lived for six years and then moved to Wilmington, Del., and there learned the tinner's trade. At twenty years of age he visited California, spending one year in mining, and thence removed to Oregon where he engaged in the hardware business, remaining four years, when he returned to New Bedford, Mass.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LINCOLN.

In 1862 he came to Vermont and engaged in the hardware business at Lyndon. In April, 1866, he commenced the lumber business in which he has been employed for twenty-five years, operating in Michigan and Vermont jointly.

As a Republican, he represented his town in the General Assembly in 1876, 1878, and 1888, and was elected to the state Senate in 1890 and 1892.

Mr. Lincoln is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., is now president of the Lyndon National Bank, also president of the Caledonia Publishing Co., of St. Johnsbury.

He was married at Acushnet, Mass., Nov. 28, 1860, to Annie A., daughter of John A.

and Sophronia (Skinner) Lombard. Five children are the issue of this union: Alice S. (Mrs. Homer C. Wilson), Mary S., Benjamin, John E., and Charlotte C.

LIVINGSTON, FRED B., of Morrisville, son of William R. and Anna S. (Allard) Livingston, was born in Schuylerville, N. Y., August 11, 1852.

FRED B. LIVINGSTON.

His educational advantages were derived from the public schools, and a course of study at the Cambridge Washington Acadmy. At the age of seventeen, while acting as station agent at Cambridge, N. Y., he mastered the art of telegraphy, and followed this as his occupation for some years in Rutland and Burlington, but in the latter city failing health compelled him to resign his position. After a short rest to regain his health, he came to Morrisville and settled on a farm, where he has been engaged ever since in extensive agricultural operations, making a specialty of dairy products and maple sugar and syrup. With a sugar orchard of three thousand trees, an undeveloped resource of nearly an equal amount, and using all modern improvements in the manufacture, he has built up an extensive trade, sending the product to all parts of the world. In 1880 he received the sweepstakes prize on butter at the New Orleans exposition, accompanied by a medal and a pecuniary testimonial of seventy-five dollars.

Mr. Livingston was married to Stella L., daughter of Alnon D. and Susan (Bingham) Thomas of Morrisville, Jan. 1, 1875. Three children have been born to them: Florence B., Gertrude A., and Stella (deceased).

He is a member both of the Odd Fellows and Masonic societies, belonging to the Sterling Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., and holding the office of treasurer of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M.

As a Republican he was elected representative from Morristown to the state Legislature in 1890 where he served on the committee on rules, and that of ways and means, and in the extra session of 1891 he was made chairman of the World's Fair committee. He introduced the agricultural college bill, and labored earnestly for its passage. All his service in the Legislature was ably performed and duly appreciated by those whose vote secured him the position of representative.

LOCKWOOD, ALBERT H., of Ludlow, son of William and Sallie (Griswold) Lockwood, was born in Springfield, Oct. 18, 1840.

ALBERT H. LOCKWOOD.

He is the youngest and only surviving member of a family of four children. When less than a year old, by the death of both of his parents he was left an orphan, and was entrusted to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin Burnham of Springfield, with whom he remained till he was seventeen years old, and whose kindly care he repaid by support during their declining years. While under

the roof of Mr. Burnham, he received such education as the common schools could afford.

In 1858, he came to Ludlow, a poor boy without influence but with a firm resolve to push his way and win a support by his own unaided effort and after twelve years spent in the subordinate position of a clerk he formed a partnership with Charles Raymond to deal in clothing, boots and shoes. In 1876, he moved to the West but the experience of one season expedited his return and he made his residence in Ludlow, where he was for five years associated in business with Edward E. Parker, but is engaged at present by himself as a dealer in boots and shoes in that town.

He married, June 10, 1863, Mary A., daughter of Albert and Dolly Adams, of Evansville, Wis. They have two children: Alice M., and Edward A.

For eighteen years Mr. Lockwood has been an active member of the Congregational church and a liberal contributor to the same. He has also chosen to ally himself to the charitable organization of Freemasonry, receiving the first three degrees in Lafayette Lodge No. 53 and afterwards passing through the higher grades of Royal Arch Masonry and Knight Templar. He is treasurer of his chapter and is a Sir Knight of Killington Commandery No. 6, of Rutland.

As a Republican, he received the appointment of postmaster in 1884 and continued in office four years. He is now, and has been for ten years, treasurer of both town and corporation. In 1888 he represented his town in the Legislature and served on the committee on claims. Notwithstanding the early disadvantages against which he was obliged to struggle, Mr. Lockwood, by his own unaided and persistent effort has amassed a handsome competency.

LYFORD, HORACE W., of Warren, son of Hazen and Electa (White) Lyford, was born in that part of the old town of Montpelier which is now East Montpelier, Feb. 16, 1835.

After he had passed through the usual educational course at the schools of East Montpelier and also in Montpelier village, he learned the sash and blind trade from his uncle, and while thus occupied manifested a natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits. At the age of nineteen he formed a partnership with his father, under the title of Hazen Lyford & Son, to manufacture sash and blinds. Horace was from the first the business manager, and soon became sole proprietor of the concern. In 1861 he exchanged this property for a hotel in Warren, which he has since conducted in a manner satisfactory to the public. In 1865 he engaged in the tin and hardware trade, and followed this by the manufacture of pail bail handles and clothes-pins. During the last ten years he has devoted his attention to the manufacture of butter-tubs, and has invented several appliances that not only turn out a superior article, but result in an immense saving of labor.

Mr. Lyford is an earnest Republican and has held many public positions of trust and influence. He was first selectman in Warren in the years of the war, and was many years deputy sheriff. He was from 1872 to 1876 sheriff of Washington county. He has been justice of the peace continuously for twenty-nine years. In 1888 he was elected assistant judge of Washington county court, and was re-elected in 1890.

HORACE W. LYFORD.

Judge Lyford was united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1858, to Sarah R., daughter of John and Sarah (Chamberlain) Vincent, of East Montpelier.

He has been long and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, of Montpelier, King Solomon Chapter, No. 7, of the same place, Montpelier Council, No. 14, a Knight Templar of Mt. Zion Commandery, No. 9, of the Washburn Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

LYMAN, CHARLES A., of Royalton, son of Jabez and Abigail (Woodbury) Lyman,

was born in Royalton, Oct. 21, 1831, and has always been a resident of that town.

He received the customary common school education in Royalton. He has chiefly followed the vocation of a farmer but has also practiced the trade of a carpenter and given much attention to the manufacture of lumber. He has been entrusted with many responsible positions, among which may be mentioned those of selectman, overseer, lister, auditor, and trustee of the surplus revenue fund. He has always discharged these duties with honor to himself and profit to his fellow-citizens. In 1892 he was elected by a strong Republican majority to represent the town of Royalton in

CHARLES A. LYMAN.

the General Assembly, where his energetic action in behalf of his constitutents merited the approbation of those who had entrusted him with that position.

Mr. Lyman was united in wedlock, March 8, 1854, to Hannah W., daughter of Horatio and Sarah (Walcott) Freeman. Four children were born to them, of whom only one (Mrs. Nellie M. Doyle), is now surviving. He contracted a second alliance, July 5, 1866, with Laura J., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Walcott) Fay. Four children were issue of this second marriage, three of whom are now living: Albert F., Ida C., and Elizabeth W.

LYNDE, GEORGE W., of Williamstown, son of John and Dolly (Smith) Lynde, was born in Williamstown Feb. 3, 1849.

He was educated at the common schools and at Randolph and Barre academies. When twenty years of age he commenced extensive operations in the lumber business in Groton and these he carried on in partnership with his father-in-law for fifteen years. He then removed his plant to Mill Village and has since employed it in running the grist and saw mill, and polishing works.

Mr. Lynde was united in marriage, March 16, 1871, to Frances, daughter of Richard L. and Phebe (Moore) Martin, by whom he has had two children: Fred G. (deceased), and John Richard.

In 1886 he removed to the farm formerly belonging to his father-in-law and has continued there the latter portion of his life. He may be styled the typical Vermont farmer, so large is the scale on which he conducts his operations and so great the success he meets with in all his enterprises. He is also the possessor of a fine maple grove and one of the four owners of the Williamstown granite quarry.

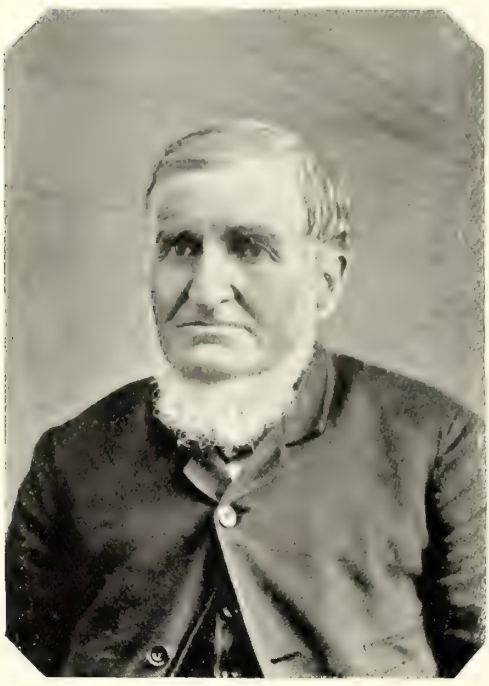
Mr. Lynde is a Republican in his political sympathies; and in religious belief a Universalist. After having filled the usual town offices he was sent to the Legislature in 1888, where he served on the general committee. He is active, public-spirited, and influential in every social and business enterprise, and a highly esteemed member of the community in which he resides.

LYNDE, JOHN, of Williamstown, son of Cornelius and Rebecca (Davis) Lynde, was born in Williamstown, August 6, 1810. Cornelius Lynde left Harvard College at his country's call, enlisted in the Continental army and served through the Revolutionary war, attaining the rank of major. In 1786 he moved from Williamstown, Mass., to the town of the same name in Vermont, and was one of the original proprietors. He laid out and allotted the land to his associates, was justice of the peace and first town clerk. He constructed the first saw mill in the town, was representative from 1791 to 1795, member of the state council, first postmaster, and associate judge for two years. In the first year of the century at a meeting in his house, a Universalist society was organized, believed to be the earliest in the state. The mother of John Lynde was the oldest daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, the pioneer of Montpelier.

The subject of the present sketch was educated at the common schools of Williamstown, and at the early age of sixteen began to teach, working in the summer on his father's farm.

He married at the age of twenty-two, uniting himself in the bond of wedlock to Dolly Smith. She bore him twelve children,

nine of whom still survive: Ellen (Mrs. W. B. Bass), John, Martha (Mrs. Jerry Kenniston), Rebekah (Mrs. Nat Simons), George W., James K., Laura (Mrs. Harvey L. Cheney), and Emma (Mrs. Dr. William B. Mayo of Northfield, Vt.), and Dr. Cornelius V. Two of his sons, John and Charles (the latter deceased), served in the civil war. His first wife died in July, 1881, and he was again married in 1882 to Laura E., daughter of Norman Davis.



JOHN LYNDE.

Mr. Lynde was a farmer till 1865, and after that was engaged in trade until 1887, when he sold out his interest to his son, James K., and again returned to farming. He has been very prominent in all social and public affairs, has settled many estates, and was a general counsellor in business and legal matters. For more than ten years he was one of the directors of the Northfield, and later of the Barre bank.

Formerly a whig, but now a Republican, he has been for forty-four consecutive years justice of the peace, has held every town office, and was twice town representative before the war and three times afterwards, and was chosen senator in 1876. He was assistant judge of Orange county court for two terms.

Judge Lynde has ever been a liberal donor to all benevolent and religious enterprises, a public-spirited citizen, and has given to all his children every educational advantage that was in his power to bestow.

LYON, JOHN STANLEY, of Fair Haven, son of Seth S. and Jane (Barnard) Lyon, was born in Winhall, Jan. 28, 1861.

He received his early education at Black River Academy, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., and the University of the City of New York. In college he developed marked taste in the fields of mental philosophy, political science, literature and oratory, and was especially interested in Greek and Latin literature. He was class poet in both academy and college, and also editor of the college magazine. In his early youth he taught the district school. In 1885 he was called to the position of instructor in Greek and Latin in Friends' Seminary, Stuyvesant Square, New York City, which position he held for five years; and, though not a Quaker, was appointed vice-principal of the institution at the end of the third year. While thus employed he was actively engaged in church work, and feeling called to the

JOHN STANLEY LYON.

gospel ministry, he resigned the chair of classics, and was ordained in the Fair Haven Baptist Church, Feb. 26, 1891.

Mr. Lyon married Ella G., daughter of John E. and Almina White, of Mount Holly, Dec. 29, 1886. He has two children: Clifford S., and Raymond F.

Of rare natural ability and attainments, and withal an earnest and impressive speaker, Rev. Mr. Lyon has placed the church at Fair Haven among the leading Baptist congregations of the state. Enthusiastic in his work

and watchful for opportunities to advance the interests of his people, he has won many friends in his chosen field of labor, a fact which fully attests his Christian, manly character. He is deeply and actively interested in all public matters but especially in those that advance the welfare of his beloved Green Mountain state.

LUND, HENRY W., of Canaan, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Shores) Lund, was born in Granby, Oct. 11, 1854.

He commenced his education at district school No. 2, of Granby, from which more teachers and professional men have come, than any other district of its size in that section of the state. He continued his studies at St. Johnsbury Academy and then commenced reading law with Hon. H. C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, completing his professional training with George W. Hartshorn, Esq., at Canaan. He was admitted to the bar of Essex county at the March term of 1884, and immediately opened an office in Canaan in which locality he has remained and by assiduity and energy has secured a large connection and profitable practice.

Mr. Lund is a self-made man and by teaching paid all the necessary expense incurred in obtaining his education and while pursuing his legal studies. When only twenty-one he was elected superintendent of schools in Granby and he has held a similar appointment in the town of Canaan. In 1892 he was made state's attorney and still fills that office. He is a young man of keen observation, ready wit and resolute will, and

HENRY W. LUND.

will undoubtedly, if he so elects, become prominent in town and county affairs.

He was married in 1881 to Carrie V., daughter of Sylvester P. and Carrie (Colburn) Jones of Canaan and formerly of Farmington, Me.

---

McFARLAND, HENRY MOSES, of Hyde Park, son of Moses and Livonia (Leach) McFarland, was born in Waterville, August 5, 1852.

Mr. McFarland's great-grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, coming out of the service with the rank of major. His father also served his country in the civil war as captain of Co. A, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was a brave and resolute officer, having at various times received honorable mention for meritorious conduct on the field of battle.

He received his preliminary educational training in the schools of Waterville and the People's Academy, working his way through the University of Vermont, where he graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1878.

After his collegiate course he came to Hyde Park, for three years teaching in the academy, and at the same time reading law with Messrs. Brigham & Waterman. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice, being elected three years afterward state's attorney for Lamoille county. In connection with his law practice, he has built up an extensive insurance business, his agency being by far the largest in this section of the state. Mr. McFarland served his town for several years as superintendent of public schools. He was secretary of civil and military affairs under Governor Page in 1890. He was the first vice president of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Co., and in 1892 was elected to a similar position in the Lamoille County National Bank of Hyde Park.

He has joined both the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows; was a charter member and the first N. G. of the local organization of the latter institution in Hyde Park, and has received not only the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, but those conferred by Tucker Chapter, as well as being a Knight Templar of Burlington Commandery.

Mr. McFarland was united, Dec. 22, 1881, to Julia, daughter of Hon. Waldo and Ellen (Noyes) Brigham of Hyde Park. Three children are the issue of their marriage.

MACKIE, GEORGE CARDNO, of Barre, son of John and Ann (Clark) Mackie, was born in Fraserburg, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 1, 1849.

He received his education by attending the public schools of his native land, and when seventeen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of a granite stone cutter. He emigrated to America in 1871 and worked at his trade in many states of the Union. At this time the art of cutting and polishing granite was in its infancy and mostly all of the finished work of this description was imported from abroad. Mr. Mackie came to Barre in 1880, accompanied by his half-brother, James C. Simpson, and entered the employment of Wetmore & Morse. They were the first Scotchmen to ply their trade in that community, though at present there are probably a thousand of their countrymen engaged in similar pursuits in and around

GEORGE CARDNO MACKIE.

the neighborhood. In 1884 he commenced business in partnership with his brother. They met with great success and at the end of three years found themselves the owners of a valuable property and employing sixty men. At this time they made an advantageous sale of their business to Jones Bros. of Boston and for five years Mr. Mackie continued to act as their superintendent, during which time the firm has been very prosperous, owing not a little of their success to the industry and executive ability of their manager. Since parting with his interest in the quarry, Mr. Mackie has invested largely in real estate and to the care and improvement of this he has devoted much of his time and energy. In 1893 he bought out the firm of Sortwell & Morse and now owns one of the best manufacturing plants in Barre, consisting of about six acres of land, a fine water power, with some very valuable granite cutting machines. His sons, James and William, are now his business partners.

He was married in 1869 to Mary, daughter of William and Jane (Scott) Cameron, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and they have four sons living: James, William, John, and Robert.

Mr. Mackie belongs to the brotherhood of the "square and compasses" and is treasurer of Granite Chapter, R. A. M., of Barre, and is also trustee of the Burns Club of that place. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and has held the office of village bailiff. He has had to make his own way in life, and affords a notable example of what can be accomplished by energy, intelligence and public spirit.

MACOY, BYRON GRAFTON, of Cambridge, son of Daniel and Laura (Downer) Macoy, was born in Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1844. Daniel Macoy was a long-time resident of the town, and when a boy of twelve years paddled the Vermont Volunteers bound for the seat of war at Plattsburg, across the river at Jeffersonville in a log canoe.

Byron was one of a family of seven children, and was educated in the public and private schools of Cambridge. In 1858 he went to live with his brother, H. N. Macoy, who was a lumber merchant in Cambridge and built the first steam and circular sawmill in Lamoille county. During the six years that he remained with his brother, he turned his natural mechanical dexterity to good account, doing all kinds of work that required this species of skill. He then rented the mill for a year of his brother, who meantime had gone to Ottumwa, Ia. Byron soon joined him there, but a year's experience removed all desire to remain in the West, and he returned to Cambridge in 1866. He, with his brother, W. D. Macoy, and two others, built the large steam sawmill now established there. Ill-health soon compelled him to relinquish the business, and during the last twenty years he has been engaged in the occupation of a furniture dealer and undertaker.

He married, May 16, 1871, Emma, daughter of Joseph Riley.

Mr. Macoy is a Republican and was elected to the Legislature in 1890; served on the committee on manufactures. As one of the committee for the construction of the Congregational church he was largely instru-

mental in securing the services as architect of his brother, H. N. Macoy.

Mr. Macoy, by his integrity of purpose and interest in the general welfare, enjoys in a large measure the esteem and confidence of his townsmen.

BYRON GRAFTON MACOY.

His devotion to the principles of the Masonic order has given him all the honors his local lodge could confer upon him. He is a member of Warner Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., of Cambridge, and has filled all the chairs of that organization.

MANCHESTER, HIRAM LEVI, of Pawlet, son of Levi W. and Eveline (Shaw) Manchester, was born in Hampton, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1855.

He attended the common schools till the age of seventeen and for a year pursued his studies at Castleton Seminary. He commenced his medical education in Burlington and received his diploma from the University of the City of New York, from which institution he graduated on the 18th of February, 1879.

Dr. Manchester began the pursuit of his profession in Fair Haven with Dr. T. E. Wakefield but after three months opened an office in Pawlet, in June, 1879, where he has since remained and built up a large practice.

He married, July 8, 1879, in Whitehall, N. Y., Flora A., daughter of Harry and Annis (Benjamin) Bartholomew. Two children have blessed their union: Paul R., and Hazel A.

Dr. Manchester has always belonged to the Republican party, but his professional duties have not allowed him to mingle much with political affairs. He is a member of the Republican county committee and chairman of the Republican town committee in Pawlet.

He is secretary of Morning Flower Lodge, F. & A. M., and has also regularly passed the chair in the same body, and is a member of the chapter R. A. M., and of the council R. & S. M. at Poultney, as well as a Sir Knight of Killington Commandery K. T. of Rutland. A Congregationalist in his creed, he is both clerk and treasurer of the church of that denomination in his place of residence.

MANLEY, JOSEPH E., of West Rutland, son of Fobes and Wealthy (Hill) Manley, was born at Sutherland Falls, then a portion of the town of Rutland, Feb. 15, 1831.

The subject of this sketch was of English and Scotch descent, and one of twelve children of a typical New England family. His father was stern in discipline and of sterling religious character, leaving the impress of

JOSEPH E. MANLEY.

his teachings upon the minds of his children. Mr. Manley early in life was educated in the common schools, but after attaining his majority, being desirous of higher educational advantages, he entered Castleton Seminary, a then leading institution under the charge of Rev. E. J. Hallock, graduating therefrom

in 1854. During this time he provided for his support by teaching school in the winter and employing his vacations in agricultural labor.

He was wedded August 19, 1857, to Electa A., daughter of Ebenezer Porter of Orwell. Two children were born to them: Wilbur P., and Lillian E.

After he left the seminary he engaged in the marble business, and is considered as an expert in all matters relating to the deposits of this stone, and has published an article on the "Marbles of Rutland County," which can be found in the first report of Professor Collier of the Vermont Board of Agriculture.

He is a staunch Republican and believes in Democracy from a Republican standpoint. At the age of twenty-eight he was chosen justice of the peace for Rutland county, receiving the compliment of thirteen consecutive elections, during which time he has tried many hundred cases, both civil and criminal, and his decisions have been characterized by such justice and impartiality, that jury trials were resorted to in only two instances, and one appeal only from his decision was reversed in the county court. During his term of service he secured a small but well selected library, and occupied his leisure hours with the study of the law. He entered the office of Hon. C. H. Joyce of Rutland in 1874, and at the March term of the following year was admitted to the Rutland county bar, since which time he has been in successful practice. His services have been especially sought in the settlement of estates as administrator and commissioner. Mr. Manley is philanthropic in spirit, and has done much in the aid of the church and the cause of temperance; held the office of special prosecutor for six years prior to 1892; was secretary of the Rutland County Temperance Society for ten years, and for a considerable period dischared the duties of president. He was elected a resident member of the Webster Historical Society of Boston in 1884, and evincing an early taste for literary metaphysical study he has written and published many articles on standard and popular subjects.

In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and united with the First Church at West Rutland, July 4, 1860. During a residence of over thirty years at West Rutland, he has taken a lively interest in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the village, having invested to a large extent in real estate. He has erected many structures, both dwelling houses and for business purposes, and ever manifests a strong desire to promote the progress of the town and state.

MANN, CHARLES DAVID, of Ira, son of Benjamin S. and Harriet (Thornton) Mann, was born in Middletown Springs, Dec. 21, 1860. He is of mixed English and Scotch descent and his paternal grandfather took part in the campaigns of 1812. His parents moved from Middletown Springs to Ira in 1861, from which place his father enlisted in Co. B, 9th Regt. Vt. Vols. Benjamin was taken a prisoner at Harper's Ferry and was sent to Chicago on parole where he died of fever.

Charles D. Mann received the usual educational advantages of the public schools and was afterwards a pupil in the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River. His father's death left his mother and one brother to face the

CHARLES DAVID MANN.

struggle of life alone. Since Mr. Mann reached his majority he has always devoted himself to some extent to public affairs. He commenced his public career by an appointment as constable and collector of his native town which latter office he has held until the present time. He has also been made school superintendent and was the choice of the county convention in 1892 to discharge the duties of commissioner. In 1893 Governor Fuller conferred upon him the honor of a commission as justice of the peace. He has been actively connected with the work of the Baptist church since the age of sixteen and even while at the academy he was largely interested in the Y. M. C. A. He was one of the charter members of Camp John A. Sheldon S. of V., and for a time acted as their quartermaster. He follows

principally the calling of a farmer but pays considerable attention to pension claims and insurance.

MANN, HOSEA, JR., of Wilmington, son of Hosea and Maria (Grousbeck) Mann, was born in Wilmington, July 13, 1858.

He received his early education at the common schools of his native town, and at the Brattleboro Academy and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he commenced the study of the theory and practice of law with the Hon. O. E. Butterfield, was admitted to the Windham county bar in 1882, and at once began the practice of his profession at Wilmington.

HOSEA MANN, JR.

In 1879, as soon as Mr. Mann had reached his majority, he was elected treasurer of the Wilmington Savings bank and town clerk of the town of Wilmington, both of which positions he held until 1885, when he resigned to devote his time to other matters. In 1886 he was elected state's attorney for Windham county, and served in that capacity for a full term of two years. He was elected to the General Assembly for the successive terms, 1886, 1888, and 1890, and served with great credit, giving valuable assistance in putting through many important measures. In 1890 his ability as a legislator was recognized, and he was elected speaker of the House, being one of the youngest men who ever received that honor.

Mr. Mann is interested in many financial and industrial enterprises, and has given a great deal of his time and money to the development of his own town and state as a place of summer resort.

He was married, February, 1880, to Eva A., daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Jane Gifford of Wilmington. Of this union is one son: Ralph Hosea.

MARSH, CHARLES PHELPS, late of Woodstock, son of John and Amstis Marsh, was born in Wethersfield, Jan. 7, 1816. He came of distinguished ancestry, the first progenitor of the family being John Marsh, who organized a colony in Connecticut in 1635.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the University of Vermont in 1839, commenced the study of law in the office of Chandler & Billings of Woodstock, and was admitted to the bar in 1843 at the May term of the Windsor county court. A year later Mr. Marsh formed a partnership with Peter T. Washburn, Esq., which continued for a quarter of a century. During these years of active professional life he held several high positions of honor and trust, and for four years was state's attorney for Windsor county. He was in 1870 a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1886 and 1888 represented Woodstock in the House of Representatives. He was for many years one of the assistant judges of the Windsor county court, and the bar of his own county and lawyers from other counties having cases at Woodstock were content with his judgment and rulings as with those of a regular presiding judge from the supreme bench.

Politically, he was an original Harrison and Clay whig, and naturally became an adherent of the Republican party when it was formed in 1854. In 1842, while a law student, he edited the Whig Advocate, a campaign paper, and with such care and ability that it attained a great circulation and won him deserved praise.

Judge Marsh was always a strong friend of education, an earnest advocate of morality and whatever tended to the promotion of the public good. His talents both in business and in a judicial way were particularly administrative, and he ever evinced a mastery of the situation whatever might be the emergency. His life was such in all his relations with his fellowmen that it is not to be wondered at that his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1893, was so generally mourned in Vermont.

Judge Marsh was married on the 5th of July, 1844, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Worthington Wright. Four sons were born to them, the oldest of whom alone survives: John W. Marsh, Esq., a lawyer now residing in Chicago. Mrs. Marsh died in

1854 and Judge Marsh contracted a second alliance, in 1859, with Amelia Brayton of Swanton, who survives him.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the society of Odd Fellows.

Judge Marsh was a gentleman of a school that, if it was not the old school, yet was old enough to carry memory back to pleasant days "before the war." A stranger would hardly have selected him as one to lead in an "end of the century" body of legislators, yet in a House of two hundred and forty members, made up largely of farmers, this faultlessly dressed lawyer of courtly and not new-fashioned manner did lead. The secret was an open one. He was a clear-headed, candid gentleman, one fit to represent Woodstock.

MARSH, PLATT T., of Simonsville, son of Col. Sylvanus and Sarah D. (Thorn) Marsh, was born in the town of Andover, Jan. 5, 1844. His father served with distinction in the war of 1812.

He was educated in the public schools of Andover, and has always devoted himself to the occupation of farming. He has a very pleasant home, around which cluster the cherished memories of kindred running back for more than a hundred years. Here he cultivates his fertile acres, making a specialty of the dairy and in addition possessing a fine orchard of maple trees, from which he annually gathers an abundant crop of sugar and syrup.

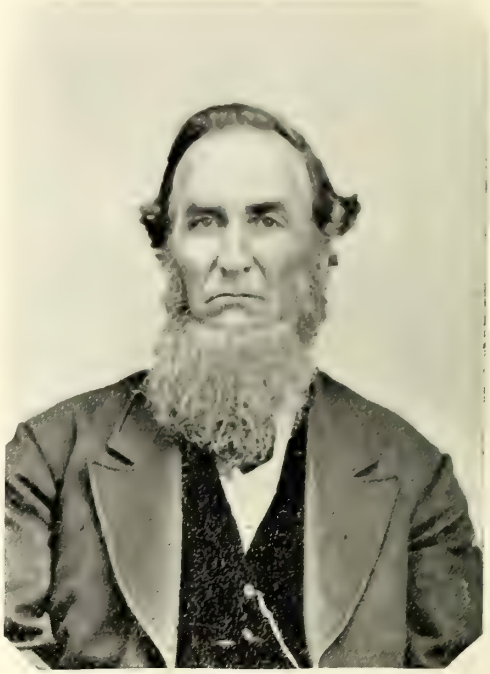
He married, April 13, 1869, Abbie H., daughter of Mills and Emily (Lockwood) Redfield. Their children are: Mary A. (Mrs. George P. Stickney), Henry P., and Arthur R.

Mr. Marsh is a strong Republican and for several years has performed the duties of selectman, while he has been called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility in the town where he resides. In 1890 he was elected to the Legislature and again in 1892. In this body he served on the committee of the grand list and that on the insane, and has always discharged his duties creditably and conscientiously.

MARSHALL, JESSE, late of West Burke, son of Jesse and Sarah (Hall) Marshall, was born in Ludlow, Dec. 12, 1817.

Receiving his education in the public schools of Guildhall and Burke, to which latter town his parents removed in 1833, he first purchased a small farm which he cleared but sold in 1854. He then bought a much larger property, on which he lived during the rest of his days, bringing it up to a fine state of cultivation, and devoting especial attention to the breeding of Devon cattle and Morgan horses. Mr. Marshall was eminently successful in all his agricultural enterprises, and was one of the substantial men of the town whose good judgment and sound sense was esteemed by all who came in contact with him. He became a large stockholder in the Fairbanks Scale Co., in various banks, and was largely interested in real estate in the town of Burke and its vicinity.

He was united in marriage July 20, 1843, to Calista A., daughter of John and Nancy (Bemis) Martin, of Burke, whom he had the misfortune to lose by death, June 18, 1862. By her he had: Carrie (deceased),



JESSE MARSHALL.

Benoni Hall, and Fayette (deceased). He was again married, July 30, 1862, to Isabel M., daughter of Joshua and Sarah M. (Allen) Thomas, of Burke.

Mr. Marshall for very many years had served as selectman, overseer, lister and auditor of the town in which he resided, and enjoyed to such an extent the confidence of the community, that, in 1870 and 1872, he was called by a Republican constituency to represent Burke in the Legislature where he rendered important service upon the grand list and other committees. He was intrusted with the duties of administrator of many estates. A strong Universalist in his religious belief, he attended and supported the Universalist church. He was a very charitable and public-spirited man, and his death, which occurred May 21, 1892, was sincerely mourned as an irreparable loss by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARSHALL, OSCAR AZOR, late of Brattleboro, son of Azor and Ann (Estabrook) Marshall, was born at Oak Grove, Wis., August 9, 1858.

He was educated in the public schools of Brattleboro, and entered the employment of the Vermont National Bank, May 31, 1875. He became assistant cashier of the People's National Bank in 1883, and cashier in 1886, which position he held to the time of his death. He was a director of the People's National Bank, and also a trustee of the Brooks Library. Mr. Marshall was one of the incorporators of the Brattleboro Savings Bank, the Vermont Savings Bank of Brattleboro, and the Wilmington Savings Bank.

OSCAR AZOR MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall represented Brattleboro in the Legislature of Vermont in the sessions of 1890 and 1891. He was a useful member, and ably served his town and state. He introduced the first bill providing for a secret ballot law in the state, basing it upon the Australian system, and it was largely through his painstaking efforts that this became a law. He held numerous minor town offices, in all of which he proved himself a conscientious, scrupulous, honorable gentleman.

He was one of the rising young men of the state, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and his death was universally regretted, for no man in the community was more beloved. A good citizen, a faithful friend, and a public benefactor, he was most sincerely mourned when he passed from this mortal life.

Mr. Marshall was married Sept. 25, 1883, to Katherine R., daughter of Francis W. and Matilda C. (Smith) Brooks. Of this union are two children: Elizabeth G., and Brooks.

MARTIN, FRANK J., of Barre, son of Kimball P. and Delana (Wiley) Martin, was born in Washington, Oct. 22, 1858. The Martin family came to Vermont from Connecticut. Frank Martin's progenitors were early settlers of Williamstown and their descendants form no inconsiderable share of the population of that town.

The early life of Mr. Martin was on a farm, and more than ordinary tasks devolved upon him in consequence of the sickness and early death of his father. In spite of his increased duties he managed to secure such a share of knowledge as was afforded by the schools of Barre and Williamstown and some attendance at the Barre Academy.

For four years after he had entered active life he divided his attention between employment as a clerk in the winter season and labor on the farm in summer. In 1880 he had acquired sufficient funds to take a four years' course of study at Worcester Academy, Mass. This he accomplished in three years and graduated in June, 1883. He then taught school in Connecticut and in Williamstown, and after employment as a clerk in Massachusetts and Vermont, he commenced, in 1887, the study of law in the office of Frank Plumley, of Northfield, remaining there till May, 1888, when he went to Montpelier, and while deputy-clerk of the Washington county court studied with M. E. Smilie, till April, 1890, when he entered the office of H. A. Huse, of Montpelier. He was admitted to the bar at the general term, 1890.

In December, 1890, with F. P. Carleton, he began practice at Barre in the firm of Martin & Carleton, which continued till Mr. Carleton's removal to Montpelier in 1892. December, 1892, he and L. P. Slack formed the firm of Martin & Slack.

Mr. Martin, Dec. 28, 1892, espoused Ida M., daughter of Samuel G. and Lucy M. (Wheeler) Norris.

He is a Republican and is one of the town grand jurors and one of the listers of Barre. In 1890 and 1892 he was second assistant state librarian. He has taken the blue lodge degrees and affiliates with Granite Lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M.

MARTIN, JOSEPH GRAY, of Manchester Center, son of James and Lucy (Gray) Martin, was born in Landgrove, Oct. 8, 1850.

His education was obtained in the schools of Landgrove and Londonderry and for a time he enjoyed private instruction in the latter place and Peru. After a visit to the South he returned to his native place on account of ill-health, and in 1869 he studied law with his brother J. L. Martin in South Londonderry. Here he remained till 1874 when he was for a short time with Jonathan G. Eddy of Jamaica. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of the Windham county court in the same year, and soon after opened an office in Londonderry where he remained till 1881 when he removed to Manchester Center. Mr. Martin has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and both the district and circuit courts of the United States. By meritorious exertion he has arrived at a large general

JOSEPH GRAY MARTIN.

practice, has been retained as attorney for two national banks and employed as counsel for either the state or the respondent in several important criminal cases. In 1886 he formed a copartnership with Frank T. Spring, which continued till the death of the latter, and in 1888 he formed a partnership with Frank Archibald, state's attorney, which arrangement still continues. In 1894 he organized the Vermont Spring Co., of which he is president. This corporation owns a large tract on Putney mountain containing chalybeate and sulphur mineral springs.

January 14, 1873, Mr. Martin was united to Mary E., daughter of Joshua and Lydia A. (Walker) Barnard of Winhall, who died March 9, 1886, leaving four children: Lucy E., Willard B., Lucius P., and James G. (deceased).

Mr. Martin belongs to the dominant party of the state but has held only a few minor offices. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief and has taken the Masonic degrees conferred in Anchor Lodge, No. 99, F. & A. M. of South Londonderry.

MARTIN, JAMES LOREN, of Brattleboro, son of James and Lucy (Gray) Martin, was born at Landgrove, Sept. 18, 1846.

His early education was in the district schools, and at Londonderry and Marlow (N. H.) academies. In 1867 he became a student of Judge H. H. Wheeler, and pursued his legal studies as time and opportunity permitted. The following year he went to the law school in Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated, and was admitted to the Bennington county bar at the June term in 1869. He practiced law in Londonderry from that time until January, 1882, when he bought out the law business of the late Charles N. Davenport, and moved to Brattleboro. In 1888 he formed a copartnership with Hon. E. L. Waterman, and later George B. Hitt became a member of the firm. He commands a leading position as a lawyer.

In 1886 he was elected president of the Brattleboro Tool Co., and two years later was appointed tax commissioner by Governor Dillingham, which office he still holds. In the fall of 1891 he formed a partnership with L. E. Holden, for the manufacture of lumber, and the firm is now conducting a large business. He is also president of the Martin & Fitts Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Martin's political career began with his election to the Legislature as representative of Londonderry in 1874, in which body he served on the committee on education, having charge of the bill to abolish the board of education and for the appointment of a state superintendent. Two years later he was again returned to the Legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections, and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1878 he was for a third time elected to the same position, and was chosen speaker of the House on the second ballot. He was elected to the House in 1880 and 1882, and at both of the last-named sessions was again chosen speaker. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and singular aptitude for the prompt dispatch of business rightfully won for him his reputation as a model speaker. In 1892 he represented Brattleboro, and declined being a candidate for speaker. He was chairman of the judiciary committee, second on the ways and means committee. At this session he won the reputation of being a painstaking, hard-

working, and a very useful member of the House of Representatives.

He was first married, Nov. 19, 1869, to Delia E., daughter of Lewis and Mary (Aiken) Howard. She died Dec. 14, 1881. Three children were born to them, none of whom survive.

On the 10th of January, 1883, he married Jessie Lilley, daughter of Capt. Edward and Susan (Lilley) Dewey, of Montpelier. They have three children: Margaret Susan, Helen Ruth, and Katharine Gray.

MARTIN, MILTON, of Williamstown, son of James and Martha (Coburn) Martin, was born in Williamstown, Feb. 19, 1809.

He was one of a family of nine children, and a brother of the late ex-Lieut.-Gov. Burnam Martin, and lived the frugal life of a farmer's boy until he was eighteen years old. During this time he obtained what educational advantages he could from the common schools of Williamstown. Abandoning his original occupation he resolved to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and was apprenticed for three years to Enoch Howe, with whom he served his time.

Shortly after he went to Wolcott and there married, in 1832, Mary Martyn, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are living: Albert R., Lenora (Mrs. Austen H. Young of Minneapolis), and Fred R. His wife died in 1868, and he espoused Mrs. Nancy (Whitney) Covil, who passed away March 12, 1875. He has contracted a third alliance with Mrs. Nancy (Martin) Chamberlain. Mr. Martin remained in Wolcott for five years, pursuing his trade, and then returned to Williamstown, where he continued at the forge, until his eldest son had gained skill and experience sufficient to succeed him, when he turned his attention to farming and also the management of the village inn. He bears his years lightly and "the grasshopper is not a burden" in his ripe old age, and though somewhat deaf all his physical and mental faculties are unimpaired and active.

Mr. Martin may properly be designated a Jacksonian Democrat, for he cast his first presidential vote for "Old Hickory" and he has adhered to that party ever since. He has been honored with official trusts both in Wolcott and Williamstown; was postmaster for five years and justice for fifteen in the latter town, which place he has twice represented in the Legislature. He has also been a director in the Montpelier & White River R. R.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, late of Plainfield, son of William and Sabrina (Axtell) Martin, was born in the town of Marshfield. His grandfather, Jesse Martin, was a veteran of Bunker Hill, and his father, Hon. William Martin, was a man of mark, who represented Marshfield for thirteen years in the Legislature, was colonel of a cavalry regiment, and associate judge of the county court.

William Martin passed through the usual experience in his boyhood days, receiving his education in the common schools. The rough and constant labor of the farm developed his energy and endowed him with uncommon physical strength and endurance He was always a prodigious worker, and for a time was a manufacturer and merchant, but for many years devoted his chief attention to the occupation of his youth. He is a large owner of real estate, possessing at the time of his death several extensive farms in this and neighboring towns, and he was also the proprietor of a large saw mill, which is carried on by his sons.

Mr. Martin was an enthusiastic adherent of the dominant party in the state, and held many public offices; representing Marshfield in the Legislature.

He was strongly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, and one of his sons, William E. Martin, served as 2d lieutenant in Co. C, 13th Regt. Vt. Vols., under the command of Col. F. V. Randall, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant before that regiment was mustered out. He then enlisted in the 17th Regt., and was killed at the battle of Petersburg Mine, July 30, 1864. In honor of his memory the local organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Plainfield received its title of the William E. Martin Post.

The subject of this sketch was wedded Jan. 11, 1838, to Vienna L. Perrin, by whom he has had eight children: Julia S. (Mrs. Walter Page, deceased), William E. (killed at Petersburg, Va., as stated above), Curtis A., Cassius L., Charles P., Edwin B., Harry H., and Benjamin F.

MARTIN, WILLARD S., of Plainfield, son of Joshua B. and Betsy (Sheppard) Martin, was born in Marshfield, Jan. 26, 1827.

He enjoyed only the privileges of the common school, but by active observation and assiduous reading he is practically a well educated man.

In 1860 he moved to Plainfield and purchased a fine property of nearly six hundred acres, and he has made his home here ever since. He has been an extensive dealer in and breeder of fine stock. A public-spirited man of kindly and sympathetic nature, he has met with some serious losses in generous attempts to assist his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage, Feb. 21, 1860, to Fannie, daughter of Orlando and Cecilia (Nash) Lewis of East Montpelier, who died May 7, 1889. Five chil-

dren are the issue of their marriage: K. Alice, Willard S., Jr., Orlando L., Arthur R. (deceased), and Edgar L.

Mr. Martin is a Republican in his political belief and has been entrusted with many responsible positions in his town. He has held the office of justice of the peace for thirty years and was chosen to the Legislature in 1864 and 1865. He received the election of associate judge in 1874, and continued on the bench for four years. He was elected senator from Washington county in 1882. He was six years director of the Barre National Bank, and two years president of the Washington County Agricultural Society.

WILLARD S. MARTIN.

Judge Martin is a Universalist, has always taken a lively interest in educational matters, and for a long time has been a trustee of Goddard Seminary of Barre.

MASON, CHARLES W., of Vergennes, son of Lawrence S. and Sarah (French) Mason, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1837.

He was educated at the common schools and academy at New Haven, receiving a thorough preparation for after life. He has always devoted his attention to farming, and by industry and skill from small beginnings has increased the value of his property to such an extent that he has now one of the best farms of Addison county, consisting of over four hundred acres of productive land. He is a breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Merino sheep, and has raised many of very high value. These have been exported to nearly all states of the Union, and he has also shipped many to Africa, being one of the first to establish this enterprise. He also is a breeder of high-blood horses.

Mr. Mason is a Republican, and has been honored with various town offices, and is popular and prominent in Addison county.

He enlisted in Co. G, 14th Vt. Vols., when they organized Sept. 9, 1862, and was mustered in in October of the same year, holding the position of 2d lieutenant. Returning to Vermont in July, 1863, he raised Co. E for the 3d Vt. Militia Regt., and was commissioned captain by ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith. He was present and took part in the bloody struggle at Gettysburg, and has a war record of which one may well be proud.

He belongs to the Masonic brotherhood, being a member of Libanus Lodge, No. 47, of Bristol, and the Chapter and Royal Arch Lodge of Vergennes. He has been a member of the Congregationalist church for a quarter of a century, and is one of the examining and building committee of the church recently erected.

Mr. Mason is a well-informed gentleman on state and foreign matters, and an intelligent and pleasant conversationalist.

MATTHEWS, CHARLES W., of Granby, son of Jonathan and Nancy F. (Bell) Matthews, was born in Granby, August 31, 1857.

Jonathan Matthews came to Granby in 1838, and has ever since been a resident of that place, purchasing the farm on which he now lives. The son received an excellent education in the district school, and completed his instruction at the St. Johnsbury Academy. He has always remained on the paternal estate, and is an enterprising and substantial farmer, an enviable lot in these days of bustling and by no means remunerative toil in other branches of money getting.

He belongs to the ruling party of Vermont, and has received the offices of lister and selectman, and enjoyed the honors of town clerk and treasurer for nearly fifteen years. He has served as county commissioner, and also was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and 1892. Though a young man, Mr. Matthews has been prominent in town and county affairs, and gives promise of a career of much usefulness.

He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Matthews was married June 25, 1879, to Hettie, daughter of Loomis and Adeline (Farr) Wells. They have one child: Lella.

MATTISON, WILLIAM P., of South Shaftsbury, son of Reuben and Eunice (Slye) Mattison, was born in Shaftsbury, Dec. 22, 1828. His great-grandfather, Thomas Mattison, came from Rhode Island in the latter

half of the 18th century, was chosen the first town clerk of Shaftsbury, and the earliest deed on record in that town bears his signature.

The opportunities for early education enjoyed by William P. were those afforded by the schools of his native town, supplemented by a short course at North Bennington Academy. For several succeeding winters he was employed in teaching in Bennington and Hillsdale, N. Y. On his return to Shaftsbury he gave his attention to the manufacture of squares for several years, still continuing at intervals his former profession and devoting all his spare time to the study of law, which he hoped to adopt as a profession.

WILLIAM P. MATTISON.

Mr. Mattison was united in wedlock August 9, 1853, to Sarah C., daughter of William P. and Catherine (Sharts) Stickle, of Hillsdale, N. Y. Five children were the fruit of the union: Katherine A. (Mrs. Charles F. Chapin of Waterbury, Conn.), Frederick L., May V. (Mrs. George A. Bruce of South Shaftsbury), William R. and Clayton S.

Some time after his marriage, he removed to Hillsdale, and during a period of about five years engaged in teaching and farming, and also became a partner in a general store. In 1861 he again returned to Shaftsbury, and entered the employment of the Eagle Square Co. He had always taken great interest in the affairs of this corporation, giving much time to the study of square-making and improved machinery therefor. In 1864 the Eagle Square Co., which till then had been organized as a partnership, was incorporated and three years later Mr. Mattison was elected secretary and treasurer. In 1883 he was promoted to the position of vice-president, which office he holds at the present time. In 1880 the plant of the company, which had been repeatedly enlarged to accommodate the manufacture of bedsteads, sash and blinds, and boring machines, was destroyed by fire, with the exception of the square-finishing department, and it was principally owing to the active and intelligent efforts of Mr. Mattison that the works were reconstructed. To him was entrusted the responsible task of erecting the necessary buildings and providing a new plant on a larger scale than the former, equipped with the most improved machinery. In this enterprise he was eminently successful and the company is now more prosperous than ever before. His success as the chief acting executive officer of the Eagle Square Manufacturing Co. for a long term of years stamps him as a representative member of that large and valued class of New England manufacturers who have done so much to win the high reputation which these states enjoy as industrial centers.

Politically, Mr. Mattison has been a Republican since the inception of the party. His natural ability and energy have made him a fit candidate for many official positions in both Shaftsbury and Hillsdale. In 1872 he represented his town in the Legislature, serving as a member of the committee on land taxes and taking an active part in all matters affecting the manufacturing interests of the state. Six years subsequently he was chosen state senator from Bennington county, in which body he was a member of several highly important committees.

Mr. Mattison, by an accident received in 1858, had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye, which disqualified him for service in the late war.

In his religious preferences he inclines to the Baptist faith. He has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of his native town to whose material welfare he has been so large a contributor.

MATTISON, FRED LELAND, of South Shaftsbury, son of William P. and Sarah (Stickle) Mattison, was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., April 20, 1857.

His educational advantages were received in the public schools of Shaftsbury, the graded school of North Bennington and the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy. He commenced the active business of life as a clerk in his father's store in South Shaftsbury and afterwards became bookkeeper of the Eagle Square Co. till the year 1884 when he was

elected secretary and treasurer of that corporation, which position he still retains, and since the illness of his father has had the chief control of the business. He is one of the stockholders in that company which was founded by Silas Hawes in 1812. In 1878 Mr. Mattison purchased a third interest in the general store owned by W. P. Mattison & Co.

In his political sentiments he is Republican and he supports and attends the Methodist church.

FRED LELAND MATTISON.

He married, Nov. 29, 1881, Jennie, daughter of Clark and Sarina Bates of South Shaftsbury. Four children have blessed the union: Raymond, Louis, Irwin, and Dorothy.

MAY, ELISHA, of St. Johnsbury, son of Preston and Sophia Stevens (Grout) May, was born in Concord, Dec. 12, 1842.

He was educated at the common schools and at St. Johnsbury Academy. After his preliminary studies he read law with Jonathan Ross, Esq., at St. Johnsbury and was admitted to the bar at the December term in Caledonia county in 1867. The following year he served as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives under John H. Flagg. At one time a partner of Henry E. Belden, Esq., Mr. May is now associated with Hon. Henry C. Bates.

Formerly a member of the Republican party, he withdrew his allegiance in 1884, being a pronounced opponent of the doctrines of the protectionists, and is now a strong Cleveland Democrat of the independent type, who believes in principle rather than party.

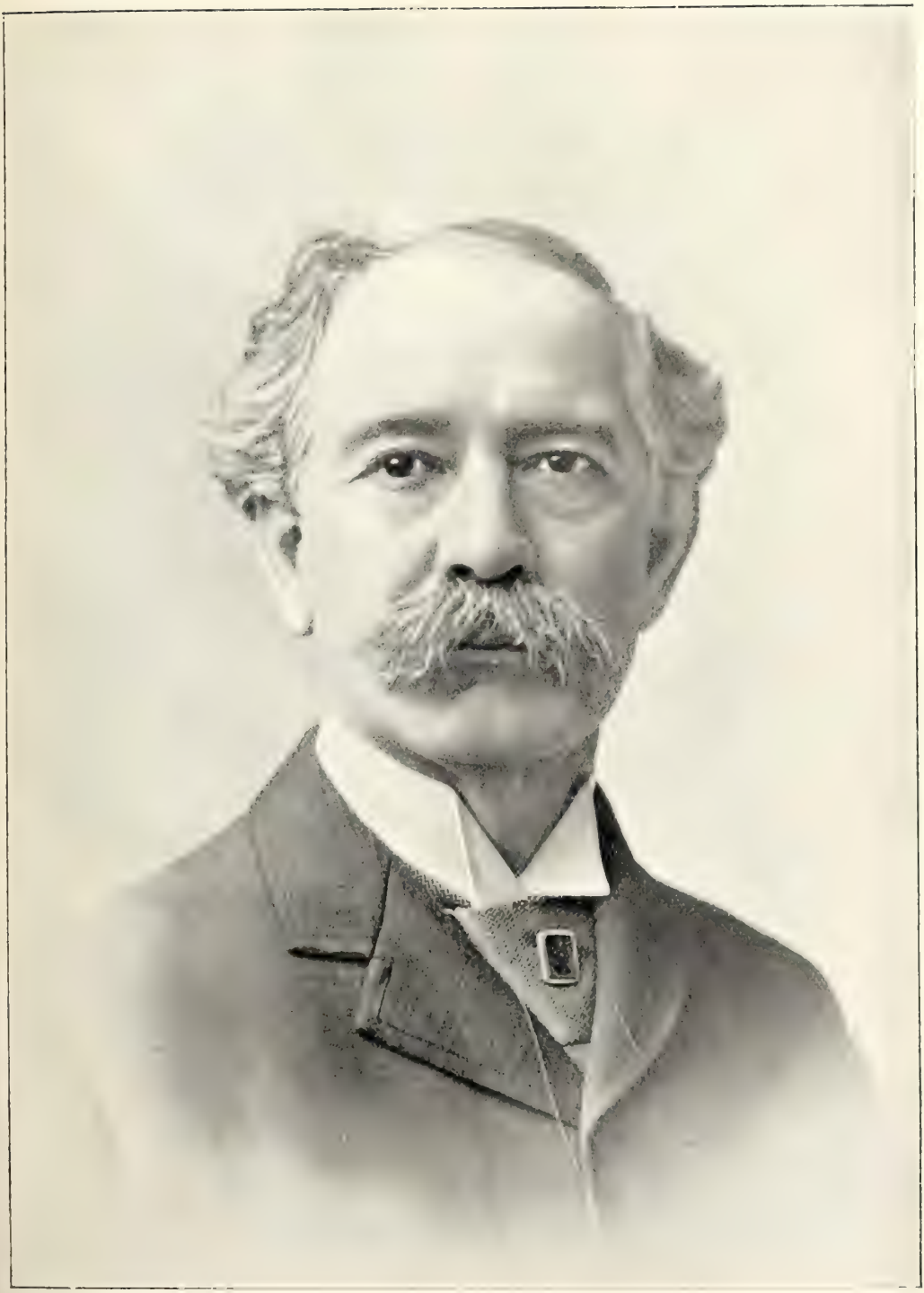
Mr. May was married Dec. 12, 1872, to Miss Eunice A. S., daughter of Sumner W. and Rosette (Eastman) Arnold. Three children have been the issue of this marriage: Florence Joanna, Eunice Rosette, and Beatrice Sophia.

During the war he made an attempt to enlist in the 17th Regt. Vt. Vols., but was rejected. A second effort was more successful, and he was enrolled in the 26th Regt. New York Cavalry under Col. Ferris Jacobs. He received a commission from Governor Fenton as 1st lieutenant and regimental commissary, but was not present at any battle of the war.

Mr. May has also knelt at the shrine of Free Masonry, having taken the degrees of blue lodge, chapter and temple and he is a member of Chamberlain Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

A modest and unassuming man, notwithstanding his liberal and advanced view of the present aspect of public affairs, he has never sought for political promotion, but he was the candidate for auditor of accounts on the Democratic ticket in 1890 and 1892, and is a member of the Democratic state committee for Caledonia county. Mr. May was in 1893 appointed bank examiner in Vermont by President Cleveland, and is at present director of the state prison and house of correction.

MCCULLOUGH, JOHN GRIFFITH, of Bennington, son of Alexander and Rebecca McCullough, was born in Newark, Del. He is of mingled Scotch and Welsh ancestry, and the circumstances which surrounded his early youth did not present a rosy prospect for his future; for his father died when he was three years of age, and his mother when he was seven. His early educational advantages were meagre, but with unwearied industry he made the most of them, and succeeded in graduating from Delaware College with the highest honors before reaching his twentieth year. He then commenced the study of law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell of Philadelphia, dividing his time between study and practical experience in the office and attendance at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of LLB. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At this time impaired health rendered a change of climate and surroundings necessary, and he set sail in that year for San Francisco, but the severity of the seacoast winds induced him to remove to Sacramento, where he was admitted to the



J. G. McCullough

bar of the Supreme Court of California. Even here the climate was too rough for his delicate condition, and he soon changed his residence to Mariposa, at the foot of the picturesque Sierra Nevadas. California at this time was passing through her trying pioneer period, and her precarious situation was about to be complicated by the bursting of the war cloud of the rebellion, and the young lawyer arrived on this rough scene in time to perform his part in the drama. A terrible struggle between the Secessionists of Southern California and the Unionists appeared inevitable, when the arrival of General Sumner, sent by the government to supersede Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, then in command at Fort Alcatraz, frustrated the scheme of Southern sympathizers to separate California from the Union. In young McCullough, whose loyalty to the Federal government was intense, General Sumner found a ready and efficient supporter and coadjutor. Ascending the stump, in spite of his delicate health which precluded active service in the field, by his courage and eloquence, he did yeoman service for the cause of freedom and national unity.

Having secured the admiration and confidence of the Union element, he was nominated for the General Assembly in 1861, and elected by a triumphant coalition of Republicans and Douglas Democrats. In 1862 his constituents returned him to the state Senate, though the district up to that time had been overwhelmingly Democratic. Such was his success and vigor in shaping legislation, that notwithstanding his youth and his brief experience as a practical lawyer, he was nominated the next year by the state convention of the Republican party as attorney-general of California, and elected by an overwhelming majority. In this position he labored with signal skill and success in the interest of and for the honor of the state. Renominated in 1867, he failed of a re-election, though receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the Republican ticket. For four succeeding years as the head of a well-known law firm in San Francisco, he enjoyed a highly renumerative practice and the enviable reputation with court, counsel and client, of a practitioner scrupulously accurate in statement and in every action or position governed by the nicest sense of professional honor.

In 1871, while on a visit to the eastern states, General McCullough married Eliza Hall, daughter of Trenor W. and Laura V. H. Park of Bennington. They have four children: Hall Park, Elizabeth L., Ella S., and Esther Morgan.

Two years after his marriage, having acquired an ample fortune, he removed to Southern Vermont, where he interested himself in railroad, commercial and banking enterprises. His active operations in these directions have made him for some months in the year a resident of New York, where a portion of his time is passed, but his home and permanent and favorite residence is in the Green Mountain state. Some disappointed individual has said that Vermont was a good state to emigrate from; the subject of this sketch believes rather that it is a good state not only to emigrate to, but to marry into also. He is an ardent admirer of those Vermont methods and principles by which, the Grecian statesman said, a small state may be made great, and a great state greater still.

From 1873 to 1883 he was vice-president and general manager of the Panama Railroad Co., and from the latter year until his resignation in 1888 he was president and directing genius of the corporation. He was elected a director of the Erie R. R. in 1884, and since 1888 has been chairman of the executive committee. He was the first president of the Chicago & Erie R. R., a position which he still holds, and is president of the Bennington & Rutland Railroad Co. He is also president of the First National Bank of North Bennington, a director in the New York Security and Trust Co., of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Co. of that city, and is largely interested in many other corporations.

American politics have always possessed the liveliest interest for General McCullough, and he has suffered no political campaign to pass by since 1860, in which his voice has not been heard in earnest and efficient advocacy of the men and principles of the Republican party, yet he entertains no ambition in the direction of public office. His genial nature and social tastes have won him hosts of friends, and his home life in the state of his adoption is singularly happy and contented.

McDUFFEE, HENRY CLAY, of Bradford, son of John and Dolly (Greenleaf) McDuffee, was born at Bradford, Oct. 3, 1831. John McDuffee was one of the first settlers of the town. He was a teacher and later a railroad projector and civil engineer of distinguished ability and extended reputation.

Henry C. was educated in the Bradford public schools and at Bradford Academy. He lived upon the farm where he was born until 1868, when he removed to his pleasant home on Main street in Bradford where he now lives. He learned surveying at an early age and has always pursued that vocation more or less. After the death of his father, and brother Charles, who were agents for Joseph Bell of Boston, an extensive land owner in Canada, New England and the

western states, Mr. McDuffee was appointed agent, having complete control of the management and sale of this large property, and discharged that trust with much credit. During that time and since, he has had charge of many other complicated estates in different parts of the country, and has also conducted a widely extended business in buying and selling real estate in the South and West. For a number of years Mr. McDuffee had the management of some

HENRY CLAY McDUFFEE.

large oil wells and coal mines in Ohio. Afterwards he was manager of a linen mill in Claremont, N. H., where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Bradford. Mr. McDuffee has always been a public-spirited man, and greatly interested in anything which he thought was for the true interest of his town. He was one of the organizers of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co., personally secured its charter and for many years was one of the directors. He was also influential in establishing the Bradford Opinion and soon afterwards became the principal owner. He has been for many years a trustee of Bradford Academy. Mr. McDuffee is a man of large business experience and has traveled extensively.

He was for some time engaged by a large banking establishment of Boston to inspect and to establish loan agencies throughout the West and along the Pacific Coast.

He is a loyal Republican and is a man who has the courage of his convictions. He has held nearly all the important town offices. He was elected as representative from Bradford to the General Assembly of 1870 and 1871, being the first Republican representative ever elected in that town. He was re-elected in 1872 receiving at this time the largest Republican vote ever polled in Bradford before or since. He was high bailiff of Orange county for 1872 and 1873; assistant U. S. Assessor from 1871 to the time the office was abolished, and was elected state senator from Orange county in 1884 serving at this time on the committees of finance, railroads and banks. He was also for many years chairman of the Orange county Republican committee and in 1888 was one of the presidential electors.

He is a member of Charity Lodge 43 and Chapter of F. & A. M. of Bradford.

March 12, 1863, he married Laura Waterman of Lebanon, N. H., who died the following September. He married his present wife, Rosie M., daughter of Hon. Roswell M. and Marinda (Nelson) Bill of Topsham, June 8, 1869. They have one child: Ernest Bill.

McGETTRICK, FELIX WILLIAM, of St. Albans, son of Michael and Mary (O'Connell) McGettrick, was born in Fairfield, Nov. 20, 1847.

FELIX WILLIAM McGETTRICK.

The educational facilities which Mr. McGettrick enjoyed before the war were exceedingly limited, as he lived nearly three miles from the nearest district schoolhouse, but

after his return from the battlefields of Virginia he took a partial course of study at the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, and then placed himself as a private pupil under the charge of Mr. C. J. Alger at Burlington, in whose office he commenced the study of law, which he afterward continued with the firm of Edson & Rand at St. Albans.

In 1870 he combined his legal studies with the teacher's profession, but two years later he began to practice at St. Albans. He has been engaged in several important cases and ranks high as an able criminal lawyer, and as an advocate he has no superior in the state, possessing great command of language, and is both forcible and eloquent as a speaker.

Mr. McGettrick enlisted, when a lad of sixteen, in Co. E, 2d Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters, and in the winter of 1864 the command were in camp around Brandy Station and Culpepper, Va. He was present at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in the latter engagement was seriously wounded. He was discharged at the close of the war.

He is actively interested in politics, being a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He has been town grand juror and member of the school board, as well as town agent for prosecuting and defending suits. He was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880, and seven years afterward was appointed special inspector of customs. He was the nominee of his party for Congress in 1892, and the following year received the appointment of superintendent of construction of the new United States custom house and postoffice at St. Albans.

Mr. McGettrick was married, January, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Burke) Morris of Fairfield. They have three children: Edward Thomas, Charles Henry, and Mary Catherine.

MCLAM, JAMES R., of Topsham, son of James and Agnes (Leech) McLam, was born in Ryegate, Nov. 24, 1841. His parents came from Scotland to Caledonia county about 1830, and James received a good practical education in the schools of Ryegate, supplemented by a course of instruction at the Caledonia grammar school and at McIndoes Academy. He remained with his father upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the business of trucking for three years.

After spending a year in Iowa, he returned to Ryegate, and finally removed to Topsham, where he engaged in general trade for four years, and then parted with his interest in the business to Mr. Stewart, who had been connected with him. For several years he gave his attention to insurance, pensions and town affairs. He then went back to his old stand, and taking A. C. Wormwood, of Boston, as a partner, they successfully conducted the business till 1892, having a practical monopoly of trade in the village, when Mr. McLam sold out to Mr. Wormwood.

February 1, 1871, he married Susan J., daughter of Daniel and Jeanette (Cochrane) Wormwood, and of this union were issue: Elmer D. (deceased), George L., Cora J., and Agnes M.

JAMES R. McLAM.

Though not a farmer, he has given both time and money to the establishment of a co-operative creamery in East Topsham, and is a director and secretary of the company.

MCLEAN, ALBERT, of Norton Mills, son of John and Mary (Carleton) McLean, was born in Alna, Me., August 31, 1849.

He received his education in the public schools of Alna and at Eastpitston (Me.) Academy.

His father was a farmer and merchant and to these vocations he added a large shipping business, finding opportunity, nevertheless, to discharge the duties of town clerk for a period of fifty years. Albert remained with him until his majority, in his extensive operations, when he moved to Norton Mills and engaged as clerk for Wilmot Nelson, remaining about four years. Afterward he went into partnership with Mr. Nelson as

A. McLean & Co., and continued in trade until the business was sold to A. M. Stetson & Co., in 1889, when he entered their employment as head clerk.

Mr. McLean is a Republican and a Free Mason, having received his degrees in Island Pond Lodge No. 44.

When the town was organized in 1885 he was chosen town clerk and has served most faithfully and acceptably ever since. He also has made a most efficient town treasurer for five years. He is obliging and of sterling moral worth.

He was wedded, in 1885, at Island Pond, to Ella B., daughter of William and Margaret Libby of East Machias, Me., and by her he is the father of two children: John Walter, and Cora Emma.

McMASTER, WILLIAM D., of Woodstock, son of John and Nancy (Burke) McMaster, was born in Ireland, Nov. 28, 1833, and emigrated with his parents to Vermont when a child.

His education was obtained in the public schools, and from the experience derived in an apprenticeship served in a printing office.

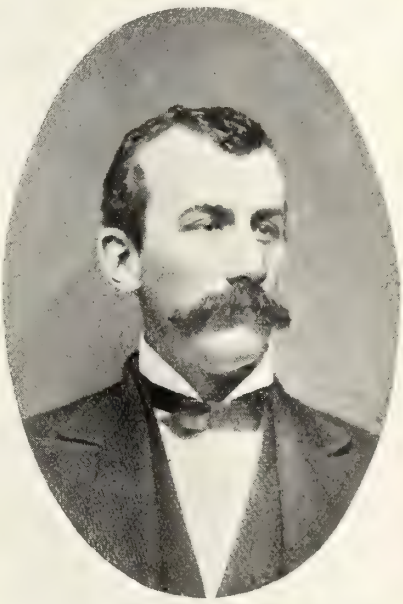
WILLIAM D. McMASTER.

Mr. McMaster has followed the vocation of printer, editor and publisher. From Jan. 1, 1861, he has been the proprietor and publisher of the Spirit of the Age. He is now the oldest journalist as regards continuous service in the state.

Mr. McMaster was married July 10, 1867, to Maria E., daughter of Wilder and Eliza C. (Demary) Raymond. Two children were the fruit of their union: Charles E., and William R., both deceased.

Democratic in his political faith, he has served on state, county and town committees, was postmaster of Woodstock during President Cleveland's first administration, holding the office for four years and ten months, and several times has been the candidate of his party for town representative. During the period of the rebellion of the slave states his paper heartily endorsed and supported all measures leading to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

McQUIVEY, ALSON N., of Bread Loaf, son of Nathaniel and Emily E. (Dunham) McQuivey, was born in Ripton, Feb. 3, 1851.



ALSON N. McQUIVEY.

He passed through the common schools of Ripton, the high school of Middlebury and the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. After completing his educational training he settled down as a farmer near Bread Loaf Mountain, a noted summer resort, where he has methodically and successfully pursued his business. He has dealt somewhat extensively in real estate and is much interested in breeding driving horses.

He was united in marriage at Middlebury, Jan. 25, 1876, to Mary, daughter of Carlos and Marcia Hooker. Shortly after her marriage she died and he then espoused Florence A., daughter of William N. and

Joanna B. (Fletcher) Cobb. Three children have been born to them: Agnes A., Gordon D., and Arthur.

Mr. McQuivey belongs to the dominant party in the state and for six years has filled the offices of superintendent of schools, auditor, lister and selectman. He was appointed census enumerator in 1890, and two years afterwards was called upon to represent the town of Ripton in the Legislature, where his services were given to the committee on the library.

He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, and is specially attached to Lake Dunmore Lodge, No. 11. He formerly affiliated with the state Grange, and is at present a member of the Congregational church. Mr. McQuivey is one of the leading men in the town, and is prominently connected with all affairs of social and political life.

MEAD, ELISHA FERGUSON, of Starksboro, son of William and Mandana (Ferguson) Mead, was born in Hinesburgh, June 25, 1824. His grandfather, Alpheus Mead,

ELISHA FERGUSON MEAD.

was born in Greenwich, Conn. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was captured and confined in the old sugarhouse in New York. He was one of the early settlers of Hinesburgh, where he died in 1837. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of Elisha Ferguson, of Starksboro. His grandmother on his mother's side was a sister of Elijah Hedding, one of the early bishops of the Methodist church.

Elisha Ferguson Mead was educated in the common schools and in the Hinesburgh Academy. He studied law in the office of Hon. Asahel Peck, at Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, in 1847. He practiced in Chittenden county until 1855, when he moved to Michigan, where he opened an office at Romeo, and had a large practice in that and the surrounding counties, and in the United States circuit and district courts. He was elected to the Legislature of Michigan in 1866, and served on the judiciary committee, was re-elected in 1868, and was appointed chairman of that committee, and filled the position satisfactorily the next two years. He practiced law in Michigan until 1874, when he retired from professional life and has since resided at Starksboro.

MEAD, JOHN ABNER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairhaven, on the 20th day of April, 1841. His ancestors were English and the family was an ancient and honorable one. There is in Westminster Abbey a monument erected to the memory of Richard Mead, M. D., one of his ancestors, who was the friend and physician of the talented though not amiable George II, and of Queen Anne. Col. Richard K. Mead, aid-de-camp to General Washington from 1777 to 1783, attained the rank of colonel and rendered valuable service throughout the war of the Revolution. He was with the commander-in-chief in all his principal battles and personally superintended the execution of Major Andre, a duty which he was accustomed to say, he was not able to perform without shedding tears. The Rt. Rev. William Mead, Bishop of Virginia, was also of the same family. Richard W. Mead, another ancestor, born in Chester county, Pa., in June, 1778, was said to be the first importer of Merino sheep into the United States. The great-great-grandfather of the present sketch, Col. James Mead, was the first white settler in Rutland and in the valley of the Otter creek, and was a descendant from one of the two families of Meads who emigrated from England about 1642. He was born at Horseneck, N. Y., August 25, 1730, and married Mercy Holmes of the same place. Having purchased seven thousand acres of land at six cents an acre, situated on either side of Otter creek and near the falls at Center Rutland, Colonel Mead left Manchester, Vt., on the morning of the 28th of September, 1769, with his wife and eleven children and a son-in-law, and starting out into the unbroken wilderness, arriving at Central Falls on the evening of the 30th, having been en route three days and two nights. An extract from the inaugural address of Mayor Mead on the organization of the city government graphi-

John A. Reed

cally describes the experiences of the first settler: "Go back with me for a moment for one hundred and twenty four years, and picture, if you will, that man, the first settler, with his wife and eleven children; one pair of oxen with the old-style sledge piled high with all their earthly belongings; the mother and girls riding alternately upon two small horses; the father and boys in turn driving the oxen, and closely behind, their two cows. At Manchester, Vt., they leave all roads and strike out into the unbroken forest; they push their way, slowly but surely, along the sides of the mountains. There are no settlers along their route to point the way or shelter them by night. They move along that rocky crest and after three days and two nights, they arrived at their destination, the Central Falls, as they were known upon the old survey, viz., the falls at Center Rutland. They stopped the first night near the present village of Dorset, the second night near that of Danby; they passed through Tinmouth, West Clarendon, and finally arrived at the home of the Caugnawaga. One of the chiefs met him at the door of his wigwam, talked for a few minutes in an unknown tongue to his squaw, and papooses and other Indians, and then throwing his hands high in the air and wide apart, he exclaimed in English, 'Welcome, Welcome!' The father allowed the cattle to feed upon the leaves in the underbrush near by, the boys arranged to sleep near the sled, while the mother and girls, kneeling in a circle, utter their feeble prayers in the Indian wigwam, thirty miles from the nearest white settler. If sickness threatens the parents or their children, there are no neighbors to help and to sympathize, there is no physician to consult or relieve their anguish, and should death overtake them in this wilderness, the parents must hew from the trees of the forest the coffin for the loved one, and bury their dead alone in the lonely wilderness; there are no friends, no bearers, no chapel, no church, and no pastor to soothe and minister and to ask divine sustenance in this hour of anguish; there are no stores, no shops, no mills of any kind, no fields of grass or grain, no roads or paths, except an occasional Indian trail."

At the organization of the town government on the 2d Tuesday of October, 1770, Col. James Mead was made the first moderator, first selectman and first town representative of Rutland, and the old farm cleared by Colonel Mead still remains in the Mead family, having been deeded from father to son for one hundred and twenty-five years, the original purchase having been from the Caugnawaga Indians.

Abner, son of Col. James Mead, was great-grandfather of Mayor Mead, from whom he derived a portion of his name. He married Amelia, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Roots, the first clergyman in Rutland. John A. was the only child of Roswell R. and Lydia A. (Gorham) Mead. His father was a successful farmer and merchant in West Rutland till his death in 1875. His mother died when he was but six months old. Her father served in the war of 1812, and so maternal and paternal ancestors give him a loyal claim on the country. John A. Mead was educated in the common schools of West Rutland and at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., graduating from Middlebury College in 1864, and in 1868 received his diploma of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He immediately accepted a position as house physician in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining there until December, 1870, when he removed to Rutland, where he successfully practiced till 1888. At this time he was tendered a "chair" in the medical department of the University of Vermont and for some time he hesitated as to whether he should or not continue in his chosen profession, but he finally and reluctantly retired from professional pursuits in order to give his whole attention to his extensive business interests. During his career in medicine he was appointed surgeon-general of the state on the staff of Gov. Redfield Proctor, was medical superintendent of the house of correction from the time it was established till he gave up his profession, was a member of the pension examining board for eight years, and was appointed surgeon-general of the Vermont state encampment of the G. A. R. in 1890.

Dr. Mead is now one of the largest real estate owners in Rutland, was director and cashier of the old National Bank of Rutland for several years, was treasurer of the Rutland R. R. and director and treasurer of the Addison R. R. for nearly five years, director of the Clement National Bank since it was organized, vice-president of the State Trust Co. since its organization, and continued as such till he was elected its president.

He is president of the New England Fire Insurance Co., of the P. E. Chase Mfg. Co., and the Rutland board of trustees, and trustee of Middlebury College of Middlebury. In 1888 he reorganized the Howe Scale Co., and is now president and executive officer of that corporation. The history of this corportion had been unfortunate since its first organization in 1857, but in his new sphere Dr. Mead proved more successful than ever before, as the wonderful growth of this company fully testifies. Within five years under his administration he made this company second to none other manufacturing a weighing machine. In addition to the production of the renowned Howe scales, he added the truck department, and

in two years they developed over a thousand varieties, and manufactured more trucks than any other company in America. Letter presses were added, and soon a large business in this line was established. A full line of lifting jacks was also added to their output, increasing their sales largely. In 1893 he contracted for the sole manufacture of the Cyclone coffee mills, formerly made in Portland, Me., and all the patterns have been removed to Rutland and become a part of the business of the Howe Scale Co. The Harrison Conveyor Co. was also added to the manufactured products of this company, and today they are melting more iron than any concern in the state, and are producing more scales than any corporation in the world.

In the administration of the financial and a supervision of the mechanical affairs of this company, Dr. Mead has exhibited rare executive ability. His watchful care of every detail, and his judgment of human nature, enabling him to select competent assistants in the varied departments, and his untiring perseverance have contributed largely to the remarkable success of this industry.

He has always shown a kindly interest in the welfare of his employes, and of the workingmen, and has never hesitated to champion their cause whenever their demands were reasonable and in his judgment just, and they in turn evinced their appreciation of his efforts in electing him to the state Senate in 1892 by a large majority, and again in 1893 by making him the first mayor of the city of Rutland by over three-fourths of the total vote cast for the candidates for this office.

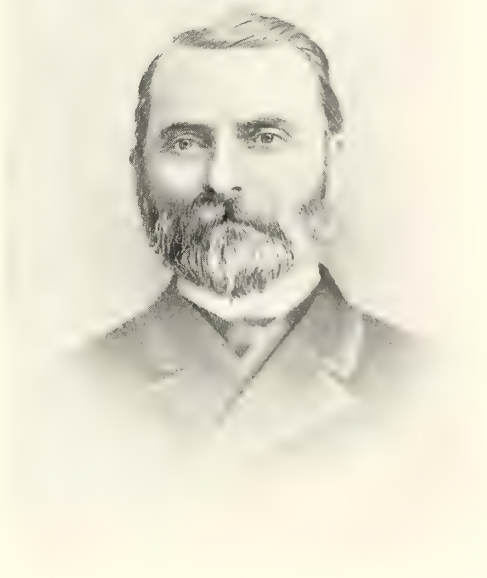
Dr. Mead is most emphatically one of that large class of New Englanders who are the sole architects of their reputations and fortunes, having acquired his academic education by his own efforts in the school room and on the farm. He left his studies for a year to acquire means to begin the study of his profession, and on his receiving his diploma in medicine, he found himself a debtor to quite an extent, and, in short, on leaving the hospital and starting in private practice in Rutland, it was an absolute necessity that financial success should attend his first efforts, or he could have maintained himself but a few weeks.

Impelled by patriotic duty, Dr. Mead enlisted in Co. K, 12th Vt. Vol. Regt., serving in the campaign of 1862 and 1863, and returning to college he graduated with his class in 1864. He is a member of Roberts Post, G. A. R., and has always felt a warm interest in matters pertaining to the "Boys in Blue." He was a member of the staff of General Alger and of General Veazey when they were commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army.

Dr. Mead is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and as state senator was chairman of the committees on claims, and of the World's Fair, also a member of the committees on manufactures and banks. He is a member of the Congregational church, and for many years has been one of the executive committee, and is vice-president of the Congregational Club of Western Vermont.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 30, 1872, to Mary M., daughter of Hon. William N. Sherman, a prominent citizen of Greenwich, R. I. Dr. and Mrs. Mead have one child, a daughter: Mary Sherman.

MEAD, JOHN B., late of Randolph, was born in Stratham, N. H., March 15, 1831. In 1841 he came to Randolph and lived with Dr. and Mrs. P. D. Blodgett, who were childless.



JOHN B. MEAD.

His education was obtained in the district school and in the Orange county grammar school, and was supplemented by discipline obtained by teaching school both in Vermont and New Jersey.

The first year of the rebellion found him, at the age of thirty, settled with wife and two young children on what had been the Dr. Blodgett farm, just south of Randolph Center, where Mrs. Blodgett still lived, receiving love and care from him in his manhood

as he had received them from her in his boyhood. Late in 1861 he enlisted, making such arrangements as he could for the well being of the family left behind him.

Colonel Mead's military service and that of no soldier was more honorable, was in the 8th Vermont Regiment, where he held every commission from 2d lieutenant to colonel. His record is this: 2d lieutenant Co. G, Jan. 7, 1862; 1st lieutenant Co G, April 2, 1863; captain Co. G, May 5, 1863; major, July 26, 1864; lieutenant colonel, Nov. 24, 1864; colonel, March 4, 1865; taken prisoner at Bayou des Allemands, Sept. 4, 1862; wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek; mustered out June 28, 1865.

At the close of the war Colonel Mead returned to the farm, and was in 1867 and 1868 elected to represent Randolph. In 1878 he was a senator from Orange county. In 1875 he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and from 1878 to 1880 was state superintendent of agriculture. In 1884 and 1885 he was commissioner from Vermont to the New Orleans Exposition, and in 1886 was the commissioner from New England to the New Orleans Exposition of that year, and was a member of its board of management.

He was a practical farmer on modern lines, and was an importer and breeder of red-polled cattle, and in 1883 spent some time in England selecting stock for importation.

Colonel Mead was from young manhood an active member of the Congregationalist church, and for many years a deacon therein. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and held the highest official positions in the organization of Good Templars. Full of zeal in all educational matters he was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Randolph State Normal School and secretary of the board, and with public spirit invested thousands of dollars in erecting a large boarding house, which he and others thought necessary for the better condition of the school.

He was engaged at the last in an enterprise looking to the settlement by Vermonters of a large tract of land in North Dakota.

Colonel Mead died suddenly at his home in Randolph, Dec. 16, 1887—his death doubtless hastened, and it is believed, caused by the lingering effects of his years of military service.

He married in May, 1858, at Randolph, Orpha O., daughter of Elias and Orinda (Blodgett) Carpenter. Their children were: Charles C., born in 1859; John F., born August 16, 1861; Nellie O. (Mrs. W. F. Morse of Barre), born in 1864; Myra B., born in 1866 and died in 1879, and Orinda C., born in 1868 and died in 1885. Mrs. Mead died May 6, 1877. In August, 1880, Colonel Mead married Laura C., daughter of Hiram and Jerusha (Bradish) Kimball. Mrs. Mead and their daughter, Annie K., born in 1882, now reside in West Randolph.

Colonel Mead was of commanding presence and soldierly bearing earnest, eloquent, and brave physically, intellectually and morally. He was a real and, so far as in man lies, the ideal Christian citizen and soldier.

MEAD, JOHN F., of Randolph, son of John B. and Orpha O. (Carpenter) Mead, was born in Randolph, August 16, 1861.

JOHN F. MEAD.

His education was received at the Randolph Normal School and St. Johnsbury Academy, and during his earlier life he remained with his father on the farm, acting as his foreman during his frequent absences.

He now owns the homestead at Randolph and a large cattle ranch in North Dakota, the latter property jointly with his brother now located in that state. He is engaged in dairying and horse breeding, and has the character of an enterprising, industrious and successful farmer. He held the appointment of assistant commissioner of Vermont at the International Exhibition at New Orleans in 1885, and in 1886 was superintendent of the second division of the first Minneapolis Exposition. He has traveled in every state but one this side of the

Mississippi, and for a man of his age possesses wide knowledge of men and affairs. He is one of the trustees of the Randolph Normal School, has held town offices, and in 1892 was representative from Randolph and served on the committees on education and the World's Fair.

MEECH, LEONARD E., of East Monkton, son of Henry B. and Jane E. (Burritt) Meech, was born in Hinesburgh, Oct. 27, 1844.

LEONARD E. MEECH.

His education was principally received at the academy of Hinesburgh, but he supplemented his school instruction by a long course of judicious reading and home study.

He served in the civil war in Co. G, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., in which command he was promoted to the grade of corporal and a little later was compelled to accept his discharge on account of disability.

He has always followed the occupation of a general farmer, especially devoting his attention to the breeding of Jersey cows, and horses of a high class.

Well informed in political affairs he has been chosen to nearly all the official positions in his town, and in 1884 represented Monkton in the state Legislature where he gave his services to the committee on the state's prison.

Mr. Meech was married in Monkton, July 3, 1865, to Edna S., daughter of Daniel S. and Frances M. (Deming) Ladd. From this union were four children, only one of whom, Daniel, survives.

He is allied with the Masonic fraternity, and for twelve years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he has served for some time as steward. Sincere and unassuming, his straightforward and honorable dealings have won for him a numerous body of warm friends in his community.

MELENDY, JONATHAN WASHBURN, of South Londonderry, son of Emery and Jerusha (Pierce) Melendy, was born in Londonderry, Nov. 18, 1845.

His education was derived from the common schools and the West River and Saxton's River academies, and after its completion he engaged with his father in the trade of a blacksmith, which he had learned during his boyhood. Later he devoted his attention to agriculture, and in conjunction with his brother has operated the home farm to the present time.

JONATHAN WASHBURN MELENDY.

He was twice elected first constable and collector, and was selectman of the town for nine years, during six of which he served as chairman of the board. In 1879 he was made town railroad commissioner and was instrumental in the building of the B. & W. R. R. In 1871 he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held by successive appointments until 1878, when he was elected sheriff of Windham county, dis-

charging the duties of that office for six years, and was afterward appointed by his successor as a deputy, which position he still retains. In 1890 he was elected a state senator from Windham county, and served on the committee on claims, and was chairman of that on fish and game.

He is a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 99, F. & A. M., of South Londonderry, in which he has filled the Master's chair, and of Adoniram Chapter, No. 15, of Manchester.

Since the construction of the B. & W. R. R. Mr. Melendy has been a director of the corporation. Since 1880 he has been engaged with his brother in the undertaking business at South Londonderry.

Mr. Melendy has been a public-spirited man and prominent in all movements for the benefit of his town and community.

He was married, Nov. 26, 1868, to Carrie L., daughter of Hon. David and Lydia (Dudley) Arnold of Londonderry. Of this union is one child: Emery A.

MERRIFIELD, JOHN HASTINGS, of Williamsville, son of John A. and Louisa W. (Williams) Merrifield, was born in Newfane, June 12, 1847.

He received his early education in the common schools and the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary.

Working on his grandfather's farm, and finally conducting the same, he commenced his business career by the purchase of a general merchandise store, which he carried on till 1881. The following year he went to Dakota and for four years was connected with the Vermont Loan and Trust Co., when he returned to Williamsville, and since 1887 has been acting station agent of the B. & W. R. R.

Mr. Merrifield was married, Feb. 24, 1886, to Miss Ella R., daughter of Asa and Polly M. (Morse) Stratton, of Newfane.

He has discharged the duties of lister, selectman, and superintendent of schools in his native town, which he represented in the Legislatures of 1878 and 1880. In 1874 and 1876 he was engrossing clerk of the Legislature, second assistant clerk of the House in 1882 and 1888, first assistant clerk in 1890, and clerk in 1892.

MILES, LORENZO DOW, of Newport, son of Orrin and Eunice (Clark) Miles, was born in the town of St. Johnsbury, Sept. 26, 1838.

He received his preparatory education in the schools and academy of Johnson, and was contemplating a college course, which design he was unable to carry out on account of the bursting of the war cloud in 1861. He enlisted in Co. E, 3d Vt. Regt., while yet a schoolboy, but was detached on special service with Battery F, 5th U. S. regulars, with which organization he remained till early in the winter of 1863, when he returned to his regiment, with which he served till he was honorably discharged at Burlington, July 27, 1864. He participated in all the battles in which the Sixth Army Corps were engaged, except the seven days' fight in front of the rebel capital, including Lee's Mills, Antietam, both engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, Welden Station, Cold Harbor and Fort Stevens. In all these bloody struggles he escaped unscathed, nor was he ever captured by the enemy, but did his duty every day during the three years of his service except a period of three months, which he spent in the hospital, sick with typhoid fever. At the expiration of the war Mr. Miles came to Albany, where he settled down as a farmer.

LORENZO DOW MILES.

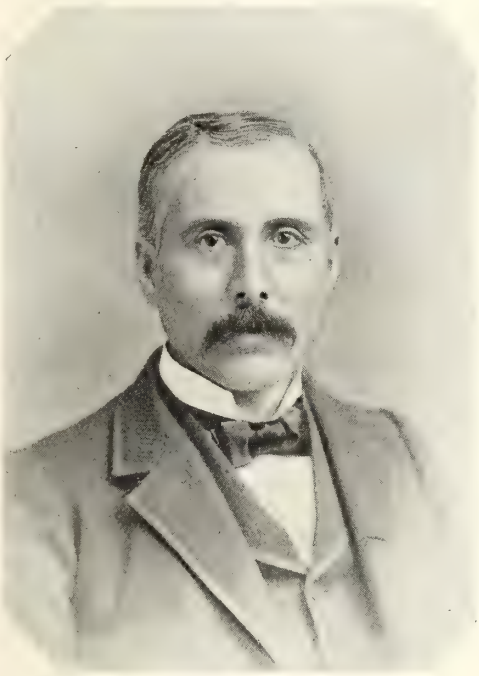
March 14, 1865, he was united to Harriet E., daughter of Eben K. and Jennett (Gregg) Lord; they have three children: Carrie E., Eddie F., and Frank E.

In 1874 Mr. Miles was appointed deputy sheriff and successively re-elected until he was made sheriff ten years later. Since the fall of 1878 he has resided in Craftsbury, Barton, Irasburg and Newport, but finally made his place of abode in Albany. He has been concerned in the arrest of many prominent criminals and was actively employed in search of the murderer Almy.

Republican since the formation of the party. He is a member of Baxter Post, G. A. R., of the K. of P., and in the Masonic order is a member of the K. T. He is liberal in his religious preferences.

MILES, WILLARD WESBERY, of Barton, son of Orin and Eunice (Clark) Miles, was born in Albany, Feb. 6, 1845. His ancestors were among the early settlers of this country and his father's and mother's grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and settled in Vermont at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Miles, after a course in the public schools in Albany, fitted for college at the Barnston and Hatley academies in the Province of Quebec, at the time intending to complete his education at college ; but being compelled to rely upon his own resources and financial means, consisting principally of good health, a robust constitution and



WILLARD WESBERY MILES.

freedom from expensive habits, he finally decided to abandon his purpose to take a college course, and devote the time necessary to complete that course, to the study of law. Previous to entering an office, he took private lessons in Greek and Latin of Rev. S. K. B. Perkins. For some time he taught in the common schools in Albany and vicinity and two terms in each of the academies of Albany and Craftsbury, employing his leisure time in reading law. In 1866, he entered the office of Charles I. Vail, Esq., then of Irasburgh, where he remained for two years. He then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., for the purpose of entering the law school at that place, but on account of ill-health he was compelled to return to Vermont, and in the fall of 1871, entered the office of Hon. William W. Grout at Barton, where he remained until the September term of Orleans county court, 1872, at which time he was admitted to the bar and was appointed master in chancery.

He commenced the practice of law at South Albany, where he remained till June, 1873, when he removed to North Craftsbury, and there opened a law office. He practiced law at this place until April, 1881, when he removed to Barton, and formed a copartnership with Gen. William W. Grout, under the name of Grout & Miles. That firm did a large and remunerative business during its continuance, and was engaged in many of the important suits in that part of the state. In 1888, on account of congressional duties, General Grout withdrew from the firm, since which time Mr. Miles has conducted that business alone at Barton, where he is now located. Since the dissolution of the firm of Grout & Miles, he has retained and continues to hold the clientage of that firm.

Mr. Miles is a strong Republican and has ever felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the Republican party. He has been entrusted with official positions both in Albany and Craftsbury, holding the office of town clerk in the latter named town for several years and until his removal to Barton. In 1872, he was sent to the Legislature to represent the town of Albany, serving on the committee on elections, and in 1878 he represented the town of Craftsbury, serving on the judiciary committee of which Judge Poland was chairman. In 1890 he was elected state's attorney for the county of Orleans, which office he still holds.

He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge of F. & A. M., No. 20. In his religious belief, he is Congregationalist and a member of the Congregational church at Barton.

September 29, 1872, he married Ellen M., daughter of Luther and Lavinia (Dewey) Dow of Albany. They had three children : Ida M., Mabel A., and Orin L. (deceased).

MILLER, CROSBY, of Pomfret, son of John and Hannah (Crosby) Miller, was born in Pomfret, June 6, 1811.

Educated in the common schools and afterwards at Chester Academy, he has devoted the principal energies of a long life to farming, but has found opportunities to discharge many other duties which have devolved upon him in consequence of the high reputation for integrity and ability

which he has always maintained in the community.

In politics he was a whig until the Republican party was formed, since which he has steadfastly adhered to its principles. For several years postmaster, and having held most of the town offices, including treasurer for thirty years, he was sent to the state Senate in 1851 and 1852, and for four terms was the representative from Pomfret, commencing that service in 1860. He has been county commissioner and United States assistant assessor, and was made assistant judge of the county court in 1872, which office he held for ten years. The limits of

CROSBY MILLER.

this article are hardly sufficient to enumerate a tithe of the trusts which have devolved upon him. As a farmer, Judge Miller was president of the Windsor County Agricultural Society, and a director and vice-president of the State Agricultural Society, a director of the Champlain Valley and Connecticut River societies, while as a financier he has held for seventeen years the position of director of the Royalton National Bank, and that of its president for ten years, and vice-president of the Otter Queche Savings Bank. For a long time past he has been a trustee of the U. V. M. and State Agriculural College, and a member of the board of control of the experiment station since its establishment. Judge Miller's wisdom as to what is best to be done and how to do it is the reason of his having been called to so many and important duties.

Judge Miller married, April 5, 1835, in Pomfret, Orpha, daughter of Joseph Dennison and Rebecca (Miller) Hewitt. Their five children were: Melvin, Ellen Matilda (Mrs. A. B. Chandler), Isabella (deceased), Crosby Park, and Emma Lucy (Mrs. H. H. McIntyre).

MILLER, JOSEPH, of East Dummerston, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wilson) Miller, was born in Dummerston March 3, 1817. His great-grandfather, Capt. Isaac Miller, who surveyed the township of Dummerston in 1767, gave in 1775 the land, which was lot No. 37, containing one hundred acres, to his eldest son, Capt. Vespasian Miller. Vespasian had been a soldier in the old French war in 1759, afterward followed the sea until 1775 when he came to Dummerston and in 1778 moved his family to this town.

Mr. Joseph Miller received a somewhat limited education in the public schools, but availed himself of his opportunities so profitably that for five winters he was an instructor in the village schools and was made town superintendent in 1857. The business of his

JOSEPH MILLER.

life has been the tillage of the soil, and his intelligent and industrious efforts have been rewarded with merited success. His farm is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the town and produces excellent crops. He has a large orchard from which he manufactures the best quality of maple sugar. Some friends of Grover Cleveland during his first

term as President bought a box of this product and sent it to him, and to be strictly impartial a similar purchase was made and sent to President Benjamin Harrison. His sugar was especially noticed by the French commissioners at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and received an award at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Mr. Miller's political life began at the age of thirty-two, when he was chosen town clerk, and having held the office for forty-four years, he was re-elected at the last March meeting. From 1850 until 1884 he discharged the responsible duties of a justice of the peace, and has represented his town in the state Legislature for two successive terms (in 1862 and 1863). Soon after the war he was chosen town treasurer, holding that office at the present time, and was made census enumerator of the United States for the township of Dummerston in 1880. His long experience in public business makes him a valuable officer and reliable legal counsellor in matters pertaining to town affairs. His assistance and advice are often sought in making wills and the settlement of estates. He is an excellent penman, and the town records kept by him can be as easily read as typewriting.

Mr. Miller was first united in marriage, March 3, 1841, to Eliza A., daughter of Isaac and Abigail (McWayne) Reed, who died Nov. 26, 1843. His second wife was Sophia, daughter of William and Polly (Frost) Arms, whom he espoused Dec. 25, 1844. She deceased July 26, 1883. Of this marriage there are three children now living: J. Arms, Adin F., and Ansel Irwin.

MILLER, JOSEPH ARMS, of East Dummerston, son of Joseph and Sophia (Arms) Miller, was born in Dummerston, August 22, 1847.

Mr. Miller was born and bred upon a farm, and in the intervals of hard and unremitting labor availed himself of such educational advantages as were afforded by the district schools of Dummerston. He has always followed the occupation in which he was brought up, and the instruction of his youth, added to the experience of riper years, has brought him a well-earned competency, derived from commendable care, industry and punctuality.

For four successive years he was chosen to perform the duties of first selectman, and refused at the beginning of the fourth year to longer hold the office. He was considered a fitting individual to represent Dummerston in the Legislature of 1890, and several times has been selected to minor offices in that town.

Mr. Miller was married, Jan. 10, 1871, to Sarah M., daughter of Thomas L. and Maria (Ramsdell) Read. Ten children have been issue of this union: Willie A., Addie S., J.

JOSEPH ARMS MILLER.

Warren, Arthur L., Avery E., Earnest G., Florence E., Dwight R., R. Irving, and Floyd S.

MILLER, HARRIS M., of West Fairlee, son of Madison M. and Sarah E. (Vesper) Miller, was born in West Fairlee, May 24, 1852.

He was brought up on the farm of his father, who, in addition to cultivating his property, bred and extensively dealt in horses. The son received his educational training in the common schools of the town and at Thetford Academy. When he arrived at his majority, Mr. Miller resolved to see a little of the outside world and consequently made a tour of observation through the Northwest, visiting Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. This trip occupied two years, and on his return he determined to engage in business as a butcher and on account of the growth of population from the working of the Ely copper mines he soon enjoyed a trade of $20,000 per annum. At this time he purchased the property where he now resides and he has erected thereon a commodious and elegant mansion.

Mr. Miller was united, Nov. 16, 1878, to Katie A., daughter of A. J. and Mary (Piper) Abbott of Medford, Minn. They have one son: Llewellyn M.

He is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M., in which he took his degrees

when he was twenty-one years of age, has filled all the chairs and is its present Worshipful Master.

Mr. Miller is an active and influential Democrat and has repeatedly served his party as chairman of the county convention and upon the county committee. After serving as lister, selectman and constable he was elected the representative from West Fairlee in 1890 and complimented by

HARRIS M. MILLER.

a re-election in 1892. For six years he actively and vigorously discharged the duties of deputy sheriff, proving himself to be a most able and efficient executive officer. For a man of his age he is widely known and deservedly popular in his town and county.

MILLER, NORRIS ROBINSON, of Shelburne, son of Caleb and Polly (Naramore) Miller, was born in Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1822. He is of mixed lineage, for his grandfather, an old Revolutionary veteran, was a Scotchman, while his mother was of Dutch descent.

The former was an early settler of Charlotte, where Norris enjoyed the limited educational resources of the common schools, and was a tiller of the soil until he was of age, when he relinquished agriculture in part for the calling of a carpenter. He continued working at his trade in Lawrence, N. Y., till 1868, when he purchased a fruit farm in Shelburne and commenced to raise fruit for the Boston market. He is a marked proof of what energy and industry can effect on a Green Mountain farm, for he has paid off an encumbrance of $7,000, improved his property, and retired to enjoy his latter days in peace and dignity in Shelburne village, selling at a profitable advance his estate, which at times has produced thirteen hundred barrels of apples annually.

Mr. Miller was maried, Feb. 8, 1844, to Ann Maria, daughter of Asahel and Frelove (Irish) Ballard, of Lawrence, N. Y.

He was brought up a Democrat of the Jackson school, but, when the Kansas agitation occurred, became a Free Soiler, and finally a Republican, to which party he has steadfastly adhered and given a hearty support. He has been entrusted with many town offices, is now town clerk and justice of the peace, and was sent to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1890, where he served with credit on the committee on elections.

NORRIS ROBINSON MILLER.

Mr. Miller became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1839, and has been honored with many of the official positions which a layman can hold in that church. He has also been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

MILLER, ADIN FRANKLIN, of East Dummerston, son of Joseph and Sophia (Arms) Miller, was born in Dummerston, July 16, 1850.

Born and bred on a farm, he commenced his education by attendance in the common

schools and then pursued a course of instruction at Power's Institute of Bernardston, Mass.

He has been all his life a farmer, devoting his entire effort to this honorable calling, reaping where he has sown and winning a comfortable and well earned subsistence from the soil.

ADIN FRANKLIN MILLER.

Mr. Miller has been called upon to serve in many offices in his native town. For nearly ten years he has been constable and collector and represented Dummerston in the General Assembly of the state of Vermont in 1888.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1874, to Hattie Alice, daughter of Deacon Adin A. and Fannie (Kathan) Dutton.

MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH, of Strafford, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hunt) Morrill, was born at Strafford, April 14, 1810, and now resides there.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at Thetford and Randolph academies, beginning business life at the age of fifteen, entering a local store as a clerk, afterward going, in 1828, to Portland, Maine, where he also was employed as a clerk with a merchant engaged in the West India shipping trade and then with a wholesale and retail dry goods establishment. In 1831 he returned to Strafford, and became the partner of the late Judge Jedediah Harris, the leading merchant in Strafford, but this business connection was terminated by the death of Judge Harris, in 1855. For many years he was one of the directors of the Orange County Bank, of Chelsea. Mr. Morrill ceased to give his personal attention to mercantile business in 1848, and devoted himself chiefly to agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

From his boyhood Mr. Morrill had given his unoccupied working hours to careful and diligent perusal of standard and classical authors and while a clerk had read such works as "Blackstone's Commentaries." He was thus storing a retentive memory with facts and fitting himself consciously or unconsciously for public life and national usefulness. Until he was forty-four years old, however, he had neither sought nor held any office higher than that of a justice of the peace, although in the circle of his numerous acquaintances he had become known as a man of much more than ordinary intellectual ability, of remarkable balance of judgment, of marked business capacity, of uniform courtesy, and of pleasing personal address. Suddenly he stepped to the front. In 1854, the late Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, representative of the second congressional district in Congress, after a single term declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Morrill was suggested by some discerning friends as a fit man to succeed him. The suggestion found favor, and he received the nomination of the whig party convention of the district. It was a notable compliment to be paid to a quiet and studious man, who had never even represented his town in the Legislature. Mr. Morrill was elected by a small majority, as there were then three political parties in the state, and took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress, on the 3d of December, 1855. He had been elected as an anti-slavery whig, but the whig party was then in the throes of dissolution, and when he appeared in Washington it was as a representative of the new Republican party, in the organization of which in Vermont he had taken part, and of whose principles he became the earnest advocate. He soon made his mark as an intelligent legislator. He opposed the tariff of 1857 in a speech which attracted wide attention. He carried through the House the first bill against Mormon polygamy. Conscious that a college education would have been of great value to himself in public life, he resolved to do what he could through national legislation to promote liberal and scientific education for the youth of the land. He introduced the first bill to grant public lands for agricultural, scientific and industrial colleges, and advocated it in an able speech. It was vetoed by President Buchanan, but was again introduced by Mr. Morrill in 1862, and through his able management became a law. Under this act forty-

Justin S. Morrill

seven or more land-grant colleges have been successfully established in various states, with five hundred professors and over five thousand students. The national bounty has called out state aid in large amounts and the act supplemented by the recent act (also carried through by Mr. Morrill) increasing the fund at the disposal of these institutions, has given an immense impulse to liberal, scientific and industrial education, and will confer incalculable benefits upon the rising generations of our land. Mr. Morrill was five times re-elected to the House by majorities ranging from seven thousand to nine thousand, and grew steadily in standing and influence in the lower branch of Congress till, in the Thirty-ninth Congress he held the leading position of chairman of the committee of ways and means; and it was said of him, with truth, that his influence in the House was greater than that of any other member with the exception of Thaddeus Stevens. Among the important speeches made by him during the critical period before the civil war was one in support of a report, also made by him, in opposition to the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution. During the war he had charge of all tariff and tax bills in the House of Representatives—a herculean task—and made arguments thereon, and the "Morrill tariff" of 1861, a monument of industry and practical wisdom, and the internal revenue tax system of 1862 connect his name indissolubly with the financial history of the time.

In 1866, after twelve years of honorable service in the House, Mr. Morrill was transferred by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate. He took his seat with an established national reputation as a statesman. Subsequently as chairman of the committee on finance in the Senate, he held a most important position of power and influence, and his service as chairman of the committee of public buildings and grounds, and as a member of the committee on education and labor, has been of the most laborious and useful character. He is authority in Washington on questions relating to finance and taxation, and his opinion on any subject carries much weight in Congress. Mr. Morrill's period of service in the national Legislature is as remarkable for its duration as it is distinguished for its usefulness. His fifth election to the Senate, at the age of four score, was an event without a precedent, and will probably remain without a parallel. If he survives to the end of his present term it will complete forty-two years of service. The longest previous continuous term of service in Congress was that of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, which was thirty-seven years, or twenty-four in the House and thirteen in the Senate. Mr. Morrill already looks back upon nearly thirty-nine years of congressional life, and he is now younger in mind and body than most men of three score.

It is the crowning glory of such a career that it is absolutely spotless. No act of dishonor or word of discourtesy was ever charged to him. He has uniformly held the highest respect and esteem of his brother legislators of all parties, as well as the citizens of Vermont.

Mr. Morrill has been too busy in affairs of the state to give much time to literary labor, though making some contributions to the Forum, and to the North American Review, but a volume entitled "Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," being a collection of expressions of self-appreciation on the part of many famous men and women, gathered by him in the course of his wide reading, was published in 1882, and a second edition in 1886.

Mr. Morrill was married in 1851, to Ruth, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Barrill) Swan of Easton, Mass. Of this union there is one son living: James S.

Mr. Morrill has been for twenty-six years a member of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and for many years one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The degree of M. A. has been conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, and that of LL. D. by the Pennsylvania University, and also by the Vermont University, and the State Agricultural College. Of Senator Morrill's speech on the tariff, made in the Senate Dec. 13, 1893, George Alfred Townshend, the veteran and up-to-date correspondent, says: "I fell to wondering whether Daniel Webster ever made a speech in better literary form or with more sense of proportion." Characterizing the senator himself—the Nestor of the Senate—Townshend uses not unfitly the words, "our Gladstonian friend."

MORSE, GEORGE A., of East Elmore, son of Ira and Huldah S. (Ainsworth) Morse, was born in Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1848. Descended from a grandsire who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, and in the intervals of labor he attended the common schools and then continued his studies at Hardwick Academy, teaching school winters.

For two years after attaining manhood he worked upon different farms but in 1871 removed to East Elmore and bought a sawmill, engaging in the manufacture of lumber. At first his capital was very limited, but by his industry and strict attention to business, his resources soon increased, and he is now in possession of two thousand acres of timber land and turns out a million and a half feet of

boards per annum, while the product of his plant is still increasing. He lets the logging principally to the neighboring farmers. By diligence, energy and good management he has accumulated a handsome property, sold his mill and has removed to Morrisville. Mr. Morse is president of the Morse Manufacturing Co. of Wolcott, and is owner of a large portion of the stock; he also is a director of the Hardwick Savings Bank and Trust Co.

GEORGE A. MORSE.

He has been appointed to many of the town offices, has been constable, selectman, justice, and commissioner, and chairman of the school board. He received the position of postmaster under the administration of President Grant, and is still the incumbent of the same, having had the care of the office for about twenty years. He was elected by the Republicans to the Legislature in 1882, and was chosen senator for Lamoille county in 1890, in which he was a member of the finance committee and chairman of that on the grand list.

Mr. Morse has taken the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and is a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 93, of Wolcott.

He espoused, Jan. 1, 1874, Alice M., daughter of William and Pheoba (Olmstead) Silleway of Elmore. Two children have blessed their union: George G., and Ethel Glee.

MOULTON, CLARENCE F., of West Randolph, son of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Moulton, was born in Randolph, March 11, 1837.

He spent the early years of his life on the farm, and in the intervals of agricultural toil he attended the common schools of Randolph and later the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, where he received his preparatory instruction for Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of 1863. Soon after his graduation he went to New York and entered the office of Austin Corbin & Co., bankers. After this he became a partner in the mercantile house of Clapp, Braden & Co., importers of millinery, having also the charge of Mr. Clapp's private estate and acting as guardian for his minor nephews and nieces, after his death. In 1877 he became a member of the firm of A. F. Roberts & Co., commission merchants in flour and grain. He now became the proprietor of a seat in the Produce Exchange, and was made a director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., of New York. He is also a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange, but his early fondness for the soil of Vermont brought Mr. Moulton back to the scenes of his boyhood and youth. In 1882 he bought the place where he now resides.

CLARENCE F. MOULTON.

Mr. Moulton was united in marriage in 1875, to Annie J., daughter of Addison F. and Mary (Sherman) Roberts. Three chil-

dren have been born to them : Sherman Roberts, Horace Freeman, and Desier Clapp.

In his political affiliations Mr. Moulton is a Republican, but he has never been an active partisan in public affairs, since he has devoted his active energies to business and his leisure to reading and social enjoyment.

Mr. Moulton is one of the proprietors and the secretary of the Green Mountain Stock Farm Co., an establishment which must be seen to be fully appreciated. Here a plant has been erected, with every detail and appointment perfected, regardless of expense, and a magnificent herd of nearly three hundred registered Jerseys are kept under ideally perfect conditions with respect to feed and care. The result is butter of great perfection, which was found worthy to take the gold medal at the Paris Exposition, 1889, also the gold medal at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

MUNSON, LOVELAND, of Manchester, son of Cyrus and Lucy (Loveland) Munson, was born in Manchester, July 21, 1843.

The first ancestor of Mr. Munson to become a resident of Vermont was Jared Munson, who emigrated from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1778 and settled on a portion of the land on which Manchester village now stands. His son Rufus was born in 1762 and accompanied his father to Manchester, where he died at the early age of thirty-five in 1797. Cyrus Munson, son of Rufus, was born in Manchester, Jan. 22, 1790, and was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married on the 10th of August, 1811, was Catherine Walker, who died in 18 . On the 16th of November, 1841, he married Lucy, daughter of Deacon Asa Loveland. Mr. Munson led the life of a quiet, industrious farmer, was honored by election to different town offices, and died on the 1st of October, 1857.

Loveland Munson received a good academical education. Choosing the legal profession, he began the study of law in 1862 in the office of Elias B. Burton. Admitted to the bar of Bennington county in June, 1866, he at once entered into copartnership with his former preceptor. The firm of Burton & Munson, while it continued, had a good practice, as did afterward its junior member when alone.

Mr. Munson occupied for many years a prominent place in the political affairs of the state. About 1866 he was elected member and afterward chairman of the Republican county committee and served as such for several years. After his selection for this position he was made chairman of the Republican district committee, and was continued in this for several years. From 1863 to 1866 Mr. Munson edited the Manchester Journal and his interest in literature he has always kept alive. In 1882 he delivered an excellent address on "The Early History of Manchester" which was afterward published. From 1866 to 1873 he was town clerk of Manchester, and in the latter year declined further election because of the pressure of professional pursuits. From December, 1866, to December, 1876, he was register of probate for the district of Manchester. He was a member of the famous Constitutional Convention of 1870.

In 1872 Mr. Munson entered the Vermont Legislature as the representative of the town of Manchester. During the session of that year he served on the committees on the judiciary and on railroads, and also on a special joint committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Vermont R. R. The latter assembled after the adjournment of the Legislature and made its report to the Governor. Again elected to the House in 1874, he served in the session following as chairman of the judiciary committee. He received a large vote for the speaker's chair in competition with Judge H. H. Powers. In 1878 he represented Bennington county in the Senate, and receiving the honor of an election to the presidency *pro tem*, was for that reason excused from all committee service, except that on rules, of which committee he was chairman. Mr. Munson was again returned to the House in 1882, and by the action of his friends was made a candidate for the speakership against Hon. J. L. Martin, but the latter was elected. At this session he was chairman of the general committee and was also a member of the judiciary committee. His sound sense and absolute sincerity gave him the leadership on the floor of the two Houses in which others carried off the honors of the speakership. Strong in debate, his speeches uniformly commanded the close and respectful attention of his colleagues, and almost always their hearty support of measures advocated by him.

In May, 1883, he received the appointment of judge of probate for the district of Manchester, succeeding Judge Ranney Howard, deceased.

He was appointed by Governor Ormsbee in 1887 chairman of a committee authorized by the Legislature of 1886 to revise and redraft the school laws and incorporate with their revision new features to improve the schools and present the same in the form of a bill. The bill so drafted with some few changes became the school law enacted in 1888.

Judge Munson was, in September, 1889, upon the resignation of Judge Veazey, appointed sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1890 was elected fourth assist-

ant judge of that court which position he now holds by re-election in 1892.

Judge Munson's fairness, studious habit, and literary skill rendered him a most valuable acquisition to the bench, and his peculiar ability as a presiding officer helps to keep up the well-deserved reputation the Vermont trial courts have won as places where the law is administered with fit dignity and decorum.

Judge Munson married, May 4, 1882, Mary B., daughter of Rev. Alexander B. and Anna M. (Hollister) Campbell, of Mendon, Ill.

NEEDHAM, LEWIS CASS, of Leicester Junction, son of Benjamin E. and Amanda (Page) Needham, was born in Shrewsbury, April 6, 1843. His parents were early settlers of Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather, Benjamin Needham, was one of the founders of the town of Shrewsbury. Owing to his being the only dependent of a widowed mother and her younger children, Mr. Needham is about the only member of his family who is without a personal war record. His

LEWIS CASS NEEDHAM.

great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution; his grandfather, father, and an uncle were soldiers in the war of 1812; an uncle, Horace Needham, served in the Mexican war, and many others of the family were engaged in the war of the rebellion.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the schools of Shrewsbury during the fall terms, his summer and winter months being spent in farm labor and teaching. Mr. Needham resolved upon a business career, and pursued a course of study in the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Subsequently he returned to his birthplace and lived with his widowed mother until her death. In 1868 he went to Rutland and commenced work in the employment of the Rutland Railroad Co. In 1878 he moved to Leicester and since then has been agent for the Central Vermont Railroad Co. in that place.

He represented Leicester in the Legislature in the session of 1884; has been justice of the peace since that time, and superintendent of schools since 1890. He was chairman of the Republican town committee in 1890, and takes an active interest in political affairs.

Mr. Needham became a member of Centre Lodge, F. & A. M., at Rutland, in 1865, and afterward affiliated with St. Paul's Lodge at Brandon, in 1890. He became a member of Killington Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Rutland in 1870, and was a zealous and efficient worker in the order. He united with the Congregational church at Rutland in January, 1875, and was transferred to the church in Whiting in 1885, where he has been a deacon since 1887.

Mr. Needham was married, Jan. 23, 1879, to Ella, daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Farr) Brown of Rutland. Of this union there are two children: Martha E., and Florence R. Mrs. Needham is a granddaughter of Solomon Brown of Lexington, Mass., who was a Revolutionary soldier, and fired the first gun in the battle of Lexington. The gun is a keepsake in the Brown family.

NELSON, WILMOT G., of Norton's Mills, son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Greenliaf) Nelson, was born in Alna, Me., May 9, 1850.

His education was derived from a course of study at the common schools, at the completion of which he entered his father's shop to learn the tanner's trade and engaged in this calling till he arrived at his majority, when he entered the employ of the Norton Mills Co., as clerk. When the company failed in 1874, Mr. Nelson went to Island Pond, but soon returned and rented a store, in which he carried on the principal retail general trade of the place. In 1884 he entered as senior partner the firm of A. McLean & Co. This concern five years

after sold their interest to A. M. Stetson & Co., by whom Mr. Nelson was engaged as foreman of the establishment.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage, August 7, 1874, in Boston, to Cora A., daughter of William and Margaret Libbey of East Machias, Me. Four children have been the fruit of their union: Frank M. (deceased), Gertrude E., Edward J., and Edith M.

WILMOT G. NELSON.

He has taken the several degrees of the blue lodge, working with Island Pond Lodge, No. 44, and is also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows in that town.

When the town of Norton was organized in 1885 Mr. Nelson acted as moderator and first selectman, which office he held for three consecutive terms. He has also been postmaster for fifteen years and deputy sheriff for twelve years. His business engagements have been so pressing and important, that he has avoided office. He is an outspoken Republican and his influence can be seen in the constantly increasing vote of that party in the town, which, notwithstanding the large foreign element, gave a majority for Harrison in 1892. His influence in the community has been constantly on the side of good morals and progress.

NEWELL, LYMAN MERRIFIELD, of Wardsboro, son of Jackson and Sarah (Merrifield) Newell, was born in Wardsboro, April 14, 1833.

Having availed himself of the educational advantages derived from the common schools, he was employed as clerk in his father's store until 1855, when he bought his father's interest and continued the business for four years. He then retired from active mercantile life and bought a farm, which he has conducted up to the present time.

He was united in marriage April 20, 1855, to Sylvan D., daughter of Calvin and Orrilla (Choate) Taylor.

For twelve years past Mr. Newell has been town treasurer and town agent. For many years he was lister and constable, and also trustee of public money. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870,

LYMAN MERRIFIELD NEWELL.

while for four years, 1867, 1868, 1872 and 1873, he represented the town in the General Assembly. An upright citizen, Mr. Newell has the respect of the community in which he resides.

NEWTON, WILLIAM S., of Brattleboro, son of Willliam and Betsey (Harris) Newton, was born in Marlboro, June 26, 1822. He was of the seventh generation on the line of descent from England. Cotton Newton, his grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Stillwater.

His educational training was obtained in the common schools and at the Brattleboro Academy, and when seventeen years of

age he left the farm upon which he was born, to take his first step in active business life, being employed as clerk in the store of Jesse Cone at the center of the town, which was then located on the present site of the meeting house. Subsequently he came to Brattleboro, where he obtained a similar position in the store of Gardner C. Hall, in whose service he remained for two years. Again he returned to the place of his nativity, but in 1852 accepted a position in the employment of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Co., at Brattleboro; from thence he transferred his services to the post-office under the administration of Samuel Dutton. In March, 1859, he formed a copartnership with Nathaniel Cheney and engaged in the grocery business. This connection was dissolved in July afterwards and he continued the trade at the old stand till Dec. 1, 1887.

He was elected town clerk, March 3, 1863, and justice of the peace at the September Freemen's meeting afterwards; elected a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank in January, 1882, and vice-president in January, 1891. In all of these capacities he has given universal satisfaction by the exactitude, impartiality and conscientiousness with which he has discharged the somewhat delicate duties of his official position, and the unwavering rectitude and constant probity of his daily life have earned the entire respect of the community where he resides.

Gifted with a keen sense of the ridiculous, no one more appreciates the comic side of life or enjoys with more hearty zest the droll occurences that are continually arising to relieve in some degree the irksome toil to which poor humanity is otherwise condemned.

His religious preference is the Congregational faith.

Mr. Newton was united in wedlock, March 30, 1858, to Lucinda W. Harris, daughter of David W. and Salome (Wheeler) Goodrich, of Chesterfield, N. H.

NICHOLS, WILLIAM HENRY, of Braintree, son of William and Betsey (White) Nichols, was born in Braintree, Dec. 23, 1829. He descends from old New England stock, which has exhibited the virtue of good citizenship through successive generations. Isaac Nichols, his great-grandfather, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and a participant in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. He came to Braintree with his wife and seven stalwart sons and one grandchild in October, 1787, and took up his residence on Quaker Hill, building a rude log hut, covered with bark. From that time to the present, the family has been prominently and officially connected with public affairs. Isaac was the first representative, repeatedly holding that position; and he and his wife were original members of the First Congregational Church, of which he was for a long time a deacon, and which was organized in 1794. His wife, Dorcas (Sibley) Nichols, was a woman of unusual mental and physical vigor, of great celebrity as a nurse, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years and ten months. His youngest son, Rev. Ammi Nichols, was a clergyman for two-thirds of a century.

Betsey White, mother of Judge Nichols, was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first born of the Pilgrims, and the old family homestead, now occupied by the son of Judge Nichols, has been the home and unencumbered property of the family for more than a century.

William H. Nichols attended the Orange county grammar school and West Randolph Academy, and graduated from Middlebury

WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLS.

College in the class of 1856. He studied law with John B. Hutchinson, meanwhile teaching several terms of the Orange county grammar school and West Randolph Academy. He was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1857, and continued to practice until the fall of 1860, when he established himself as a lawyer at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

On the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private, served in the departments of

Mississippi and the Gulf, at Vicksburg, Shiloh, the siege and second battle of Corinth, and capture of Mobile, and was wounded at Corinth. He served at times as drill-master, and ordnance and commissary sergeant. After being mustered out he came to Braintree and took charge of his father's farm.

A Republican in politics, he has discharged many public and official trusts. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention; representative from Braintree in 1870; judge of county court, 1872 to 1874; has been superintendent of schools, and was for a long time clerk and treasurer, a position that has been held by successive members of the family for nearly three-quarters of a century. In 1879 he was elected judge of probate, and has since creditably filled that position.

Judge Nichols married, August 3, 1856, Ann Eliza, daughter of William A. and Abby (Curver) Bates. Their children are: Henry Hebert, William Bates, Edward H., and Anna.

Judge Nichols is a whole-souled gentleman, and in all of the various relations of civil and military life has discharged his duties ably and faithfully. He has been for thirty-six years a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 28, F. & A. M., and is also a comrade of U. S. Grant Post, No. 36, of West Randolph.

NIMBLET, OSCAR L., of Monkton, son of Hosea and Althea (Williams) Nimblet, was born in Monkton, Jan. 16, 1832.

His scholastic training was received at the public and private schools of his native town and at Bakersfield Academy. Immediately after leaving Bakersfield he commenced the study of medicine by attending lectures at Dartmouth College, and afterwards graduated with high honors from the medical department of the University of Vermont, receiving his diploma in the class of 1854. Returning to Monkton, he practiced successfully in that town and vicinity.

Doctor Nimblet was married at Montpelier, August 16, 1853, to Sarah V., daughter of David and Hannah (Prescott) Mason, by whom he has had issue: Ida A. (Mrs. Moses Sears, of Williston), Katie L. (Mrs. Alfred Hull, of Hinesburgh), Altha S. (Mrs. William Stone, of Williston). Mrs. Nimblet died Dec. 2, 1884, and Doctor Nimblet was united, Jan. 2, 1886, to Mrs. Eliza C. Weller.

Doctor Nimblet has always been an ardent supporter of Republican principles. On account of his interest in educational matters, he has been called upon to act as superintendent of schools for a quarter of a century, besides serving as school director and town agent. He represented Monkton in the Legislature of 1888, giving his services to the committee on the insane, in which capacity he established a most desirable record. He has enrolled himself a member of the Masonic fraternity, and though a believer in Christianity, is not a member of any particular sect.

He possesses marked literary ability, and has often contributed to papers and periodicals. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and has often displayed his oratorical powers in lectures and on public occasions in various parts of the state.

NORTON, LUMAN PRESTON, of Bennington, son of Julius and Maria (Spooner) Norton, was born in Bennington March 20, 1837. Mr. Norton is directly descended from William C. Spooner, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his great grandfather, John, fought in the Revolutionary army in which he held the rank of captain.

LUMAN PRESTON NORTON.

He received his preliminary education at the public schools of Cambridge, N. Y., and afterward pursued his studies at the academies of Randolph and Bennington and also that of Bloomfield, N. Y. Entering Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., he graduated in June, 1858, and the following year formed a copartnership with his father at Bennington for the manufacture of pottery, a business established by his great-grandfather in 1793. After his father's death in 1861 Mr. Norton continued in the concern for twenty-

one years, when he sold his entire interest to his partner and removed to Bismark, Dak., for the benefit of his impaired health. On his return to Vermont he accepted the general agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was elected the first president of the Bennington County Savings Bank and also of the village of Bennington. He is largely interested in real estate both in Vermont and in the West.

A Republican in his political preferences, he has taken little active part in public affairs, though confidence in his integrity and financial capacity have called him to the office of trustee of Bennington village, representing that town in the Legislature of 1874, being assigned to important committees.

In Mt. Anthony Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., he has been the incumbent of all the offices with the exception of that of master; is a charter member of Bennington Historical Society, and belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is auditor of the diocese of Vermont and has been for many years lay delegate to the diocesan convention.

Mr. Norton married, Oct. 12, 1858, Alice L., daughter of Bradford Godfrey. Four children have been issue of this union: Luman S., Agnes C. (wife of Judge Charles H. Darling of Bennington), Alice Mabel, and Julius Philip.

OLMSTEAD, ALNER ALLYN, of South Newbury, son of Isaac H. and S. Ann (Allyn) Olmstead was born at Newbury, June 15, 1850. He is of English-Scotch descent.

ALNER ALLYN OLMSTEAD.

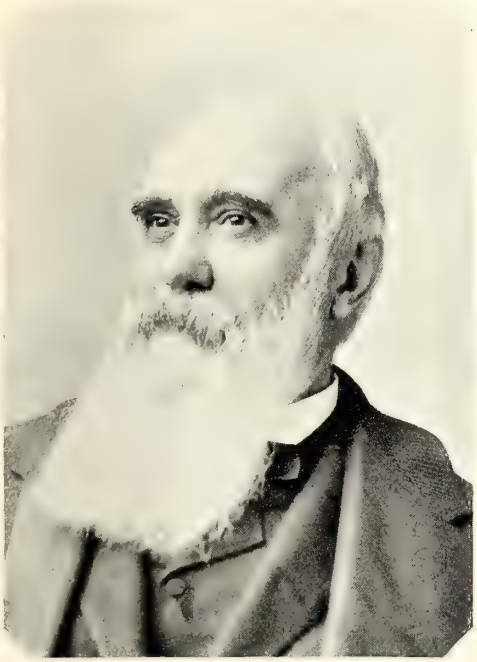
He received his education at Newbury Seminary and Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. In 1871 he commenced the study of law with Orrin Gambell of Bradford, but on account of difficulty with his eyes he was compelled to abandon his hopes of entering that profession, and formed a partnership with his father for the manufacture of chairs, which trade he had learned in his minority. This business connection continued until the death of his father in 1878. The next year Mr. Olmstead built a large and commodious chair factory, costing about $6,000, and since that time he has successfully conducted the business, with the addition of the lumber and furniture trade. He is a farmer and breeder of blooded horses, of which he is a great lover, owning twelve at the present time. He is enterprising and possesses a marked degree of will power, with that continuity that makes it painful to give up. He is a director, treasurer, and manager of the Orange County Canning Co., which he was instrumental in organizing.

Mr. Olmstead is a Democrat, and although his town is strongly Republican, in 1890 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, a position not held in Newbury by a Democrat since Henry Keyes, thirty-five years before. He served on the committee of manufacturing and on the joint special committee of the World's Fair. He gained the reputation of being a prudent and careful legislator, and won the confidence and esteem of his associates. His townsmen honored him with a re-election in 1892, when he served on the committee of grand list, and, being a staunch temperance advocate, was placed on the committee of temperance, where he did good work. On the 5th of May, 1892, at the Democratic state convention in Montpelier, Mr. Olmstead was chosen a member of the Vermont Democratic state committee, and now holds that position. On the 13th of June, 1893, J. Sterling Merton, Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, appointed Mr. Olmstead to the position of state statistical agent for Vermont at a salary of $600 per year.

He joined the M. E. Church in 1870, and has been an active member, officer and liberal supporter since. He was made a Mason in 1874, and is now a Royal Arch.

On May 27, 1880, at South Newbury, he married Miss Jennie M., daughter of John and Susan C. (Fuller) Thompson, a noble Christian woman, "who did him good and not evil all the days of her life." She died Dec. 25, 1889.

ORVIS, FRANKLIN HENRY, of Manchester, was born on the 12th day of July, 1824, and is the eldest child of Levi Church and Electa Sophia (Purdy) Orvis. His father, Levi Church Orvis, and grandfather, Waitstill Orvis, were likewise natives of Vermont, though born east of the mountains. His mother was descended from Reuben



FRANKLIN HENRY ORVIS.

Purdy, who will be remembered as the head of one of the oldest and most highly respected pioneer families of the town of Manchester. Levi Church Orvis came to Manchester about the year 1820, living for a time in the family of Ephraim Munson, and attended Hill's School. Shortly afterward he married Electa Sophia Purdy. He was engaged in the mercantile and marble business at Manchester up to the time of his death in 1849.

It was in his father's store that Franklin H. Orvis obtained his early business training. He was educated in the common schools of the town, and at the Barr Seminary, and the Union Village Academy at Greenwich, N. Y., from which last institution he graduated in 1842, being then eighteen years of age. The next two years were passed in Wisconsin and Illinois in mercantile pursuits, but in 1844 he went to New York City as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Marsh & Willis, which position he held for about two years. In 1846, Mr. Orvis, in association with Elijah M. Carrington, formerly of Poultney, under the firm name of Carrington & Orvis, engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, which he continued until about the year 1860, when he retired to give his whole attention to the hotel which he had established some eight years before. But the Equinox of Manchester, as is very well known, has been conducted as a summer resort exclusively; therefore, when Mr. Orvis withdrew from his occupation in New York City, the winter months became to him a season of comparative inactivity, except during the period of his connection with the Manchester Journal, which paper he purchased in 1871, and continued with gratifying success. In 1872 Mr. Orvis became proprietor of the St. James Hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., which he conducted as a winter resort. In 1875 he purchased the Putnam House at Palatka, Fla., enlarged it and continued its management until it was destroyed by fire in November, 1884. In 1880 Mr. Orvis leased the Windsor at Jacksonville, conducting this and the Putnam at Palatka until the latter was burned, since which the Windsor has occupied his time during the winter, and the Equinox at Manchester during the summer. The successful conduct of a large hotel calls for as much of tact and good judgment as the management of any other extensive enterprise. These necessary traits and qualifications are possessed by Mr. Orvis in an abundant degree; and while to him is due the credit of having built up these large enterprises, and made for them a reputation second to none in the country, acknowledgment should be made of the efficient assistance rendered by his sons, who have inherited much of the business thrift and energy of their father.

He was married Nov. 17, 1852, to Sarah M., daughter of Paul and Sarah R. Whitin, of Whitinsville, Mass. Six children are the fruit of this union.

It will seem from the foregoing brief resume, that the life of Franklin H. Orvis has been one of busy activity for more than half a century. While he has been thus engaged with his business affairs he has nevertheless found time to participate in the various events and measures looking to the welfare and improvement of his native town. Every enterprise tending to its advancement has found in him an earnest advocate, and every worthy charity has received from him substantial aid. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the Vermont Senate from Bennington county as the candidate of the Republican party, of which party he has been an

active member since 1861. In 1892 he was again elected to the Vermont Senate for two years. Although now in his seventieth year he is actively engaged as the head of the well known Equinox Spring Co., of Manchester.

OSGOOD, CHARLES WESLEY, of Bellows Falls, son of Peter and Rebecca Osgood, was born in North Andover, Mass., Nov. 14, 1841.

His early education was received at the common schools of Andover and supplemented by a short course of study at Phillips Academy. At the age of fifteen he ended his brief schooling and commenced to learn the trade of a machinist. Having mastered this, after various vicissitudes Mr. Osgood came to Bellows Falls in 1871 and entered into partnership with William G. Barker, under the firm name of Osgood & Barker, to do a general trade. When they started they employed but one man, but the firm was successful and business steadily increased. Ten years after the formation of the concern Mr. Barker died, and since then Mr. Osgood has owned and operated the plant and he is now chiefly occupied in the manufacture of paper-making machinery. In 1883 his shops were burned, but in 1891 he purchased the estate known as the Island House property and erected a spacious building thereon, in which now nearly a hundred men are employed.

Though a strong Republican, Mr. Osgood has neither cared for nor sought office.

He married at North Andover, Mass., Fannie M., daughter of B. Gardner Searle. Three children have been issue: Edward Gardner, Charles Herbert, and Fannie Rebecca.

OWEN, CLARENCE PHILANDER, of Glover, son of Philander and Irene (Knapp) Owen, was born in Glover, March 31, 1844. He is of Puritan lineage, being a descendant from Samuel and Priscilla Owen, who emigrated from Wales about 1685, settled in Salem, Mass., but not finding sufficient religious liberty there, went to Roger Williams colony at Providence, R. I.

His great-grandfather, Capt. Daniel Owen, was the president of the first state convention of Rhode Island, which adopted the Constitution, and drafted the letter which informed General Washington of the organization of the state government. He was also chief justice of the state and Dept.-Governor from 1786 to 1790, and with five others was granted the exclusive privilege of coining money for a term of twelve years, then was a partner in an iron foundry with the celebrated John Paul Jones until the breaking out of the Revolution. At the close of the war, with others, he received a grant of land in the towns of Westfield and Barton.

Mr. Clarence Philander Owen obtained his education in the public schools, the Orleans Liberal Institute of Glover, and Barre Academy. After a course of legal study in the office of Knapp and Wright of Keosaukqua, Iowa, in the fall of 1866 he was admitted to the Van Buren county bar of that state, but never practiced his profession, for he was immediately appointed United States inspector of customs for the First Iowa district. While visiting his home in 1868 he was seized with a dangerous illness the nature of which precluded all indoor occupation, and he became a farmer. In this employment he has always remained, making a specialty of Jersey stock and Morgan horses.

CLARENCE PHILANDER OWEN.

He was united in marriage Feb. 4, 1869, to Anna, daughter of William and Fanny (Randall) Chase, of Wheelock. Two daughters have been born to them: Maud L. (Mrs. William S. Mason of Glover), and Kate (Mrs. Willard C. Leonard of New London, N. H.)

Mr. Owen has been earnestly interested in public affairs, is a member of the Republican party, has served on the county committee, held most of the town offices and is county auditor, now serving his third year. In 1886 and 1888 he was elected associate judge for Orleans county, serving the full term of four years, and in 1892 represented the town of Glover in the General Assembly, serving on the ways and means committee.

Judge Owen is a Congregationalist, and a Free and Accepted Mason, affiliating with Orleans Lodge, No. 55, of Barton, and Cleveland Chapter, No. 20, of Newport.

OWEN, JOSEPH, of Barton, son of Joseph and Esther (Colwell) Owen, was born in Glover, Feb. 18, 1818. He is the grandson of Hon. Daniel Owen, Governor of Rhode Island, to whom part of the towns of Barton and Westfield was granted in 1781. The youngest son of the Governor, and father of the subject of this sketch, in company with other settlers came to Barton in 1798, thence floated down the river to Newport, made an excursion through the woods to Westfield, where they built camps on their own lots, subsequently settling in Barton.

JOSEPH OWEN.

The present Joseph Owen obtained his education in the schools of Barton and Glover and afterwards at Browington Academy. He commenced the active business of life as an instructor in Westfield, Barton, and Sutton, and after employment as a clerk in the latter place removed to Barton and settled upon a farm, the greater part of which is now occupied by the village. He was a farmer, and tilled the soil for the love of it, and consequently made it a success; and he stoutly affirms that a young man now, with pluck and courage for capital stock, can acquire wealth on a Vermont farm. Mr. Owen has been one of the most prominent busines men in Orleans county and was much respected by all for his personal integrity and financial ability.

He has taken small share in political or town matters, nevertheless he has served as collector and selectman in Barton. He has always voted with the Republicans since the dissolution of the whig party.

For fifty-seven years he has been a member of the Methodist church of which he has been one of the stewards since his early manhood. He has been a faithful instructor in the Sunday School besides being a liberal and generous benefactor to the church.

He married, Dec. 14, 1848, Diana, daughter of Daniel and Sally (Gilman) Shaw, of Sutton, who died August 23, 1884, leaving two children: Ella F. (Mrs. Waldo Mossman, of Barton), and George W. July 22, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Abbie B. Bickford, of Montpelier, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Giffin. He has now retired from business, enjoying the fruits of his labors.

OWEN, OSCAR DANIEL, of Barton, son of Daniel and Sarah (Barnard) Owen, was born in Barton, Oct. 1, 1842. His

OSCAR DANIEL OWEN.

ancestors came to this country from Wales in 1685 for the better enjoyment of civil and religious liberty and to seek a wider field for agricultural labor than they could find in their native land. They settled in Rhode Island and from thence the grandfather of Mr. Owen removed to the Hampshire Grants

and was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Barton.

Mr. Owen passed through the customary course of instruction at the common schools and academy and at the age of nineteen made his first step in an active business career by being employed as clerk in the local store. He then took his departure for Rockford, Ill., and worked in the same capacity for two years, after which he transferred his abode to Boston, Mass., where he still continued to hold a similar position. Having by this time a wide and varied knowledge of business affairs, in 1869 he returned to Barton, where he commenced as a merchant on his own account. By his energy, thrift and industry, he has been more than successful, has built up a most flourishing trade and deservedly acquired a handsome fortune by honorable and straightforward dealing. In 1875 he had the misfortune to lose his entire stock and store by fire, but, undismayed by this stroke of ill-luck, with characteristic pluck, he immediately commenced the erection of his present business block at that time the finest in the vicinity. He is largely engaged in buying and shipping Vermont butter and dairy produce in general.

Mr. Owen married, Nov. 5, 1874, Mary A., daughter of Judge Fordyce S. and Martha H. French of Barton. One daughter, Julia, is issue of their union.

ORMSBEE, EBENEZER JOLLS, of Brandon, son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee, was born in Shoreham, June 8, 1834.

He received the education afforded by the common schools of the state and the academies at Brandon and South Woodstock, dividing his time between the farm and the school until his majority, when he taught school winters while acquiring the higher branches taught in the academy. He began the study of the law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson, at Brandon, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar of Rutland county at the March term of court in 1861.

Instead of entering upon the practice of his profession, however, he enlisted in the "Allen Grays," a military company of Brandon, in April, 1861; this company became Co. G of the 1st Regt. Vt. Vols., and having been elected 2d lieutenant thereof, he was commissioned as such, April 25, 1861, and was with his company in the service of the United States during the term of its enlistment, being mustered out of the United States service, August 15, 1861. Returning home, he again enlisted in Co. G of the 12th Regt. Vt. Vols., was elected captain of the company, and commissioned Sept. 22, 1862. This regiment was attached to the 2d Vt. Brigade, commanded by General Stannard, which became the 3d Brigade in the 3d Division of the 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and taking a most noteworthy part in the Gettysburg campaign. Captain Ormsbee was with his company during its term of service, sharing the dangers and hardships of his men, and was again mustered out with them, July 14, 1863.

Taking up the duties of civil life, he commenced the practice of law at Brandon, as a partner of Anson A. Nicholson, in 1864, afterwards entering into a like business connection with Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs, with whose son he is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Brandon. Was appointed assistant United States internal revenue assessor, in 1868, serving as such until 1872. Was elected state's attorney for Rutland county, 1870 to 1874; town representative from Brandon in the General Assembly of the state in 1872, and senator from Rutland county in that body in 1878. Appointed and served as a trustee of the Vermont reform school, from 1880 till 1884, when he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and was chosen Governor of the state in 1886.

Among many other positions of trust to which he has been called, and in which he has served with eminent ability, is that of chairman of a commission to treat with the Pi Ute Indians, at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, concerning the relinquishment of a portion of their reservation to the United States, to which he was appointed by the President in 1891; the same year he was appointed by the President as the United States land commissioner at Samoa, the duties of which office he discharged until May 16, 1893, when he returned to this country and resumed the practice of his profession.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married: In 1862, to Jennie L. Briggs, daughter of Hon. E. N. Briggs, of Brandon; and in 1867, to Frances (Wadhams) Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams, of Westport, N. Y.

Always an ardent Republican in politics, he has been an active member of the state Republican committee, and a firm supporter of the principles and policy of that party.

He is a member of St. Paul's Lodge F. and A. M., of Brandon, and has long been a comrade of C. J. Ormsbee Post, No. 18, G. A. R., an order at whose annual memorial services he has been a speaker and participant for many years.

His religious preference is that of Episcopalian.

He is now (1894) engaged in law practice at Brandon.

Ebenezer J. Dennbeen.

PAINE, MILTON KENDALL, of Windsor, son of Isaac and Martha Locke (Riggs) Paine, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1834. He is of English descent. When Washington assumed the command of the Revolutionary forces at Cambridge, Milton's great great grandfather, William Paine, then in the eighty third year of his age, entered the camp accompanied by his son and two grandsons, and when the general questioned him with regard to his own presence there, he replied that he was there to encourage his son and grandsons and see that they did their duty to their country.

Milton K. Paine received his educational training at the common and high schools of Chelsea, but before attaining his fifteenth year he entered the drug store of A. & H. Wardner of Windsor as clerk, and seven years afterward started in that business in the

MILTON KENDALL PAINE.

same town, with a capital of $30, running in debt for his entire stock. So successful was he, owing to his prudence and energy, that in two years he was free from all pecuniary obligations and had built up a trade that was ever widely increasing. A man of original mind and natural inventive faculty, developed by careful observation, even in his youthful days, he began the preparation of perfumes by processes originated by himself, and later compounded the "Wild Cherry Tonic," which had an immense sale, not only in the state, but in various parts of the Union. His crowning effort was the invention of Paine's Celery Compound, of which the local sales were immediately enormous, and the medicine is now known and used throughout much of the civilized world. Mr. Paine has also originated many appliances for the economical manufacture of medicines, and has received several U. S. patents for articles of practical value. His health failing after nearly forty years of arduous application to his profession, he disposed of his stock in trade, and on March 19, 1887, sold his interest in the Celery Compound to Wells & Richardson Co. of Burlington. He retired from active business April 20, 1888, one of the oldest and most widely known druggists of the state.

Mr. Paine was married in May, 1857, to Helen A., daughter of Dr. Horace Austin of Athol, Mass., whom he had the misfortune to lose by death in September, 1864. She left one daughter, Jennie Louise Paine, now Mrs. W. R. Sheldon of Charlestown, N. H. On May 6, 1872, he wedded Mrs. Mary (Lemmex) Smith, daughter of William H. and Elvira (Warner) Lemmex of Windsor.

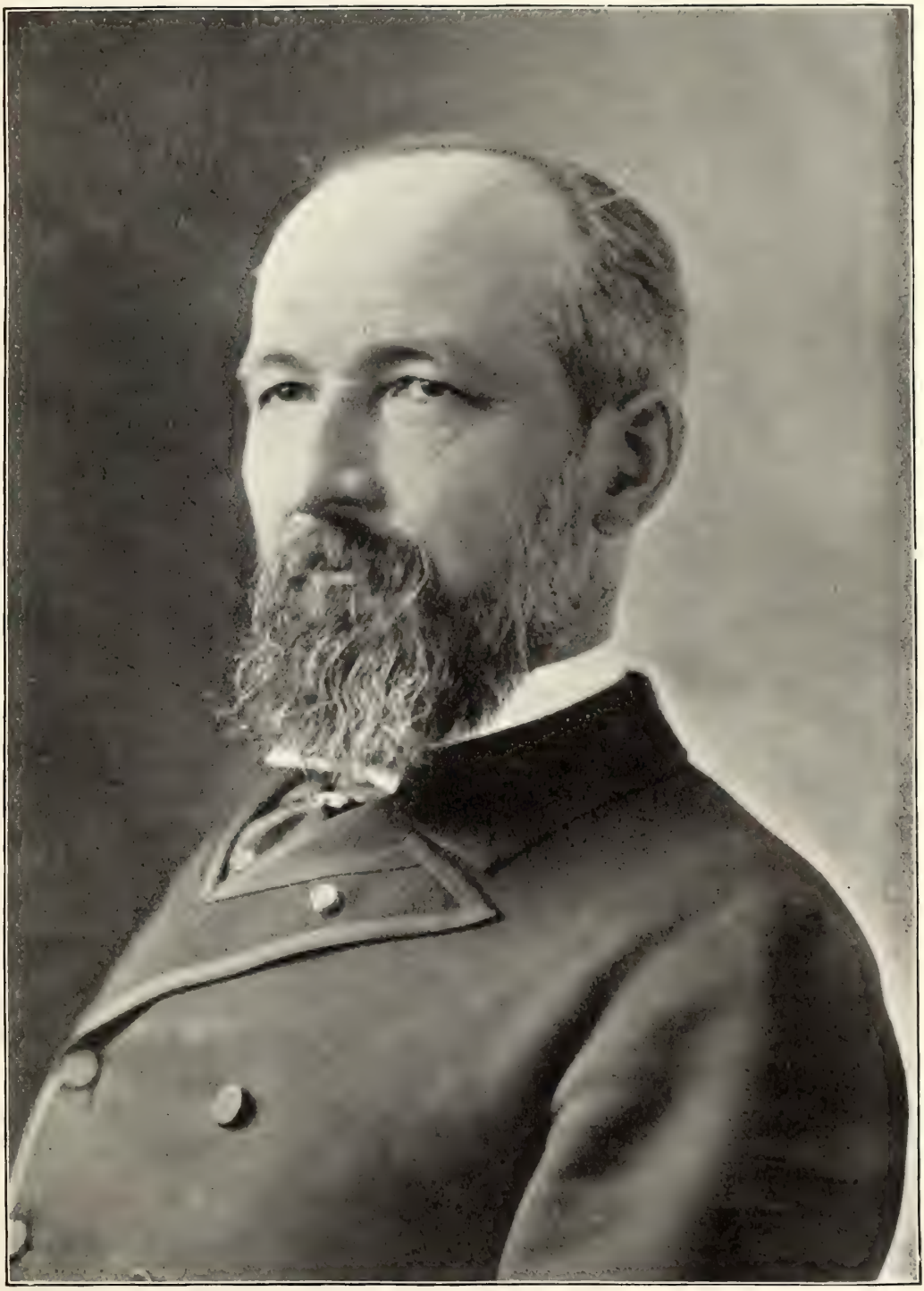
Colonel Paine is an active Republican, attesting his faith by his works, and has held several official positions. He was a member of the staff of Governor Farnham in 1881, receiving the rank of colonel, and in 1888 was elected the Windsor county member of the state Republican committee, which position he still holds. He is a justice of the peace, and was for two years president of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association. He was an incorporator, and has been for four years past the treasurer of the Vermont society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is treasurer of the Old South Congregational Church at Windsor, and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

In the Masonic order Colonel Paine has ever taken a deep and abiding interest, and in this has attained an eminent position, having reached the 33d degree. He is one of the senior members of the Supreme Council in the state of Vermont.

PAGE, CARROLL SMALLEY, of Hyde Park, son of Russell S. and Martha Malvina (Smalley) Page, was born in Westfield, Jan. 10, 1843.

He was educated at the People's Academy at Morrisville, the Lamoille county grammar school of Johnson, and the Lamoille Central Academy of Hyde Park.

Governor Page is identified with many of the important business enterprises of his county and state, being president of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Co., of the Lamoille County National Bank, of the Hyde Park Hotel Co., and of the Fife Lumber Co. He is the treasurer of the Hyde Park Lumber Co., of the Morse Man-



Yours truly C. S. Page

ufacturing Co., of the Buck Lumber Co., and a director of the St. J. & L. C. R. R.

Although always a very busy man he has found time to give good service to his party and to his state. He represented Hyde Park in the House from 1869 to 1872, was senator from Lamoille county from 1874 to 1876, and was county treasurer and register of the probate court for the district of Lamoille for about ten years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, that nominated James A. Garfield for President. From 1872 to 1890 he was a member of the Republican state committee, serving from 1878 to 1884 as its secretary, and from 1884 to 1890 as its chairman, his chairmanship covering the notable campaign of 1888.

As a financier he became well known to the people of the state while filling the office of inspector of finance (examiner of savings banks) from 1884 to 1888. In 1890 he was elected Governor—the highest office in the gift of the people. To this position, which he filled till 1892, he brought the same administrative ability that has characterized the conduct of his private affairs.

But first and always a business man, it is not in political or official life that Governor Page's reputation has become most widely extended, but rather as a dealer in Green Calf Skins, in which line of business his trade is confessedly the largest in America, if not in the world, extending not only to the Pacific coast, but through all the British provinces in America, and to England, France and Germany.

Governor Page is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

April 11, 1865, Mr. Page was united in marriage to Ellen F., youngest daughter of T. H. and Desdemona Patch, of Johnson. They have three children: Theophilus Hull, Russell Smith, and Alice.

PARK, TRENOR WILLIAM, late of Bennington, son of Luther and Cynthia (Pratt) Park, was born in Woodford, Dec. 8, 1823.

His parents removed to Bennington when he was two or three years of age, and as they were poor he had few educational advantages, but in his earliest youth he contrived to contribute something to the famly support. Resolving to adopt the legal profession he began to study law in an office in the town when only sixteen, and a few years later he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 a political appointment changed the whole current of his life, and interrupted a successful professional career in Bennington. His father-in-law, ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, had been selected by President Fillmore as chairman of the U. S. land commission of California, to settle disputed land titles in the territory lately acquired from Mexico. This appointment induced Mr. Park to remove to San Francisco, where his skill and success in the management of his first case attracted the attention of the newly established firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, and he was invited to become a member of that concern. This offer he accepted, and the firm soon became, and continued for years, the most eminent one in California. Mr. Park became prominently identified with the reform movement in San Francisco in 1855, and assisted James King to establish the San Francisco Bulletin, and after the assassination of that editor in the streets of the city, he became the attorney of the historic vigilance committee, which delivered San Francisco from the reign of terror established by lawlessness and ruffianism. The commercial panic of 1858 swept away a considerable portion of the large fortune which Mr. Park had acquired, but he soon recovered his lost ground. About this time he became interested in politics, and was a candidate for U. S. senator, lacking but few votes of an election. Returning to Vermont in 1863, he established the First National Bank at North Bennington, and soon after was elected to the Legislature, exercising great influence in that body. He now gave his attention to a number of railroad enterprises in his native state, assisted in the reorganization of the Vermont Central, and was one of the original incorporators of that company under its new title. He purchased the Western Vermont R. R., and commenced the construction of the Lebanon Springs R. R., hoping to make Bennington an important railroad center, but not meeting with adequate cooperation he sank a large fortune in this latter patriotic enterprise. In 1872 Mr. Park was associated with General Baxter in the ownership and conduct of the famous Emma Mine, and he was for many years a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. In 1874 he was elected president of the Panama R. R., holding the office till the time of his death. Under his skillful management, and with the able assistance of Gen. J. G. McCullough the stock rose from par to three hundred cents on the dollar, at which price it was sold to the De Lesseps Canal Co. Mr. Park was pre-eminently a public-spirited man. When a trustee of the U. V. M. he donated to that institution the art gallery which bears his name. He was a liberal contributor to the New York Tribune "Fresh Air Fund," established the Bennington Free Library, and with ex-Governor Prescott of New Hampshire, ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts, and E. J. Phelps of Burlington, constituted a committee on the design of the Bennington battle monument. He also contemplated a magnificent charity

J. W. Rusk

to be entitled the "Park Home," to be established in Bennington, a refuge for destitute women and children. Unfortunately his death occurred before his plans could be completed, and a large property which had been secured near the town as the site of the new charity was donated to the state by his heirs and is now occupied by the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Park was married Dec. 15, 1846, to Laura, daughter of ex Gov. Hiland Hall, of Bennington. He had the misfortune to lose this estimable lady in June, 1875. He espoused as his second wife, Ella, daughter of A. C. Nichols, Esq., of San Francisco. His own death occurred in 1882, while en route to Panama. One son, Trenor L., and two daughters (Mrs. J. G. McCullough and Mrs. Fred B. Jennings), survive him.

The energy, perseverance, and public spirit of Mr. Park carried him from the humblest circumstances in youth to a manhood of noble attainments, and his enterprises procured for him the possession of great wealth, a large portion of which he conscientiously employed, not in selfish self-indulgence, but for the benefit and assistance of his fellowmen.

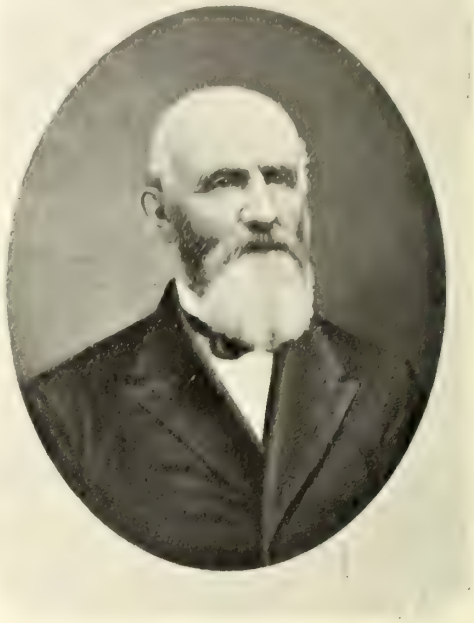
PARKER, CHARLES S., of Elmore, son of Henry C. and Mary (Batchelder) Parker, was born in Barre, Nov. 2, 1820.

He availed himself of the educational facilities afforded by the common school and academy of the time, and in early life was both teacher and farm laborer, but soon devoted all his attention to the tillage of the soil and has followed this occupation through the course of a long and honorable life. He has now practically retired from active pursuits, but can look back with satisfaction upon his career, contented with the success he has achieved.

Mr. Parker prides himself upon the fact that he was the first to introduce the breeding of Jersey cattle into Lamoille county and he possesses at the present time a fine herd of thirty thoroughbreds. For two years he has been the president of the Lamoille County Agricultural Society, and is a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the cultivation of the farm or the breeding of stock.

From the formation of the party Mr. Parker was a Republican, but since 1884 he has identified himself with the Prohibitionists. He has served as sheriff of Lamoille county and was elected associate judge in 1867-'68, county commissioner in 1867, and represented the town of Elmore in 1863-'64. He has also been county bailiff and justice of the peace.

He has been a member of the M. E. Church for more than fifty years, and is the oldest living steward of that church in town. He has also been admitted to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge in Morrisville.



CHARLES S. PARKER.

Judge Parker was married, Oct. 17, 1842, to Eliza A., daughter of Seth and Susan (Sherman) Town. To them have been born five children: Carlos S., Natt S., Henry C., Candace A. (wife of Rev. D. B. McKenzie of Troy, N. Y.), and Ellen F. (widow of the late J. H. Batchelder of Barre).

PARKER, HARRY ELWOOD, of Bradford, son of Charles and Amelia (Bennett) Parker, was born in the town of Lyman, N. H., June 11, 1853.

His education was received in the local schools of Lyman and at Lisbon Academy, in which town his family took up their residence in 1863. Possessing fine musical ability, he devoted himself to the study of this art for several years, and at the age of sixteen was the leader of a military band in Marion, Va. In 1869 he commenced to learn the trade of a printer, relinquished it for a time, but resumed this occupation in 1872. Five years later he commenced the publication of the Lisbon Globe, a small five-column sheet, and in 1881 he removed to Bradford, consolidated the rival papers of the place and established the United Opinion. Under his able management the circulation of the paper has largely increased. Mr. Parker is also half owner of the Record,

Plymouth, N. H., and the Northern Herald of Lisbon, N. H., in addition to which he does a large job printing business, the arrangements for which, including a spacious and convenient building, are said to be superior to any country establishment of its kind in New England. He is president of the Opinion Mfg. Co. (newspaper folders), and president of the Bradford Loan and Building Association.

HARRY ELWOOD PARKER.

In 1878 he was chosen engrossing clerk of the New Hampshire Legislature, a lucrative and responsible position, to which he was again elected in 1879 and 1880. His busy life has not given him much leisure for attention to public affairs, but he was appointed postmaster for the town of Bradford in 1890. He is the president of the Vermont Editors and Publishers Association for 1893, and he has been selected by Governor Fuller to serve as aid-de-camp upon his staff with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Parker is very prominent in the circles of Odd Fellowship, being P. C. P. of Trotter Encampment of Bradford, and grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, having held that position since 1887. He is also a Free Mason, affiliating with Charity Lodge, No. 43; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 11, of Bradford; Palestine Commandery, No. 5, of St. Johnsbury, and Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Montpelier. He is deputy supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum.

He was married at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 24, 1873, to Anna M., daughter of William S. and Sarah (Emerson) Weston. Five children have blessed their union: Leslie Weston (died in infancy), Katherine Louise, Sarah Knowles, Charles, and Levi.

Colonel Parker is a spirited advocate of all village improvements, heartily devoted to the interests of his town and section, always on the alert to introduce new enterprises, and a progressive and popular editor.

PARKER, HENRY J., of Andover, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Fullam) Parker, was born in Plainfield, N. H., May 2, 1836.

After attending the common schools, he continued his educational course at the Wesleyan Seminary of Springfield, and the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N. H. In the spring of 1855, he found employment in Boston, Mass., as a bookkeeper, but soon went to Ottawa, Ill., where he obtained his living by teaching and also served as a clerk in various establishments for four years, when he returned to Springfield.

HENRY J. PARKER.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 9, 1859, to Adelaide E., daughter of Timothy and Emily Putnam of Springfield. One child has blessed the marriage: Edwin H.

Mr. Parker in response to the call for volunteers to serve for nine months, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, in Co. H, 16th Regt., from

the town of Weston and was mustered out with that command.

After his return from the scenes of the struggle, he purchased an estate in Andover and this has since been his residence. He has made many improvements in the property, since he understands both the theory and practice of farming, making a specialty of dairy produce and maple sugar. For a quarter of a century he has been the general state agent for the Granite State Mowing Machine Co., of Hinsdale, N. H., and has traveled several years in the interests of A. P. Fuller & Co., dealers in granite and marble. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Chester Savings Bank and since its formation director and treasurer of the Andover Dairy Association.

Through the confidence of his Republican associates, Mr. Parker has held nearly all the positions of trust and responsibility in the town, which he represented in 1874. Fourteen years later he was called to a seat in the Senate from Windsor county. Both these positions he filled with dignity and credit.

PARKER, LUTHER FLETCHER, of Peacham, son of Isaac and Arabella (Cobb) Parker, was born in Coventry, Sept. 22, 1821.

The early education of Mr. Luther Parker was obtained in the schools of Coventry and in Brownington and Peacham Academies, and while a student he taught in Coventry and the neighboring towns. In 1844 he entered the U. V. M., but after remaining two years was obliged to leave the university on account of ill-health, when he again taught for two years at Coventry Falls. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. W. Cobb, of Peacham, and after the latter's death continued with his successor, Dr. Farr, attending a course of lectures at Dartmouth and Woodstock. He was subsequently requested by Dr. Brewer, of Barnet, to assume his large practice, which he retained till his removal to Peacham, when he purchased the professional connection of Dr. Farr. In 1864 he received the diploma of M. D. from Dartmouth College. For forty years he has had a large and extensive practice, has kept fully abreast with the great advance of medical science for the past half century, and has gained a high reputation as a consulting physician in all the surrounding country. Dr. Parker is the proprietor of a farm in Peacham, which he himself operates.

Formerly a whig, but now a Republican, though often sought for political office, he has always refused to serve, except in 1886 and 1888, when he represented Peacham in the Legislature, in both sessions being a member of the temperance and ways and means committees. He has always been active in securing and enforcing prohibitory laws. He was sent, after the battle of the Wilderness, in charge of a sum of money collected in Peacham for the sanitary commission. When he arrived at the front the exigency of the occasion was so great that he gave his professional services freely to the wounded in that great battle.

LUTHER FLETCHER PARKER.

He has been a member of several medical societies, of Peacham Congregational Church, the Vermont Home Missionary Society, and always a generous contributor to different religious organizations.

Dr. Parker married, June 6, 1850, Louisa, daughter of Deacon Moses and Jane Adelaine (Martin) Martin, of Peacham. Of this union are issue: Mrs. E. C. Hardy, of Framingham, Mass.; Mrs. W. H. Bayley, of Peacham; Mrs. G. B. M. Harvey, of New York; H. M., of Minneapolis, Minn., and Lizzie A.

PARTRIDGE, FRANK CHARLES, of Proctor, son of Charles F. and Sarah A. (Rice) Partridge, was born in East Middlebury, May 7, 1861.

He graduated from the Middlebury high school with the class of '77, and followed this with one term at Middlebury College. Entering Amherst College in the fall of 1878, he graduated in 1882 at the head of his class, receiving the degree of A. B., and was pres-

ident of his class. In the fall of 1882 he entered Columbia College Law School, and graduated in 1884 with the degree of L. L. B.

Mr. Partridge was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1885, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1891. He was assistant manager of the Producers Marble Co. of Rutland from 1884 to 1885, when he removed to Proctor, where he became treasurer of the Vermont Marble Co., serving in that capacity until 1890, since which time he has been vice-president. He is also vice-president of the Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad Co., and a director of the Proctor Trust Co.

FRANK CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

Politically, Mr. Partridge has always been a Republican, and though young in years has been honored with elections to many positions of trust. He was a page in the Senate of 1876, page to the Governor in 1878; town clerk of the town of Proctor, 1887-'90, and town agent and school trustee. He was private secretary to Secretary of War Proctor from 1889 to 1890. June 10, 1890, he was appointed solicitor for the Department of State by the President to succeed Walker Blaine. He served as law officer of that department during the last two years of Secretary Blaine's administration, and under the administration of Secretary Foster until Jan. 25, 1893, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela, which position he still holds.



A young man of great native ability and strong character, Mr. Partridge owes his success in life to his own energies.

PARTRIDGE, HENRY V., of Norwich, son of Capt. Alden and Ann Elizabeth (Swazey) Partridge, was born in Norwich, Dec. 10, 1839. His father, Capt. Alden Partridge, was born in Norwich, Jan. 12, 1785, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Captain Partridge graduated from West Point in 1806, having entered that institution in 1805, his junior year at Dartmouth College. The following year he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school of the United States and the September following was made professor of engineering. Afterward he was promoted to the post of superintendent of the school and discharged the duties of that position, with one or more intermissions, until 1818, when he resigned and went out in charge of a surveying party sent to the northeast frontier of the United States in order to determine the boundary line. In 1820 Captain Partridge founded the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, which he taught with much success until 1825 when he removed the school to Middletown, Conn. In 1832 Captain Partridge returned to Norwich and reopened the school. Two years after a charter was obtained from the Legislature and the academy became a military college with Captain Partridge as its first president. Under his supervision the institution ranked second only to the National Academy. Captain Partridge died at Norwich, Jan. 17, 1854.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Norwich, from private instruction, and at Bristol College, Penn. In 1859 he went to Illinois where he entered an office for the purpose of making himself a member of the legal profession, and a year after removed to Warren, Penn., to continue his studies.

In April, 1861, he responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops and raised a company of the 39th Regt. Pa. Vols. (10th Reserves), McCall's Division. He participated first in the battle of Gainesville and afterward in McClellan's Peninsular campaign, but was discharged for physical disability in August, 1862. In 1863 he was appointed to a position in the paymaster general's office at Washington and remained in that capacity about three years. Then he became an attorney for the Union Paper Collar Co. of New York, continuing in their service for five years. Since that time he has made his residence at Colbrook, Conn., and Norwich, from which latter town he was elected to the Legislature in 1882.

PEARL, ISAAC L., of Johnson, son of Zimri A. and Eliza (Blake) Pearl was born in Milton, Nov. 17, 1832.

His father was a woolen manufacturer, and, after pursuing the customary educational course at the public schools and the Milton Academy, the son concluded to follow the same business; and in order to give himself a thorough training in his chosen occupation, he commenced to work in the Winooski Woolen Mills. He then shifted the scene of his labors to the establishment of Messrs. S. & D. M. Dow in Johnson, and, on the death of the latter, purchased a half interest in the factory, where, in partnership with Stephen Dow, he continued the business eight years. Mr. Dow then withdrew, but after some changes in the firm again renewed his interest. In April, 1871, the mill was burned and immediately rebuilt and since then for twenty years the business has been successfully conducted by the firm of I. L. Pearl & Co. Mr. Pearl commenced at the foot of the ladder, learning every detail of the business and from the completeness of his early training, has been able successfully to mount to the top, and has seen the fruition of his hopes in the fine factory and increased business, that have crowned the efforts of his lifetime.

He was married, March 11, 1858, to Hattie N., daughter of Sylvester N. and Caroline (Green) Tracey. Four children are issue of their alliance, three of whom are living: Jed. A., Flora A., and Lizzie H.

Mr. Pearl is a director of the Lamoille County National Bank of Hyde Park, and has been for a long time secretary of the board of trustees of the Johnson State Normal School. Four times he has filled the chair of Worshipful Master of Waterman Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., of Johnson, and he is also a member of the I. O. G. T.

In his political preference a Republican, he was elected judge of probate of Lamoille county in 1870, was county commissioner for four years and for a quarter of century has been auditor. He was honored by being the choice of his fellow-townsmen to represent them in the state Legislature of 1888, and in that body was chairman of the manufacturing committee.

PEASE, ALLEN LUTHER, of Hartford, son of Luther and Harriet (Cone) Pease, was born in Hartford, Sept. 8, 1843. His father was a successful and enterprising business man in Hartford, in whose public affairs he was always prominent.

Mr. A. L. Pease passed through the customary course of education in the common schools and then received a higher grade of instruction in Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H.

Shortly after he arrived at man's estate, he emigrated to Kansas and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, being an active participant in the stirring scenes of that period. After remaining six years, he returned to Hartford and became a member of the firm of L. Pease & Son, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. This business he has successfully conducted for twenty three years, during the last seventeen of which he has been sole proprietor. He has also been largely interested in real estate and has erected many buildings, notably the Pease Hotel. Mr. Pease has been a director of the White River Savings Bank, and was one of the incorporators of the Capital Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Montpelier.

ALLEN LUTHER PEASE.

An ardent adherent of the Republican party, he was sent to the Legislature in 1884, where he served on the committee on corporations. In 1890, he was chosen senator from Windsor county, and in this branch of the Legislature was chairman of the state prison committee and member of that on claims. He held the appointment of postmaster from 1881 to 1884.

Mr. Pease espoused, Jan. 28, 1869, Sophia M., daughter of Chandler and Roxanna (Huntting) Ward, of Lawrence, Kan.

He is an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken a deep and abiding interest for thirty years. During this period he has passed through the various bodies of the craft, until he has attained

the 32d degree. At the present time he sits in the master's chair in Hartford Lodge No. 19, is a member of Windsor Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Windsor Council No. 8, R. & S. M., and Vermont Commandery No. 4, K. T.

PECK, CICERO GODDARD, of Hinesburgh, son of Nahum and Lucinda (Wheeler) Peck, was born in the quiet village of Hinesburgh, Feb. 17, 1828. His father, Nahum Peck, was a distinguished lawyer, and at the time of his death was the oldest practitioner in Chittenden county. Cicero G. Peck is a descendant in the eighth generation from Joseph Peck, who in 1638, with other Puritans of Belton, Yorkshire, England, fled from the persecution of the Established church to this country to secure for themselves freedom of thought, speech, and action.

CICERO GODDARD PECK.

Cicero G. was educated in the common schools and at the old Hinesburgh Academy, in which institution he prepared, at the age of twenty, for a regular collegiate course, but his health failed and he was forced, though reluctantly, to abandon his cherished hope of a liberal education, and to seek outdoor employment. He therefore engaged in agricultural occupations, in which he has been quite successful, and has, therefore, remained on a farm all his life, though he has devoted a good deal of time to other affairs, having been called on frequently to act as executor or administrator in the settlement of important estates in the vicinity.

He has enjoyed the entire confidence of his townsmen, as is evinced by the fact that he has been called to every office within their gift, and several of these he has filled many times. He has been chosen to fill the position of selectman seven consecutive years. He has always taken an active interest in all public institutions or in any movement to advance the welfare of the agricultural portion of the community. In 1864 he took a leading part in organizing the Valley Factory Cheese Co., which has been in successful operation under his supervision, and has been a great financial benefit to the farmers of the town.

In early life he identified himself with the Free Soil party, and was always a strong opponent of the aggressions of the slave power, and since the organization of the Republican party has been a firm adherent to its principles. In 1878 the Republicans of Chittenden county, recognizing his loyalty to the political principles which he professes, and his fitness for the position, elected him to represent the county in the state Senate, where he served on the committee on education, grand list, and chairman of the committee under the fourth joint rule. In 1890 he was chosen by his townsmen to represent his town in the Legislature, also being a member at the extra session of 1891. As a member of the House he served on the committee of joint rules, as chairman of the joint special committee on industrial matters, and again on the committee on education, taking an active part in urging the adoption of the town system of schools.

He has always taken a lively and active part in all educational matters, has been a member of the school board for fifteen years, and town superintendent from 1877 to 1884, inclusive, and again from 1891 to 1894. Under the school law of 1888 he was chosen a member of the board of education, which office he filled while this law remained in force. By this board he was chosen committee for the selection of text books for the county, having twice before served on a like committee. At the session of 1892 he was nominated by Governor Fuller and confirmed by the Senate as trustee of the state reform school for six years, from Dec. 1, 1892. In June, 1893, he was honored by Governor Fuller as one of the appointees to the international congress of charities, correction and philanthropy, held at Chicago, June 12-18, 1893.

He has been an outspoken and earnest advocate of temperance, always favoring all organizations having for their chief aim the suppression of the vice of intemperance, and

for several years when the order of Good Templars was active, was worthy chief of the lodge in his town. In early life he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has always been an active and liberal supporter of all the interests of the church of his choice.

He was married at Hinesburgh, March 29, 1854, to Maria P., daughter of Selah and Phebe (Russell) Coleman, of Hinesburgh. He has no children of his own, but has an adopted daughter, Lucy, now married to Rev. M. R. France, of Cobleskill, N. Y.

PECK, MARCUS, of Brookfield, son of Reuben and Hannah G. (Edson) Peck, was born in Brookfield, Jan. 26, 1834. Reuben Peck was a life-long resident and successful business man in the town of Brookfield, and inseparably connected with the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the place, living to the patriarchal age of eighty-five.

MARCUS PECK.

Marcus received his educational advantages in the common schools, and at the academies of Newbury and Barre. Soon after he arrived at years of discretion he commenced the sale of hay forks, and has pursued this occupation more or less ever since. He has had the general management of the manufacture and sale of this article since 1870, and is now sole proprietor of the business, which is conducted under the firm name of Peck, Clark & Co. They also turn out garden rakes, hoes and cant hooks, for which they find a ready sale throughout New England and New York, and the merit of the product is too well known to require comment. Mr. Peck was formerly largely interested in cheese factories, and at the present time is extensively engaged in farming in Brookfield and adjoining towns.

He was elected by the Republican vote, senator from Orange county in 1880, serving on many important committees. He was a charter member of Mystic Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. M., the position of worshipful master of which he has filled nine terms.

Mr. Peck married, June 26, 1859, Mary E., daughter of Erastus and Electa (Brown) Wilcox, who bore him four children: One who died at the age of eleven, Bessie Frances (deceased), Mary Stella (Mrs. Arthur Lyman of Rutland), and Marcia L. His first wife died in 1872, and he contracted a second alliance in January, 1873, with Mrs. Adeline (Abbott) Wheatley, daughter of Walter and Sarah Abbott.

Mr. Peck has been active in church work for over forty years, and has been one of the officers of the Second Congregational Church for the last fifteen years.

PECK, THEODORE SAFFORD, of Burlington, was born in Burlington, March 22, 1843. He enlisted at the age of eighteen as private in Co. F, 1st Vt. Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861; mustered into the United States service, Nov. 1, 1861; transferred to Co. K, and discharged for promotion, June 25, 1862; appointed, by Col. George Jerrison Stannard, regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 9th Regt., Vt. Infantry, June 25, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant, Co. C, Jan. 7, 1863; promoted 1st lieutenant, Co. H, June 10, 1864; acting regimental quartermaster and adjutant, also acting assistant adjutant-general, aid-de-camp, and brigade quartermaster, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Army Corps; promoted captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1865; assigned to 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps. He served on the staffs of Brevet Maj. Gen. George J. Stannard, Brig.-Gen. Isaac J. Wistar at Suffolk, Va., Brig.-Gen. Joseph H. Potter, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Michael T. Donahue, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Edward H. Ripley, in the trenches in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Va. In the Vermont cavalry he was present in action at Middletown and Winchester, Va., May 24 and 25, 1862; in the 9th Regt., Winchester, August, and Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 13, 14 and 15, 1862 (captured and paroled); siege of Suffolk, Nansemond, Edenton Road, Blackwater, May, 1863; Yorktown and raid to Gloucester Court House, Va., July and August, 1863; action of Young's Cross Roads, December, 1863;

Newport Barracks, Feb. 2, 1864; raid to Swansborough and Jacksonville, N. C., May, 1864; Fort Harrison, Sept. 29 and 30, 1864; Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 29, 1864; was present in New York City commanding a battalion, 9th Vt. Regt., in November, 1864, at the second election of President Lincoln. He was also present in the siege (winter, 1864, and spring, 1865) and capture of Richmond, Va., and was with the first organized command of infantry (3d Brigade, 3d Division, 24th Army Corps) to enter the confederate capital at the surrender on the morning of April 3, 1865; his brigade was also provost guard of the city for two weeks after its capture. He was wounded Sept. 29, 1864, in the assault of Fort Harrison, Va. He received a medal of

THEODORE SAFFORD PECK.

honor inscribed as follows: "The Congress to 1st Lieut. Theodore S. Peck, Co. H, 9th Vt. Vols., for gallantry in action at Newport Barracks, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864."

Captain Peck was mustered out of the United States service on account of the close of the war, June 23, 1865, having served nearly four years as a private in the ranks, an officer in the line and on the staff, a member of the cavalry corps and also of the 1st, 4th, 9th, 18th, and 24th army corps in the armies of the Potomac and the James. The government at the close of the war offered him two commissions in the regular army, which were declined.

Upon his return to Vermont he was appointed chief of staff, with rank of colonel, by Governor John W. Stewart; afterwards colonel of the first and only regiment of infantry of the state, which position he held for eight years. In 1869 appointed assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R. department of Vermont, and by his energy and tact saved the order from going to pieces; in 1872, senior vice commander, and in 1876-'77 department commander. In 1881 he was appointed adjutant-general of Vermont, with rank of brigadier-general, and is on duty in this office at the present time. He is a charter member of the Vermont Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion and was a vice president-general of the National Society, Sons of American Revolution. He had four ancestors in the Revolutionary war and one in the war of 1812. General Peck was appointed by President Harrison a member of the board of visitors at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1891.

He is a resident of Burlington, following the business of general insurance, and representing fire, life, marine and accident companies, the aggregate capital of which amounts to about $300,000,000, the business extending throughout the United States and Canada.

On the 29th of October, 1879, he married Agnes Louise, daughter of the late William Leslie of Toronto, Ont. They have one child: Mary Agnes Leslie.

General Peck is a man of public spirit and enterprise. In politics he is a loyal Republican. He is a member of the Masonic and other fraternities, and was for ten years grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

PECKETT, JOHN BARRON, of Bradford, son of John Barron and Martha (Tilton) Peckett, was born in Bradford, Dec. 19, 1822, and has always resided there.

His education was received at the public schools of Bradford. His father was a dealer in lumber, a farmer, and a business man who was a prominent figure in the early history of the town, of active energy and robust, vigorous frame. The son, though not cast in the same iron mould, inherited many of the mental traits of his parent.

At the age of fourteen years he entered the employment of Asa Low, Esq., a prominent merchant of the town. At his majority he formed a partnership with Adams Preston, Esq., which continued three years. He then engaged with his former employer and remained with him until April, 1854. He then purchased an interest in a large grist mill and saw mill in Bradford, and formed a partnership with Col. George W. Pritchard & Sons, and for thirty-seven years was the active manager of this establishment during the existence of four firms. An immense

business was carried on in wood, lumber and grain during the entire period. Mr. Peckett's masterly management caused the respective firms to stand high in financial circles, and the business among the leading enterprises of the state.

He enlisted in 1861 in the Bradford Guards, 1st Regt., and as 1st Lieut. of that company was present at the battle of Big Bethel, being mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of Washburn Post, No. 17, G. A. R.

JOHN BARRON PECKETT.

Mr. Peckett has held many town offices, but is perhaps best known as justice of the peace, the duties of which he has performed for twenty years.

He was united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1847, to Caroline H., daughter of Asa and Lucinda (Brooks) Low of Bradford. Two sons and two daughters have been born to them: Asa Low (who at this writing is engaged in the claims department of the Boston & Maine R. R. at Boston, Mass.), John B., Jr. (who is an attorney at law at Bradford), Caroline Frances (deceased at twenty), and Martha L. (died in infancy).

He has conducted his business in such a systematic manner as to conduce both to private and public prosperity. He has been thoroughly identified with the financial prosperity of the town of Bradford, and has constructed more buildings than any other individual in the place. By his dilligence and energy he has acquired a handsome competency.

He was very influential in opening a road on the west side of Lake Morey, in Fairlee, and from the head of said lake to Bradford line. He has built a fine summer residence upon a beautiful and commanding point of the shore of said lake, and is greatly interested in the development of the locality.

The family for three generations have been strong advocates of temperance and emphatically in favor of an impartial enforcement of the legal enactments to suppress the liquor traffic.

PEMBER, EMMETT R., of Wells, son of Russell and Emily (Bidwell) Pember, was born in Wells, Sept. 21, 1846.

He enjoyed such educational facilities as were afforded by the public schools of Wells, supplemented by a course of study at the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, and the Fort Edward Institute of Fort Edward, N. Y. His ambition tempted him to follow a professional life, but filial duty induced him to remain with his parents on the homestead, and here he has devoted the larger part of a useful life to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Pember was united in matrimony at Caroline, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1872, to Carrie, daughter of William and Julia A. (Barton) Winchell. This union has been blessed with five daughters and one son: Grace E., Celesta M., Julia E., Ernest W., Ruth A., and Rubie Alice.

Mr. Pember is an ardent Republican and has continuously been the incumbent of some town office since he was twenty-one years of age. He has served sixteen years as chairman of the Republican town committee and also several years on the Republican county committee. He was elected senator from Rutland county in 1880, serving on the committees on agriculture and highways and bridges. He enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member of the Senate during that term, but notwithstanding his youth established a high reputation as a careful, considerate and intelligent legislator. For two terms he has served acceptably on the State Board of Agriculture. He also has knelt at the altar of Freemasonry and is connected with Morning Star Lodge, No. 37, of Poultney. He has always been actively identified with educational work both in our common schools and Sunday schools and several years of his earlier life were spent in teaching. Whatever tends to promote the moral, religious or material interests of the community in which he lives, or the state at large, ever finds in him a faithful and zealous advocate.

PERKINS, MARSH OLIN, of Windsor, son of Henry Olin and Mary Eloise (Giddings) Perkins, was born in Rutland, Feb. 7, 1849.

His early education, including a college preparatory course, was obtained in the public schools of Rutland. He entered Middlebury College and graduated in the class of 1870. While still pursuing his studies he made his first essay as an instructor, and taught at Bridport, Hydeville and Wallingford. He was made principal of the South Woodstock Academy in 1870. The following year he was elected to a similar position in the Windsor high school, which he occupied until 1880, when he became editor of the Vermont Journal.

Mr. Perkins has always acted with the Republican party and held many offices of trust and responsibility, among which may be mentioned that of school director continuously from 1881 of both the town and village of Windsor. He was elected a member of the Legislature to represent the town in 1882 and 1884, and four years after was chosen a senator for Windsor county. In 1888 he was appointed by Governor Dillingham a member of his staff with the rank of colonel.

In Masonic circles Colonel Perkins has been especially prominent, and at various times has been the presiding officer of all the bodies of the order in Windsor. He has also most creditably filled a similar position in the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of the state, and in 1884 was made honorary member of the Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A :. A :. S :. R :., U. S. A. In 1891 he was elected an active member of the same and deputy for Vermont.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1878, to Clara Alice, daughter of Lyman J. and Abbie (Locke) McIndoe. Five children have been born to them: Locke McIndoe, Gail Giddings, Margaret Florinda and Marion Eloise (twins), and Herbert Marsh.

PERRY, ELBRIDGE, of Pomfret, son of Asa and Martha Ann (Spooner) Perry, was born at Pomfret, Sept. 2, 1846.

Educated in the public and private schools of Barnard, at the age of twenty he left the paternal roof and labored on various farms for a period of five years. In April, 1872, he purchased the estate on which he now resides and which he has cultivated till the present time. He is a substantial farmer and has enjoyed a contented, though perhaps a somewhat uneventful, career. On his farm he raises large numbers of cows and sheep.

He belongs to the Republican party; has been road commissioner, school director, and town representative to the Legislature of 1892. He has also served the town as selectman.

Mr. Perry was married Jan. 26, 1870, to Viola, daughter of Smith and Caroline M. (Hackett) Hodges, of Pomfret. Five children have been born to them: Mima A., Hermon S., Arthur A., Seth E., and Mildred H.

PERRY, JAMES M., of Barre, son of Daniel A. and Dulcina (Freeman) Perry, was born in Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. His father was a farmer of English descent, and during his whole life resided in Plainfield, where he was prominent in civil life, and was twice a member of the Legislature. The boyhood of James was passed on the old homestead, where he divided his time between labor on the farm and an attendance at the common schools of Plainfield, and Barre Academy.

JAMES M. PERRY

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Perry commenced his mercantile life as a clerk in the Union store of Barre; this was a good school, for the establishment was a financial success. In 1864 he returned to his native town and engaged in trade for four years. He then, perceiving a fine business opportunity in Barre, opened a large store in that village, where he still continues to reside, carrying on a large trade in dry goods and boots and shoes. He is recognized as a safe and successful financier and has been prominently identified with the monetary interests of the village. He has been for twelve years and is still a director of the national bank and also holds the office of president of the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Mr. Perry was married Feb. 16, 1869, to Alma H., daughter of Allen and Betsey (Nelson) Martin, of Barre. Four children are the issue of the union: L. Frank, Carl M., Edna D., and Dean H.

The orders of Masonry and Odd Fellows claim Mr. Perry as a member. He belongs to Granite Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., of Barre, and to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 26, and was one of the founders of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

He is a Republican, and has received several offices in the gift of that party, has been chairman of the board of village trustees and also an active member of the town committee. In 1890 he was elected to the House of Representatives and did good service as a member of the committee on claims.

PHELPS, BRIGHAM THOMAS, of Westminster, son of John and Judith H. (Brigham) Phelps, was born in Grafton, May 4, 1841. In 1849 he removed with his parents to Walpole, N. H., remaining there six years, and from there to Westminster where he now resides.

He was educated in the common schools of Walpole, N. H., Westminster Academy and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of San Francisco, Cal. He entered business life in the employment of Brigham & Balch, wholesale commission merchants of San Francisco, and there continued until failing health admonished him that an outdoor life was a necessity, and upon deliberation he decided to remove to Westminster and engage in tobacco raising and general farming, which he did in 1870.

Mr. Phelps is a Republican and is in full sympathy with his party. In 1871 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Windham county which office he held for ten years. He has been called to serve his town in many official capacities, as first constable, auditor, tax collector, and to represent it in the Legislature, being elected to that body in 1888 and serving on the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Phelps responded to the nation's call and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, of the 12th Vt. Vols., and was a corporal of his company. His regiment was ordered to the defenses at Washington and was there in Casey's Division and was afterwards attached to the first corps (General Reynolds) of the Army of the Potomac, and honorably discharged July 14, 1863. In 1864 recruited and was elected 1st lieutenant Co. B, 12th Regt. Vt. State Militia.

In social life Mr. Phelps takes a deep interest. He is a member of E. H. Stoughton Post, G. A. R., No. 34, of Bellows Falls, and was its commander for two years, 1891-'92, and of the Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bellows Falls, also of the Chapter and of the Hugh De Payen's Commandery of Keene, N. H.

He was married, July, 1874, to Annie O., daughter of Nodiah L. and Eliza A. (Burroughs) Holton of Westminster.

BRIGHAM THOMAS PHELPS.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are the inventors of the Excelsior square system of cutting ladies' and children's garments, which is of such value that it has found its way into every state in the Union. In recent years Mr. Phelps has also conducted this business in connection with the management of his farm.

PHELPS, EDWARD JOHN, of Burlington, son of Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, was born in Middlebury, July 11, 1822.

He received his education at Middlebury college, graduating in 1840, and studied law at the law school of Yale University, and in the office of Hon. Horatio Seymour in Middlebury. He was admitted to the bar in Addison county in December, 1843, and after something more than a year of practice in Middlebury, established himself as a lawyer in Burlington.

In 1851 the office of second comptroller in the treasury was unexpectedly offered to Mr. Phelps by President Fillmore. As its duties would not require a cessation of professional practice, he accepted the office, and held it through Mr. Fillmore's administration. He represented Burlington in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and was made president of the American Bar Asso-

E. L. Phelps.

cation in 1851. Mr. Phelps has been for more than twenty years a trustee of the Vermont State Library. He was appointed professor of law in Yale College in the same year, and gave a short course of lectures before the law school of Boston University upon constitutional law. Mr. Phelps was a whig while that party continued organized and active. Since that party ceased to be he has regarded himself as an independent in politics, not bound in fealty to any organized party. In the main, however, he has voted for Democratic nominees. In the year 1880 he was the candidate of the Democratic party of Vermont for the office of Governor, and received the largest vote ever cast in Vermont for a Democratic aspirant to that office.

Mr. Phelps was married in August, 1846, to Mary, daughter of Hon Stephen Haight of Burlington. Of this marriage there are surviving two sons and one daughter: Edward, Mary (Mrs. Horatio Loomis of Burlington), and Charles Pierpoint.

The faculties and qualities by which he is chiefly known and regarded have been manifested mainly in his vocation as a lawyer. Yet, not only his arguments to courts and juries, but also his occasional addresses and his professional lectures, show him extensively conversant, from scholarly study and extensive reading, with a wide range of learning outside of the law, and deeply imbued with the text and spirit of the best classics of our language, and familiar with the current literature of the day.

Outside of the court room the public exhibitions of Mr. Phelps mark him as one of the best furnished, best-judging, and most cultivated and accomplished of public speakers. There is but one expression in this respect by those who heard his address on Chief Justice Marshall at Saratoga before the American Bar Association in 1880, or his address two years after on American Legislation, or witnessed his presidency of the Bennington Battle Centennial in 1877, or heard him on Judge Prentiss before the Vermont Historical Society in 1882, or any other of his public addresses.

Mr. Phelps has never cast his fortune or plumed his ambition in the line of politics. What has been before stated as to his political relations and action as a citizen and voter sufficiently explains him in this respect, however congenial and gratifying political life and political preferment might have been to him under other auspices and conditions. His chosen status in his relation to politics attests the ingenuousness of his views, discordant as they may be with the common conception and sentiments of the majority of his state.

In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Minister to the Court of St. James, and no one could have more faithfully, ably and elegantly discharged the duties of that responsible office. He was leading counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration, which held its sessions in Paris in 1893. Although the public performance of this most high professional engagement was in the second Cleveland administration his employment and preparatory work in this great international lawsuit was in the time of the Harrison administration.

PHELPS, FREDERIC B., of Irasburg, son of William and Maria (Forward) Phelps, was born in Belchertown Mass., Feb. 8, 1829.

FREDERIC B. PHELPS.

While fitting for college at the academy at Belchertown he was allured by the golden promises of wealth offered in California in 1849, and emigrated to that state, where he remained for eight years, during which time he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of Spanish and other European languages. On his return to the East he resumed his studies and graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1870. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Lowell, Oct. 18, 1870, where he continued his ministerial services for nine years, the latter portion of the time also preaching in Westfield. In both these

places many members were added to the church through the energetic efforts of the pastor. In 1879 he was installed at St. Johnsbury East, where he remained four years and finally, after six years of ministerial labor in Massachusetts and New Hampshire was called to Irasburg, where he is now engaged in the labor of his profession. During the twenty-three years of his pastoral labors he has lost but three Sabbaths from sickness, and he has frequently aided in revival work in parishes other than his own.

Rev. Mr. Phelps has twice entered the married state. His first wife was Damaris S., daughter of Jared and Julia (Storrs) Clark, to whom he was united at Belchertown, Mass., Jan. 10, 1859. She died five years later having been the mother of two sons, both of whom died in infancy. He was again wedded at North Amherst, Mass., April 19, 1865, to Sarah T., daughter of Daniel and Tammy (Eastman) Dickinson. By her he has had seven children: Frederic William (deceased), Charles Dickinson, Edith Sophia (deceased), Myron Austin, Julia Eastman, Florence Dell, and Isabelle Maud.

Mr. Phelps has been a Republican since the formation of the party and was a member of the state convention that nominated John A. Andrew for Governor of Massachusetts. For four years he was superintendent of schools in Lowell, and also served on school committes in Erving, Mass., and Sullivan, N. H.

For some time he was chaplain of Mt. Norris Lodge of G. T. at Lowell, and he held a similar position in the lodge at Erving, Mass.

PHILBRICK, JONATHAN, of Guildhall, son of Thomas P. and Susan (Boston) Philbrick, was born at Bartlett, N. H., Oct. 26, 1836. His father was for many years a stage driver of the old school, an employment that has fallen into disuse under the aggressive and universal advance of the iron horse. He removed to Maidstone when Jonathan was six years old.

The latter received his education in the schools of that place and also in those of Guildhall. Leaving the paternal roof when he had attained his eighteenth year, he was for a period employed on various farms in the vicinity. Later he removed to Holyoke, Mass., and labored in a paper mill for two years. He then made his residence in Boston where he was engaged by the Boston and Providence R. R. Corporation to serve them, first as fireman and afterward as locomotive engineer, and in this responsible capacity he remained, careful and diligent in the performance of his duties for twenty-nine years. In 1858 he purchased the estate where he now lives and as a solace to the declining years of his father, settled his parent in this comfortable home and thirty years after took possession of the property himself and from that time has made it his abode. In every way he has improved the farm which, under his vigorous and successful management, has always furnished abundant and remunerative crops.

Mr. Philbrick is a Democrat, but though belonging to the minority party, received the compliment of an election to represent Guildhall in the Legislature of 1892, and he has also filled the position of selectman in the town. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

He was united to Amelia F., daughter of E. M. and Mary (Boston) Hayes of Boston, Oct. 25, 1876.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE HENRY, of Putney, son of Aaron Jones and Susan (Walker) Phillips, was born in Athol, Mass., May 3, 1836.

GEORGE HENRY PHILLIPS.

He moved with his parents to Winhall at an early age, and it was here that he received his early educational training by attending school during the winter season and laboring during the summer on the farm, as was customary in those days.

On the 28th day of August, 1862, Mr. Phillips enlisted as a private in Co. C, 14th Vt. Vols., and was promoted through successive grades to that of orderly sergeant, which rank he continued to hold until his

discharge in 1863. He is a member of Greenwood Post, No. 90, G. A. R., of Putney, and has always taken an active part in its work.

In 1864, after his return from the war, he bought a farm at Winhall and carried it on for one season, when the well-known Dr. Ranney farm in West Townshend was thrown on the market, and he sold his Winhall interests and purchased the latter place, which he successfully conducted until 1870, when he removed to Putney, where he has since resided and carried on farming, as well as real estate business and the shipping of cattle to Brighton.

Mr. Phillips has served the town of Putney for three years as lister, for two years as selectman, and in 1882 as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Phillips was married, Nov. 25, 1864, to Helen Mar, daughter of Holman and Lucretia (Whipple) Barrows.

PHILLIPS, WINFIELD SCOTT, of Arlington, son of Charles and Marietta (Bennett) Phillips, was born in Silver Creek, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1841.

When he was six years old his father removed to Pawlet, where Mr. Phillips was educated in the public schools. After a short experience as teacher, he studied medicine with Dr. Munroe of West Pawlet, remaining with him till the doctor's death; he then put himself under the charge of Dr. Mosely of Arlington. He attended the Albany Medical College in 1866, and was graduated from the medical department of the U. V. M. in 1867. After a brief connection with Dr. Mosely, he took a special course in the Burlington Medical College, and soon after established himself at Arlington where he has built up a large and prosperous general practice.

He has confined himself very closely to his professional duties, but in 1890 was sent as representative to the Legislature by the Republican vote, where he gave his attention to special committees on temperance, and was made chairman of the committee on the insane. Dr. Phillips was a charter member, and for three or four years censor, of the Union Medical Society, and now holds the office of president of the Bennington County Medical Society. He is also associated with the Medical Association of the state, and was for six years master of Red Mountain Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., member of Adoniram Chapter, Manchester, of Taft Commandery, No. 8, Bennington, and for one year served as deputy district grand master. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

On Oct. 23, 1869, he was united in marriage to Lone, daughter of Clark and Sarissa (White) Parsons of Arlington. Two children are issue of this union: Hallie Lone, and Charles Winfield.

PHINNEY, TRUMAN C., of Montpelier, son of Elisha and Priscilla (Wentworth) Phinney, was born in Middlesex, April 11, 1827.

At the age of seventeen he left his father's farm and went to Brandon, where he learned the jeweler's trade. In 1849 he came to Montpelier and went into the jewelry business with Capt. A. A. Mead, under the firm name of Phinney & Mead. This firm continued in business until 1856, when Mr. Phinney sold his interest to his partner, and started alone in the same business. Here he continued in business until 1863, when he

TRUMAN C. PHINNEY.

sold out to Stephen Freeman. After spending a year in California, he returned to Montpelier and engaged in business with Denison Dewey, under the firm name of D. Dewey & Co. In 1869 he sold his interest to Mr. Dewey, and immediately thereafter bought the Ballou bookstore. For the next sixteen years Mr. Phinney prosecuted a general book and stationery business, at what became known as the Phinney bookstore, disposing of the business in 1885.

Mr. Phinney was elected sergeant-at-arms by the Legislature of 1870, and has held this office continually by successive elections until twenty-three years have been passed by him in this office. During this period, and in addition to his customary duties, he has

superintended the preparation of the ground for the new state library building, the introduction of a new system of heating and ventilating the Capitol building, and the several extensive repairs by which the utility and beauty of the chief public buildings in the state have been greatly enhanced. Since 1885 Mr. Phinney has devoted his whole time to state service, merging with the duties of sergeant-at-arms those of deputy secretary of state, to which position he was appointed in 1891.

For the last twenty-three years Mr. Phinney has served the interests of local education upon the school board, and for several years has also served upon the board of vestrymen of Christ Church. He has been prominently identified with local Masonry for nearly forty years, for seven years holding the position of master of Aurora Lodge, and for fourteen consecutive years that of T. I. Master of Montpelier Council, R. and S. M. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Phinney married Miss Sarah E. Barnes, daughter of William S. and Adeline P. (Howe) Barnes, of Albany, Ill., Sept. 11, 1855. Their family consists of three daughters and one son: Mary A., Jennie P., Anna W., and Robert T.

PIER, FREDERICK BALDWIN, of Rawsonville, son of Rev. Orvis and Eunice (Smith) Pier, was born in Westford, July 26, 1847.

He received his early education at the common schools and graduated from the Black River Academy, at Ludlow, in 1864. He then learned the trade of a carpenter in Jamaica, which occupation he followed for eleven years. In 1875 he established himself as a merchant in Rawsonville, where he has since resided. In 1877, through the unremitting labor and work of Mr. Pier, the government established a postoffice in the place, and he has since been postmaster. At the age of twenty-five he was elected justice of the peace, and has since continuously held the position, while his ability and energy have called him to various other posts of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Pier married, Jan. 2, 1868, at Bondville, Helen A., daughter of Charles R. and Faustina (Barrus) Williams. There are two children living: Gladys M., and Frank W.

PIERCE, CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Bennington, son of James and Dorcas Bayard Pierce, was born in Chester, August 22, 1839.

He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the Brattleboro Phoenix, where he served his apprenticeship. In 1861 he established the Manchester (Vt.) Journal, which he continued to publish for nine years, but finally purchased the Bennington Banner, which he now owns, and in connection with this is the proprietor of one of the largest job printing, bookbinding and publishing establishments in the state. He was appointed postmaster at Bennington in 1891 by President Harrison.

He enlisted in Co. C, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., of which company he was 1st sergeant, and on account of an accidental injury received his discharge in May, 1863.

Mr. Pierce wedded Abby, daughter of Isaac W. and Maria Gibson, of Londonderry. Their children are: Charles W., Warren A., and Nettie M.

PIERCE, GEORGE W., of Brattleboro, son of Nathan G. and Roxana (Keach) Pierce, was born in Westminster, Dec. 3, 1854.

GEORGE W. PIERCE.

He received his education in the common and private schools of his native town and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he entered the employment of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro. For eight years he served as supervisor of the male department, and at the expiration of that time he was selected for the management of the farm. For the past six years Mr. Pierce has been the manager of the asylum farm department, a position which he still holds.

His name has been very prominent in the agricultural interests of the town and of the

state. In 1892 he received the appointment as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which office he soon resigned, his business relations not allowing him to hold the same. In the same year he also refused the candidacy for town representative. At the present time he holds the office of secretary of the Vermont Dairyman's Association; also is master of Protective Grange, Brattleboro. Mr. Pierce is an active member of the Universalist church, now being a member of the board of trustees of the First Universalist Society in Brattleboro.

In 1884 Mr. Pierce married Ida M., daughter of Alvah and Sylvia Weed of Saratoga, N. Y., by whom he has four children: Milton W., George E., Frederick W., and Weed K.

PIERSON, JAMES SMITH, of Burlington, son of Smith F. and Lydia R. (Tabor) Pierson, was born in Shelburne, Dec. 8, 1840.

JAMES SMITH PIERSON.

After attending the public schools of Burlington until he was seventeen years of age he went to Janesville, Wis., where he found employment as a clerk in his brother's store for a few months; then returned to Burlington where he was occupied with learning the trade of a machinist till 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 12th Vt. Vols., but was discharged on account of sickness before his term of service expired. For nearly five years owing to disease contracted while in the army the state of his health prevented any active employment. He next removed to the city of New York and gave his attention to the development of Professor Lowe's invention of water gas, the success of which is due largely to the improvements he invented and perfected in the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, which is now universally used in America, and has reduced the cost of gas to the consumers in the United States, millions of dollars per year. He was for several years engaged in constructing gas works in most of the large cities in this country and for two years was general superintendent of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, the largest gas corporation in the world. After accumulating a fortune he retired from active business in 1886 and returned to Burlington, where he purchased his father's old farm and has since occupied himself with the improvement of the same. He is a director in the Burlington and Waterbury (Conn.) Gaslight companies and president of the latter, also a director in the Burlington Electric Light Co., and has official connection with various other water gas companies.

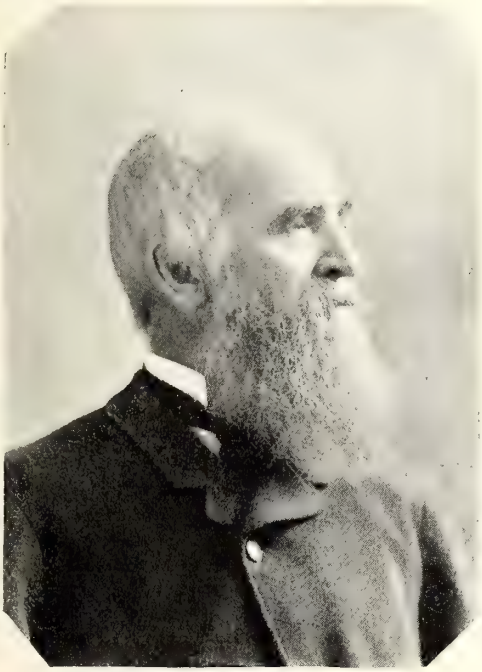
Mr. Pierson married, Dec. 7, 1872, Lucille, daughter of James and Elenor (Pelleatrue) Blake of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have an adopted daughter: Constance.

He is an adherent of the Republican party but has never sought or held any office. He belongs to several social organizations in the city of Burlington and attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

PIERPOINT, EVELYN, of Rutland, son of Hon. Pierpoint and Abigail (Raymond) Pierpoint, was born in Rutland, June 10, 1816. He is descended from the Rev. James Pierpoint, who was the second clergyman of New Haven, Conn. [For a sketch of his father, Judge Pierpoint, see Part I of this work.]

The subject of this sketch received the customary education in the public schools in Rutland, followed by a short course of study in Bennington Academy. When twelve years of age he was employed as a clerk in Rutland post-office, and served a term of years as clerk in a general merchandise store in that place. In 1837 he took charge of the store of the Brandon Iron Co., and later formed a partnership with William Y. Ripley at Centre Rutland. He was for a number of years engaged with a dry goods jobbing and importing house in New York City, and was engaged in trade for four years in Lansingburgh, N. Y. He then returned to Rutland, and after engaging in business with his father-in-law for four years, erected in Mendon the first steam saw mill in Vermont, and during the building and operation of the Rutland & Burlington R. R. was engaged in the lumber and bridge building business. In 1851 he engaged in the real

estate business, and has been directly interested in the purchase and sale of many of the prominent transfers in his growing city. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1854 and 1855, and was one of five delegates to the national convention in Philadelphia in June, 1855.



EVELYN PIERPOINT.

Politically Mr. Pierpoint is a Republican, and was justice of the peace and for a number of years town treasurer; was inspector of finance under Governors Washburn, Hendee and Stewart; was one of the directors and cashier of the National Bank of Rutland; was also one of the incorporators and directors of the Merchants' Bank in that city.

Mr. Pierpoint was one of the founders of Otter Creek Lodge of I. O. O. F., and is the only surviving charter member of that body. He also belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Rutland, and is a Congregationalist in his religious preference.

June 4, 1841, he was united in marriage to Sarah J., daughter of James and Miriam (Buttrick) Barrett, of Rutland, who departed this life May 7, 1893. Five children were the fruit of this union: Kate Frances (deceased), Alice J. (deceased), Charles E. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), and Annie Evelyn, now at home with her father.

PIKE, PAPHRO D., of Stowe, son of William and Nancy (Hitchcock) Pike, was born in Morristown, Dec. 1, 1835.

He passed the days of his youth in labor on the paternal acres, and gained his education in the common schools of Morristown, and later at Johnson Academy. When he had arrived at man's estate, as he had a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, he purchased a saw mill, which furnished him with employment till 1860, when he moved to Stowe and engaged in a similar enterprise, constructing a mill in that town.

When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers he enlisted in Co. D, 11th Regt. Vt. Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that organization during its entire service, including the last grand advance on Richmond. During this period he was constantly at his post, with the exception of two months spent in the hospital, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865.

Mr. Pike wedded Abigail, daughter of Luke J. and Eunice (Camp) Towne, of Stowe, Nov. 7, 1860. Three sons are the issue of this union: Arba A., Lewis A., and Fred M.

After his release from the army he was variously employed as carpenter and millwright for several years, and in 1871 he commenced the manufacture of butter tubs. In this he continued for fourteen years, when he sold the business and went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was employed in the Hatters Fur Cutting Co., but after a time returned to Stowe and again purchased his old mill, where with improved machinery the firm of P. D. Pike & Sons are now engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs, making use of several improvements in the mechanical appliances of the trade which have been patented by himself, and from small beginnings has derived an increasing and prosperous business.

Though favoring the political principles of the Republican party, Mr. Pike has not found much time for official life, so urgent and various have been the demands of his private affairs, but he has faithfully discharged the duties of those town offices which have been conferred upon him. He was elected to a seat in the House in the Legislature of 1880, and served on the committee on manufactures.

PINGREE, SAMUEL E., of Hartford, son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingree, was born in Salisbury, N. H., August 2, 1832. Moses Pengre, his earliest American ancestor, was the proprietor of salt works in Ipswich as early as 1652, was selectman of that town, deacon of the First Church, and deputy of the general court in 1665, and from this worthy, Samuel E. Pingree is the sixth in lineal descent.

After the usual preliminary studies pursued in the academies at Andover (N. H.) and McIndoes Falls, he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1857.

selecting the profession of law, he studied in the office of Hon. N. P. Hunton of Bethel, and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county at the December term of 1859, after which admission he began to practice at Hartford with fair prospects of success.

At this juncture the war for the preservation of the Union commenced, and Mr. Pingree promptly responded to President Lincoln's call for troops by enlisting as private in Co. F, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols., and was soon chosen 1st lieutenant of that organization. In August, 1861, he was promoted to captain, commissioned major 27th of September, 1862, for meritorious conduct, and finally received the grade of lieutenant-colonel on the 15th of January, 1863. In his first important engagement, that of Lee's Mills, Va., he was severely wounded and confined for ten weeks in hospital at Philadel-

SAMUEL E. PINGREE.

phia, but returned to his command immediately upon his recovery, and was present in most of the important battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. In the second day's battle of the Wilderness, Lieutenant-Colonel Pingree was placed in command of the famous 2d Vt. Regt. (all the field officers of that regiment having been killed or wounded), and this honorable position he retained until that organization was mustered out of the U. S. service. After participating in the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in the sanguinary struggle for the possession of the Weldon R. R., in which last affair he narrowly escaped capture with a portion of his command, he concluded his military service by assisting in repulsing the movement of General Early on Washington, arriving with his comrades of the 6th Corps just in time to save the capital of the nation from destruction. He was honorably mustered out of service July 27, 1864.

After his return to civil life Colonel Pingree resumed the practice of his profession at Hartford. In 1868-'69 he was state's attorney for Windsor county and during his term of office Hiram Miller was indicted and tried for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gowan, and it was chiefly owing to the careful preparation and the efficiency with which Colonel Pingree conducted the prosecution that the accused criminal was duly convicted and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

Though not an office seeker Colonel Pingree has never shunned responsibilities of official position. He has been town clerk of Hartford for thirty-four years, less the time he was in the war, and in 1868 was chosen delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention at Chicago. Two years subsequently he was made president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, before the members of which association he delivered an excellent and scholarly address in 1872. In the fall election of 1882 Colonel Pingree was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the state by the Republicans, his popularity being indicated by the fact that his vote was the largest of any cast for the state officials and two years later his merit was still farther recognized by his election to the office of Governor. His administration was characterized by the same efficiency and zeal which he has ever displayed as soldier, lawyer and citizen. Upon the establishing of a state railway commission ex-Governor Pingree was appointed chairman of the board, in which position he is now serving.

Governor Pingree was married Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M., daughter of Sanford and Mary (Hinman) Steele, of Stanstead, P. Q.

PITKIN, PERLEY PEABODY, late of Montpelier, son of Truman and Rebecca (Davis) Pitkin, was born in Marshfield, March 9, 1826. It was his misfortune to early lose his mother, Rebecca (Davis) Pitkin, but his subsequent good fortune to be guided in his future conduct and studies by his grandfather, Gen. Parley Davis of Montpelier Centre, who was the first general surveyor of Washington county, and with his cousin, Col. Jacob Davis, first permanently settled in Montpelier. The general's grandfather was Major Stephen Pitkin, one of the first settlers in Marshfield. Through these

P. P. Pilkin

ancestor. General Pitkin inherited the common attributes of great energy, a good judgment, and a strong mind, a kind and courteous disposition.

His education was secured at the district schools and completed in the Washington county grammar school. Until the war he resided at East Montpelier. When the gold fever struck the community Mr. Pitkin visited California and for three years was employed in trading and mining.

After his return to East Montpelier he represented that town in the General Assembly during 1859 and 1860 and in the extra session, convened to take action on the war. Mr. Pitkin very soon made up his mind as to the action which he would personally take and so, on the 6th of June, 1861, he having meantime volunteered his service, he was commissioned quartermaster of the 2d Regt. Vt. Vols. In April, 1862, he was promoted to be assistant quartermaster of the volunteers with the rank of captain, and July 8, 1864, to the rank of colonel. In November, 1864, obedient to the wishes of his Governor, Colonel Pitkin resigned from the army to assume the office of state quartermaster general, which office he retained for a period of six years. During that time he had charge of the state arsenal with its large quantity of military stores, the major part of which he afterward disposed of to foreign governments, turning the proceeds into the treasury of the state.

Upon his return from the South, he located at Montpelier in business with Dennis Lane and James W. Brock, and from that time on exerted a large influence both in the affairs of that company and the town. In 1872 General Pitkin represented Montpelier in the Legislature. He was first selectman during 1868-'70; 1874-'77; 1879-'80; a commissioner of Green Mount cemetery from March 2, 1880; a director of the First National Bank from Jan. 9, 1866; a director of the National Life Insurance Co. and member of its finance committee, from January, 1878; a trustee of the Washington county grammar school from 1868; and for some years president of the Montpelier school board.

His principal business was in the management of the Lane Manufacturing Co., of which corporation (which sends its sawmills as far as Japan) General Pitkin was president, from the death of Dennis Lane in 1888, to his death.

Every movement in town or village matters that contemplated a true and probable progress, received his encouragement, his service, and his support. He was a man of fine physique and commanding appearance, and his presence filled the eye. His own eye, dark and clear, beamed with kindness and glowed with power. His personal influence, born of the general respect which was had for his judgment and his fairness, was very great—in a word, it was a commanding influence.

His work in the war was such that to enter upon any account of it would be idle, with the space at command. In the memorable campaign of 1864 the wagon trains of the Army of the Potomac were under his direction: the supply of food, clothing and ammunition was largely under his management. General Grant wrote his memorable "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" dispatch while General Pitkin waited to take it to Washington. In "Benedict's Vermont in the Civil War" will be found a clear sketch of General Pitkin's military service, while in L. E. Chittenden's "Personal Reminiscences" is a chapter devoted to him—a very readable chapter, too, though some of it will bear a little salting.

Mr. Pitkin married, April 14, 1848, Caroline M., daughter of James Templeton, of East Montpelier. Their four sons are: Clarence H., Carroll P., Fred E., and Frank I. Mrs. Pitkin died Dec. 11, 1883, and General Pitkin married, July 26, 1886, Mrs. Jennie (Dewey) Poland, daughter of Denison Dewey.

PITKIN, JOHN G., of Fair Haven, son of Joseph and Lucinda (Smith) Pitkin, was born in Poultney, Sept. 6, 1826.

He received his education in the public schools of Poultney, and at the age of twenty-one removed to Fair Haven where he has since resided, with the exception of three years (from 1852 to 1855), which he spent in California. In 1855 he engaged in the grocery and provision business in which he continued for ten years, when he and his brother, W. W. Pitkin, formed a partnership, under the firm name of Pitkin & Brother, to do a general hardware trade, in which enterprise they have been successful to the present time.

In politics, Mr. Pitkin has always been an ardent Republican. He has held nearly all of the town offices, and has always filled them with credit to himself and honor to the town. In 1872 he represented Fair Haven in the state Legislature, also in 1886 and in 1892 was elected to the state Senate from Rutland county.

Mr. Pitkin is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M. of Fair Haven, and has been master of the lodge six years. He has served as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic district three years. He is also a member of Poultney Chapter, No. 10; Morning Star Council, No. 10, of Poultney; and of Killington Commandery, No. 6, Rutland.

Mr. Pitkin was married in Fair Haven, Dec. 31, 1855, to Miss Susan J., daughter of Samuel and Marinda (Brown) Howard. Of

JOHN G. PITKIN.

this union only one child is issue, a daughter: Hattie M. (Mrs. W. H. Childs of New York City).

PLATT, MYRON, of Larrabee's Point, son of Elmore and Betsy (Peck) Platt, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., on August 15, 1830.

Until eleven years of age he attended the district schools of his town and then entered Glens Falls Academy. In 1851 and 1852 he took a special course at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Shortly after he went into business in Glens Falls where he remained until 1858 when he moved to Shoreham, purchasing a large farm on Lake Champlain at Larrabee's Point. Here he has remained since, devoting himself to farming and stockraising.

Mr. Platt has held all town offices which he could be persuaded to accept. He was inspector of elections in Glens Falls, N. Y., in the presidential election in 1856, in which campaign he supported Fremont, the Republican candidate, and the principles of this party Mr. Platt has steadfastly believed in. He has been a justice of the peace since 1868, receiving his commission from each of the Governors since. For the last twelve years he has been the only trial justice in Shoreham. He was elected assistant judge of the Addison county court in 1886 and while upon the bench established a reputation for sound sense in the discharge of his duties.

Judge Platt married in Shoreham, August 6, 1856, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of L. D. and Mary Larrabee. From this union three children have been born: Mary L. (Mrs. Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward, N. Y.), Fred Elmore, and Nellie.

MYRON PLATT.

Judge Platt is a member of no church or society but known throughout the county as an honorable man and true to his principles.

PLUMLEY, FRANK, of Northfield, was born in Eden, Dec. 17, 1844.

Reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of the town and the People's Academy, of Morrisville, he adopted for a time the profession of a teacher, but in 1866 commenced the study of the law with Powers & Gleed, at Morrisville, and a year after entered the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he also pursued a selected course of study in the literary department. After three years of professional training he was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Lamoille county court, 1869, and afterwards came to Northfield, and entered the office of Hon. Heman Carpenter. The firm of Carpenter & Plumley, formed in 1870, was disolved by mutual consent in 1876. Mr. Plumley has attained a leading position at the bar. He was state's attorney from 1876 to 1880 inclusive, and among his

important cases were the Carr and Mecker murder trials. He was appointed in 1889 by President Harrison, United States's attorney for Vermont.

Mr. Plumley possesses the entire confidence of his townsmen in every walk of life. He is a member of the M. E. Church and for twelve years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

FRANK PLUMLEY.

He is now serving his fourth consecutive term of three years each, as a member of the board of directors of the Northfield graded and high schools, of which body he is chairman, and for several years has filled the same position on the board of village trustees. He is also a trustee of Norwich University, and a trustee of the Northfield Savings Bank.

He was married August 9, 1871, to Lavinia L., daughter of Hiram and Mary (Smith) Fletcher of Eden. They have two children: Charles Albert, and Theodora May.

Mr. Plumley is a Republican, and an ardent temperance man. Elected representative from Northfield to the Legislature in 1882, he served with ability on the judiciary committee, and also on that on the insane. He was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1886, and was appointed one of the delegates from Vermont to the anti-saloon conference, held in New York in the spring of 1888, and was the fourth delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1888, in which he was a member of the committee on the platform, and was the author of the resolution presented to that committee pledging the cordial sympathy and moral support of the national Republican party to all well directed efforts to temperance reform. It was presented on the floor of the convention by Mr. Boutelle of Maine and adopted with slight verbal alterations. Mr. Plumley has a national reputation as an interesting and effective campaign orator, and in the struggle of 1884 he was sent to Michigan by the national committee, to which state he has been recalled at each successive state and national campaign since that time. Mr. Plumley has served four terms as the worshipful master of DeWitt Clinton Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Northfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and of Northfield Lodge, No. 175, I. O. G. T., and was the first and the present W. C. of Northfield Lodge, which contains two hundred and forty members.

For five years he was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., and representative from that body to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World at its New York and Topeka sessions. For three successive years he filled the office of grand chief templar in the state. He is a lecturer on constitutional law at Norwich University, which institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. at its commencement in 1892.

PLUMLEY, FRANK M., of Sherburne, son of Adolphus and Lucy (Dexter) Plumley, was born in Shrewsbury, March 27, 1840.

He received his early educational training in the common schools and later supplemented this by a course of general reading. A lover of books he has collected a small but well selected library. After the completion of his schooling he followed the calling of a commercial traveler for a few years and then settled down upon a farm in his native town, to which vocation, after a short time, he added a lumber business which he carried on successfully for thirty years. In 1885 he removed to Sherburne and engaged in the lumber trade in that town until 1893 when he purchased an estate on the Woodstock road on which he now resides.

Mr. Plumley was married in Shrewsbury, Nov. 30, 1862, to Eliza N., daughter of Curtis and Eliza Hale. To them have been born three sons: Rush, Ralph, and Albert.

He has always been an earnest Republican; has held the offices of selectman, road commissioner, justice of the peace, as well as other positions of honor and trust, and was chosen to represent Sherburne in the state Legislature of 1892, where he served

with credit on the committee on manufactures. Being yet in the prime of life he will

FRANK M. PLUMLEY.

probably become more prominent in county and state affairs within the next few years.

POLAND, JOSEPH, of Montpelier, son of Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland, was born in Underhill, March 14, 1818. His father, Luther Poland, was born in Brookfield, Mass., March 11, 1790, moved to Vermont in 1814, and died at Montpelier, June 16, 1880.

The family moved from Underhill to Waterville (then Coit's Gore), in 1821, and till 1835 Joseph worked on the farm, meanwhile attending the district school and Johnson Academy. In September, 1835, he came to Montpelier, and as an apprentice entered the office of the Vermont Watchman, where he remained until 1839. He was confirmed in anti-slavery opinions by witnessing the riotous conduct of those who, in October 1835, disturbed the meetings at the State House and the "Old Brick Church," at which Rev. Samuel J. May lectured.

January 1, 1839, he began the publication at Montpelier of the Voice of Freedom, the first distinctly anti-slavery periodical of the state, but in less than a year was compelled to dispose of the property on account of broken health.

In June, 1840, he was able to resume his chosen profession, and established the Lamoille Whig at Johnson. While residing there he served as assistant clerk in the state Legislature. After four years' connection with this paper, Mr. Poland returned to Montpelier and established the Green Mountain Freeman as the organ of the newly-formed Liberty party. This publication he continued, with marked success, until the close of the presidential campaign of 1848, during which period the vote of the party in the state increased to more than 15,000, and in the nation to 300,000. He served as chairman of the state committee, and largely as general organizer of the party, during a large portion of these years—a period made ever memorable as witnessing the birth of that wonderful moral and political revolution which, a few years later, elevated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and struck the fetters from every American slave.

About 1882, the late Hon. E. P. Walton justly wrote: "Mr. Poland may properly indulge in the double boast of him that girdeth on the harness and of him that putteth it off, having lived to see American slavery, not only forever extinguished by the organic law

JOSEPH POLAND.

of the land, but remembered only with such detestation that history blushes at the record." In 1849 Mr. Poland was chosen a director and secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., positions which he held during the entire life of the company, more than thirty years. In 1852-'53 he served as judge of probate for Washington county; in 1858-'60 was a member of the state Senate, and in 1870-'71 represented the town of

Montpelier in the Legislature. In 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Fairbanks (and afterwards by President Lincoln, in connection with Hon. John B. Page and Hon. John Howe, Jr., under an act of Congress providing for allotment commissioners) to visit the Vermont regiments in the field and procure from each soldier an allotment of such portion of his monthly pay as could be spared during his enlistment, to be transmitted to his family, or any depository he might select. In 1863, under a commission from Governor Smith, Mr. Poland purchased what was then denominated the "Fair Ground," but now "Seminary Hill," in Montpelier, and erected thereon the buildings constituting "Sloan Hospital," which was maintained for many years, first by the state and subsequently by the general government, as a rendezvous for invalid soldiers. He has been a trustee of the Vermont State Library since Nov. 1, 1859. From 1861 to 1869 he held the position of collector of internal revenue for the First Congressional District of Vermont. In March, 1868, Judge Poland in connection with his son, J. Monroe, purchased the Vermont Watchman, which he continued until 1882, when he permanently retired from active business. He left the paper with far more than double the circulation it had when he assumed it. Mr. Poland was also favorably known to the Congregational churches of Vermont and New Hampshire as the publisher and proprietor of both the Vermont Chronicle and the New Hampshire Journal. Of Mr. Poland's long service in the editorial field, space allows us only one or two brief expressions of his brethren on his retirement. The Rutland Herald said: "The Watchman and Journal, under his hands, has always hewed straight to the line on all great questions of deep public concern in morals and politics. A man of excellent ability as a thinker and writer, of discreet action and sagacious judgment in politics, Mr. Poland has acted well his part in Vermont journalism. His influence has been large, and it has been uprightly exerted." The St. Albans Messenger said: "But it is not so much in relation to the public as an able and conscientious journalist that we feel moved to write, but rather in his relations to the editors and publishers of the state. In these relations Mr. Poland has been most exceptionally free from the petty jealousies, the spirit of detraction and disparagement, the rancor and unwarranted personal abuse which have prevailed too generally among the editors of the state, and in this respect he leaves to his professional brethren a very worthy example."

Mr. Poland became a communicant of Bethany Church in 1839, and has been since the death of Hon. E. P. Walton its senior deacon; also served as superintendent of its Sunday school, which relations he sustained to the Congregational church in Johnson, during his residence there.

Judge Poland has been for half a century by voice, pen and earnest work an untiring friend and advocate of the temperance cause.

During his long residence in Montpelier Judge Poland's political and personal influence has been far-reaching and effective, and has been freely sought and acknowledged in connection with most of the public men and measures of his time. Proverbially public-spirited, he has ever moved far in advance of men of much larger means in encouraging every business, benevolent, or social enterprise in his community; the sick and the suffering have always found in him a friend and benefactor, and the worthy young men are by no means few whom he has encouraged and assisted to enter upon a successful business career for themselves.

July 7, 1840, Mr. Poland married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Joseph Rowell. Of their seven children, but one, Edward R., is living; three died in infancy: Clara A., an accomplished daughter of twenty-one, died in 1865; Charles F. died in 1875, in early manhood, and J. Monroe formerly adjutant of the 15th Vermont, died Sept. 16, 1891. Mrs. Poland died in 1862, and Feb. 8, 1873, Judge Poland married Julia M. Harvey, daughter of James K. and Caroline (Coburn) Harvey, of Barnet.

PORTER, CHARLES WALCOTT, son of Judge John and Jane Francis (Foster) Porter, was born in Hartford, July 11, 1849.

His early education was received in the schools of Hartford and the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N. H. He then entered upon a course of study at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1870. Two years afterwards he was settled in Montpelier and began the study of law in the office of Hon. B. F. Fifield. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, at which time he formed a partnership with C. H. Pitkin, Esq., and his former instructor, under the firm name of Fifield, Pitkin & Porter, and later a new firm was organized under the title of Pitkin and Porter, which arrangement remained unchanged until 1880, when Mr. Porter withdrew from the concern and continued to practice his profession without a partner until the time of his death, August 1, 1891.

He was always a Republican, and in 1872 he received the appointment of deputy secretary of state and held that position for twelve years. He also was made deputy insurance commissioner. In 1884 he was elected secretary of state and by successive re-elections was continued in that office for six years. Mr. Porter was president of the

Berlin Granite Co. from its organization in 1887 to the time of his death.

He was married July 16, 1885, at Montpelier, to Florence, only daughter of Charles W. and Olive (Eaton) Bailey.

POWERS, HEMAN A., of Braintree, son of Heman and Isabel (Nash) Powers, was born in East Montpelier, June 22, 1827.

Mr. Powers obtained his education in the schools and academy of Montpelier. At the age of seventeen he went to Milford, Mass., entered a shoe manufactory, and soon became an expert in bottoming boots, which occupation he pursued in thirteen different states, traveling for his employer, Mr. Whitney, who challenged the country to produce his equal in skill or rapidity. At the age of twenty-five he returned to Vermont and commenced farming in the town of Plainfield, but some quarter of a century since he purchased the "Judge Waite" estate in Braintree and has made it his residence from that period. Mr. Powers believes that Vermont is the best state in the Union for farmers and proves his faith by his works, for he most

HEMAN A. POWERS.

successfully cultivates one of the best farms in the state. He has a large herd of cows, mostly graded, but generally selected for individual merit, and has sent about $4,000 worth of butter to the Narragansett Hotel of R. I. annually for the last fifteen years, during which time he has not failed in making his regular four shipments a week. Formerly his farm was considered the most productive one in Orange county, but Mr. Powers has doubled its capacity, obtaining enormous crops of hay, oats, corn, and potatoes.

Although a Democrat in a strongly Republican community, he has been entrusted with many local public offices of importance, and represented Braintree in 1884. He is a man of jovial disposition, keen insight, and remarkably sound judgment, who is highly respected and very popular in the community. He was formerly much interested in checkers, of which game he was a champion player.

He was united in marriage in 1850 to Sarah J., daughter of Shubeal P. and Betsy (Sanborn) Short, of East Montpelier. Eight children have been issue of this marriage, five of whom survive: Bettie M. (Mrs. C. B. Ford of Idaho), Laura (deceased), Sadie (Mrs. M. Bruce), Alice, Elsie, and Herman Earl.

POWERS, HORACE HENRY, of Morrisville, son of Horace and Love E. (Gilman) Powers, was born on the 29th of May, 1835, in Morristown, a descendant of Walter Powers, who emigrated to this country in the early part of the 17th century.

He prepared for his college course by study in the People's Academy at Morristown, entered the University of Vermont, and graduated therefrom in 1855. The two years immediately following his graduation were passed in teaching school at Huntingdon, Canada East, and in Hyde Park. During this period he began the study of law under the direction of Thomas Gleed of Morristown, and subsequently continued it under that of Child & Ferrin of Hyde Park. Admitted to the bar of Lamoille county in May, 1858, he settled in Hyde Park, and there practiced his profession until March, 1862. He then formed a law partnership with P. K. Gleed at Morrisville, and continued with him until December, 1874, when he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. Throughout the whole of these years his firm enjoyed a large and comparatively lucrative practice in the counties of Lamoille, Orleans, Caledonia, and Franklin. His professional standing was fully equal to that of the best in northern Vermont.

Independently of his high judicial position, Judge Powers has worthily and satisfactorily filled many other public offices. He represented Hyde Park in the Vermont Legislature of 1858, and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the House. In the session of 1872 he represented Lamoille county in the Senate, served on the judiciary committee, and officiated as chairman of the committee on railroads. In the years 1861 and 1862 he was state's attorney

H. HENRY POWERS.

for Lamoille county. In 1869 he was member of the last Council of Censors, and in 1870 made his personal influence powerfully felt in the state Constitutional Convention which effected the change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature. He acted as chairman in committee of the whole. His sole connection with financial institutions is that of director of the Lamoille County National Bank, an office he has held since 1865.

In 1874 he represented Morristown, was chosen speaker of the House and received his first election to the bench. In 1890 Judge Powers was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the first Vermont district, and in 1892 was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress.

As lawyer, legislator, or jurist, Judge Powers has always commanded the admiration of his fellow-citizens.

Judge Horace H. Powers was married Oct. 11, 1858, to Caroline E., daughter of V. W. and Adeline Waterman of Morristown. Two children are the issue: Carrie L., and George M.

PRATT, DANIEL STEWART, of Brattleboro, son of Rufus and Maria (Estabrook) Pratt, was born in Brattleboro, August 3, 1826. He is of Scotch and English descent. His namesake and maternal great-grandfather, Col. Daniel Stewart, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army in which he served as captain, and after his retirement to private life held many important positions. His grandfather, Maj. James Estabrook, was born at Warren, R. I., in 1775, came to Brattleboro with his parents when he was four years of age, and was both conspicuous and popular in the local militia, in which he obtained the rank of major.

The early boyhood of Daniel Stewart Pratt was spent upon a farm, and his education was received in the public schools of Brattleboro. From the age of fifteen to the time he attained his majority, he was employed in the market established by his father in the town. He then entered as a clerk the store of Wheeler & Pratt, who did a general dry goods and grocery business, and continued in their service till the firm was dissolved in 1850. He then became a member of the firm of Pratt, Wheeler & Co., of which his brother, Lucius G., was the senior partner. This concern continued to do business most successfully for four years, doing a general dry goods, millinery and grocery trade, their sales the last year amounting to $100,000. At the expiration of the time of partnership, it became evident that a radical change must ensue in the manner of conducting their business, as the trade demanded that the different lines of goods should be carried in greater variety and in separate stocks. His brother, O. J. Pratt, assumed the dry goods and millinery department, which he has carried on for nearly thirty-five years, while the firm of D. S. Pratt & Co. conducted a custom and ready made clothing business. In 1860 this partnership was dissolved, and that of Pratt, Wright & Co. was formed, which continued in the general clothing trade till 1873. In addition to the above lines of business Mr. Pratt has been extensively engaged in farming and the breeding of horses, Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, and it is very doubtful if there is a man in the state who has received higher prices for his thoroughbred stock. The adjoining country has been much benefited by the large number of fine animals which he has bred, and while his Shorthorn cattle have been largely

DANIEL STEWART PRATT.

sold to go South and West, he has even exported a few head to the mother country. He has the credit of selling to Robert Halloway of Illinois, the finest cow that ever stood in that state, while for one bull, which he owned in connection with the Messrs. Winslow, he obtained the sum of $9000. Mr. Pratt was made chairman of the board of selectmen in 1879, which was the year of the great freshet, when the bridges and roads in the town were nearly all destroyed, but under

by energetic and skilful management they were repaired and rebuilt in the most substantial and satisfactory manner. He has been a director for the last thirty years in some bank in town, and at present is serving as one of the board of investment of the Vermont Savings Bank, where his counsel and advice are influential from his knowledge of the value of property in the West, where he has had a wide experience in the handling of real estate, both for himself and other people. He became interested with others in the Vermont Live Stock Co. in 1884, and has filled the office of vice president and president of this organization.

During the war Mr. Pratt rendered valuable service in recruiting Co. B, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols, several of the enlisted men receiving substantial aid from him in obtaining their outfit, while he liberally contributed to the support of their families during their absence. He sent a paid substitute to the front, and after the close of the struggle was made quartermaster of the 1st Vt. Regt. of the National Guard, in which capacity he creditably served until honorably discharged. He has always been a staunch Republican, though declining all offers of political preferment, as his tastes do not run in this direction.

Mr. Pratt was united in marriage Feb. 14, 1850, to Caroline Pamelia, daughter of Edmund and Betsey (Wright) Hoar of Bedford, Mass. Six children have been born to them: Charles Stewart (deceased), Edmund Rufus, Mary Alice, Carrie Maria (deceased), Jennie S. (deceased), and Walter Stewart.

PRAY, RUFUS M., of South Woodbury, son of Thomas and Polly (King) Pray, was born in Calais, April 8, 1844.

His father's calling was that of a carpenter and joiner, who was a long time resident of the town, in the schools of which Rufus received his education. The latter, a mere lad of seventeen, did not resist the patriotic impulse that moved him to enter the ranks of the Union army, and enlisted in the 2d N. H. Regiment, which for three months garrisoned at old Fort Constitution on the seacoast of that state. On his journey homewards, he stopped at St. Johnsbury, where Co. K, of Calais, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. were engaged in their daily drill, and such was the enthusiasm of the young volunteer, that he at once re-enlisted without even bidding farewell to the loved ones at home or crossing the paternal threshold. Mr. Pray shared the fortunes of the gallant third in all its numerous engagements from Lewinsville and Lee's Mills, to the bloody battles of the Wilderness, where he was wounded in foot and forehead, and was sent to the S. A. Douglas hospital at Washington, from thence transferred to the U. S. General Hospital at Montpelier, from which he boldly returned to active duty before his wounds were wholly healed. He then experienced the vicissitudes of Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, and at Cedar Creek, while on the skirmish line, received a dangerous wound in his hip, which was traversed by a minie-ball. He was carried twelve miles in an army wagon to Sheridan Hospital, then sent to Frederick, Md., and later to Montpelier, where he received an honorable discharge after a gallant service of four years, one month and twenty-six days, during which time he was not excused from duty a single hour, except when wounded.

Since his return from the army, though for more than a year a cripple, he has been able to labor a little at his trade of carpenter and joiner, and to cultivate with effort a small farm.

Mr. Pray was married August 8, 1864, to Nellie A., daughter of David and Sabrina (Chase) Whitham of Woodbury. One child has been the fruit of this wedlock: Lillian M. (Mrs. Robert B. Tassie of Montpelier).

Mr. Pray is still a member of that party for whose political principles he fought and bled. He was appointed postmaster at South Woodbury, July 12, 1889, under President Harrison, and held that position till his resignation on being elected to the Legislature of 1892 by an unusual majority. He was town treasurer in 1891-'92.

PRIME, MERRILL FOSTER, of Barton, son of Dr. Thomas M. and Amity (Paige) Prime, was born in Brome, P. Q., Sept. 26, 1859.

His earlier education was received in the schools and academy of Knowlton, Canada. After matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, he entered McGill Medical School, where he remained two years, till the spring of 1878. The following fall he entered the University of the City of New York. From this institution he graduated in the spring of 1879. Returning to McGill he took his fourth year in special work, and the year following passed before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal, receiving the degree of L. C. P. S. Dr. Prime, while in New York, took private lessons in diseases of women and physical diagnosis. He began practice with his father in Knowlton, P. Q. Early in 1882 he settled in Barton, where he has since remained and built up a large and profitable practice.

He is a Democrat in his political faith, a member of the Episcopal church and also of the State Medical Society. Has been health officer for the town of Barton for three years. In August, 1893, he was ap-

pointed pension examining surgeon for the Bureau at Newport.

He married, May 25, 1882, Cora A., daughter of Elbridge G. and Amanda (Ball) Shaw, of Waterloo, P. Q. Their two children are: Lucile, and Hazel Winifred.

PRICHARD, JOHN B. W., of Bradford, was the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Pearson) Prichard, and was born in Bradford, Sept. 26, 1839.

His educational acquirements were limited to the town schools and a course of study at Bradford Academy.

He commenced his active life as clerk for his father, who was a merchant, and also served his brothers in a similar capacity.

When the slave-holding aristocracy attempted to secede from the Union, Mr. Prichard was a member of the noted Bradford Guards, a company of the 1st Vt. Regt., and accompanied them when they left the state at the outset of the struggle. He was present at the battle of Big Bethel, and was mustered out with the regiment upon their return from the field in August, 1861.

He was married, Jan. 21, 1862, to Orissa J., daughter of Sargent and Melissa (Greenlief) George. Two children have been the fruit of this union: Fred E., and Warren H.

When discharged from the service Mr. Prichard returned to Bradford and bought out his brother's stock and store, which he continued to carry on for three years. Then he went to Massachusetts and was engaged in trade until 1869, when he again returned to his birthplace and formed a partnership with Barron Hay to engaged in a general mercantile business, and this arrangement has lasted till the present time.

The esteem in which he is held as a business man may be inferred from the fact that he was elected town clerk in 1870, and with the exception of a single year he has been the incumbent of that office ever since. He has thrice been honored by the position of selectman and was elected as a Republican to represent Bradford in the state Legislature in 1882.

Mr. Prichard has filled all the chairs of Charity Lodge, No. 43, and two terms has presided in the east. He was a charter member and has been adjutant and commander of Washburn Post, No. 17, G. A. R.

PROCTOR, REDFIELD, of Proctor, son of Jabez and Betsy (Parker) Proctor, was born in Proctorsville, June 1, 1831.

The American branch of the Proctor family springs from an excellent English stock. The first ancestor in this country was Robert Proctor, who as early as 1645 was living at Concord, Mass.

Redfield Proctor received an excellent preparatory education, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1851. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from the same venerable institution. Selecting law as his profession, he pursued the preliminary studies at the Albany Law School in New York. After graduation in 1859 he was admitted to the New York bar at Albany, and also at Woodstock, Vermont. During a portion of the years 1860 and 1861 he practiced his profession in the office of his cousin, Judge Isaac F. Redfield, the eminent jurist, at Boston, Mass.

Upon the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 he immediately returned to Vermont and enlisted in the 3d Vt. Regt., was commissioned as lieutenant and quartermaster, and repaired to the front. In July of the same year he was appointed on the staff of Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith, and in October was promoted and transferred to the 5th Vt. Vols., of which he was commissioned major. With this regiment he served nearly a year in the neighborhood of Washington and on the Peninsula. In October, 1862, Major Proctor was promoted to the colonelcy of the 15th Vt. Vols., and in the memorable and decisive engagement at Gettysburg this command was stationed on the famous Cemetery Ridge during a part of the second day's struggle.

Redfield Proctor was married May 26, 1858, to Emily J., daughter of Hon. Salmon F. and Sarah J. Dutton of Cavendish. Five children, four of whom are living, are the issue of their union: Arabella G., Fletcher D., Emily D., and Redfield, Jr.

After his return to Vermont, Colonel Proctor established himself in Rutland, entering into law partnership with Wheelock G. Veazey, afterwards a judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, and now a member of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Thrown into the conduct of business matters in settling the affairs of a concern of which he had been appointed receiver, Colonel Proctor found that it was more to his taste to do things than to talk about them. The attraction that business life has for a man of pronounced executive ability soon withdrew him from active practice of law, and in 1869 he became manager for the Sutherland Falls Marble Co. In 1880 the Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marble companies were consolidated under the name of The Vermont Marble Co., with Governor Proctor as its president. Under his management this company enlarged and so increased its business as to become the largest concern of the kind in the world.

The public official career of Redfield Proctor began in 1866 as a selectman of the town of Rutland. In 1867 he represented

his town in the state Legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections of the lower House. Again a member of the House in 1868, he served as a member of the committee on ways and means. Elected to the state Senate in 1874, he was chosen president *pro tempore* of that body. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and in 1878 was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of Vermont. He was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1884, and also in 1888, and in the latter year was chairman of the Vermont delegation. In 1888 the Legislature of Vermont unanimously recommended him for a cabinet position, and in March, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Secretary of War. Senator Proctor won national reputation by his conduct of the war portfolio, and his administration is considered one of the ablest in the history of the department.

On the retirement of Senator George F. Edmunds from the United States Senate, Governor Page appointed Secretary Proctor to fill the unexpired term, and Oct. 18, 1892, he was elected by the Vermont Legislature to fill both the unexpired and full terms, the latter ending March 4, 1899.

Senator Proctor speaks well and always to the point, but is best known as a strong man who does things—a man of action, guided by wisdom. He has long had the full confidence of the people of Vermont, and his ability and experience will enable him to dignify the high office to which they have called him.

PROCTOR, FLETCHER DUTTON, of Proctor, son of Hon. Redfield and Emily J. (Dutton) Proctor, was born in Cavendish, Nov. 7, 1860.

His early education was followed by instruction at the Rutland Military Institute and the Middlebury high school. He then entered Middlebury College, but soon after matriculated at Amherst College, from which institution he graduated in 1882. After the completion of his educational course he entered the employment of the Vermont Marble Co., and commenced his business career by learning the trade of a machinist, and after this occupied various positions, until in 1885 he became the superintendent of the company. From that time he has been active in its management, and in 1889 he was elected president, which position he now holds. In September of the same year he was chosen to fill a similar office in the Clarendon & Pittsford R. R., which corporation operates some fifteen or twenty miles between the towns of Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, and West Rutland. Upon the organization of the Proctor Trust Co., in 1891, he was made director and president.

Since he has had charge of the affairs of the Vermont Marble Co. that corporation has purchased the marble business of Gilson & Woodfin, Ripley & Sons, and made a thirty-year lease of the property of the Sheldon Marble Co., so that now the Vermont Marble Co. has in its employ over eighteen hundred men, and is by far the largest producer of marble in the world.

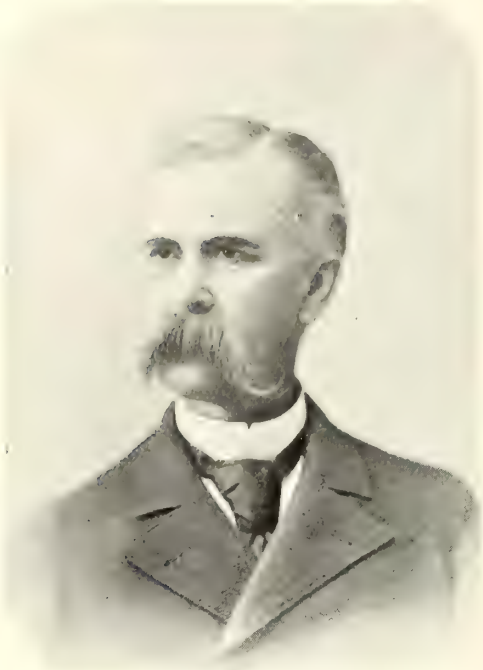
Mr. Proctor was a member of the Vermont National Guard, enlisting in Co. A in 1884, and was promoted to the grades of 2d and 1st Lieut. He resigned in 1886, and was appointed inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Colonel Greenleaf, which position he resigned in 1887. In 1883 he was elected the first permanent colonel of the Vermont division of Sons of Veterans and during his administration the division increased from three to twenty-seven camps.

FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR.

He was united in marriage May 26, 1886, to Minnie E., daughter of Hon. Asher C. and Erminnie Robinson of Westford. Two children have been born to them: Emily, and Mortimer Robinson.

Mr. Proctor has served numerous terms as selectman, both in Rutland and Proctor, and has been a member of the school board for the latter village since 1883. He was secretary of civil and military affairs under Gov. Ormsbee, was elected to the Legislature from the town of Proctor in 1890, and was chosen a senator from Rutland county in 1892.

PUTNAM, CHRISTOPHER C., JR., of Putnamsville, is the son of Christopher C. and Eliza (Stone) Putnam, and was born in Middlesex, August 26, 1839. His grandfather emigrated to Middlesex in 1784, and here his father was born in 1810, and for fifty years has been an extensive lumber dealer and manufacturer.



CHRISTOPHER C. PUTNAM, JR.

C. C. Putnam, Jr., obtained his education in the district schools of the town, at the Washington county grammar school and at Newbury Seminary. For several years he divided his time between teaching and assisting his father in the management of his affairs. The latter has invested very largely in the timber lands of Middlesex, Worcester, Calais and Elmore, and from these a vast quantity of boards and other finished products are distributed through New York and the New England states. The father and son are probably the most extensive dealers in lumber in central Vermont, having formed a partnership after the latter's return from the army.

In 1862, Mr. Putnam, Jr., joined Co. I, 13th Regt. Vt. Vols., as a private, was promoted to sergeant, was present at the memorable charge of Gettysburg, and was discharged when the regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service.

In connection with their business the Putnams operate three saw mills, a planing mill, a store, and a farm.

Mr. Putnam was united in marriage, October, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Abel and Mary Whitney, of Middlesex, who died four years after their union. For his second wife he wedded, Sept. 22, 1874, Jennie, daughter of Medad and Mary Jane (McIntyre) Wright, of Montpelier. Two children have been born to them: Ralph W., and Eula W.

He is a man of industry, energy, and good judgment and has often been called upon to act as referee and commissioner of important and weighty matters. Mr. Putnam has held many town offices. He has always been a Republican, and in 1886 represented Middlesex in the Legislature.

PUTNEY, CHARLES EDWARD, of St. Johnsbury, son of David and Mary (Brown) Putney, was born in Bow, N. H., Feb. 26, 1840.

He received his primary instruction in the public schools of Bow, fitted for college at New London, N. H., and was graduated from the classical department of Dartmouth in 1870, having attained high rank in his class.

CHARLES EDWARD PUTNEY.

With the exception of three years service in the army, Mr. Putney's life has been that of an educator of the highest type. He commenced the practice of his profession while yet an undergraduate, teaching in various schools in the neighborhood of the college and also in Massachusetts. For three years after the completion of his college course he was the principal of the Boys' Boarding

School of Norwich, then came to St. Johnsbury as assistant in the academy at that place, and was finally chosen principal of the institution, which position he still occupies. He has been state examiner of the Randolph and Johnson Normal Schools and has served as president of the Caledonia county board of education.

Mr. Putney was united in marriage, July 26, 1876, to Abbie, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Phebe Foxcroft (Phillips) Clement of Norwich. They have two daughters: Mary Phillips (Wood), and Ellen Clement.

From purely patriotic motives and at great personal sacrifice he enlisted in Co. C, 13th Regt. N. H. Vols., in which he rose to the rank of sergeant. His regiment served with the armies of the Potomac and James, and he participated in eight regular engagements, having the good fortune never to be wounded or taken prisoner.

He is a member of Chamberlin Post, No. 1, G. A. R. of St. Johnsbury; has always taken much interest in the St. Johnsbury Y. M. C. A.; is affiliated with the Congregational church, and has always a class of students in the Sunday school.

Probably no man in Vermont has exerted a greater or more beneficial influence upon young people, for his aim has ever been not only to train their intellects, but to broaden their whole lives.

---

RAMSAY, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, late of Lemington, was the second son of Robert and Jane (Morgan) Ramsay, being born in the town of Wheelock, Oct. 3, 1829. His

GEORGE LAFAYETTE RAMSAY.

father, who was at that time one of the largest sheep owners in the state, came to the green hills of the new state from his native town of Londonderry, N. H., and settled in Wheelock, in the immediate vicinity of the place still known as "Ramsay Corners" about the beginning of the present century.

George was educated in the district schools of Wheelock and Brownington, and at the old stone academy of the latter town, under the discipline of Professor Twilight, received what was at that time a far better education than the average farmer thought necessary to bestow upon his son.

About the year 1850, when the gold fields of California had become known, the young Vermonter had reached his majority and the next two years were spent amid the rocky hills of the "Golden State;" returning east he began work in the "Old Faneuil Hall Market" at Boston, afterwards entering the employment of Briggs, Guild & Co. With the exception of a short time spent on the road as traveling salesman for the firm, he remained till 1860 with these same employers, during the last few years as confidential business clerk. About a year previous to the war of the rebellion, Mr. Ramsay's health, which had been gradually failing, gave way from overwork and confinement and he was compelled to leave the city and return to his native state, purchasing in the town of Lemington, five miles south of Colebrook, N. H., one of the finest meadow farms in Vermont. Here he settled and lived contentedly in the possession of a typical Vermont home, dispensing hospitality with a liberal hand to all who called upon him, until the date of his death in 1892.

He was married Feb. 20, 1862, to Annette Eugenia, daughter of Col. George C. and Jane (Royce) Dyer, of Sutton, P. Q., and rarely has a man been more blessed in the choice of a life companion. His married life was blessed with six children: Eugene D., Jane M., Jeanette R., Gertrude, George R., and Mary M., who with his widow survive him.

During the latter years of his life he entered more extensively into the lumber business and for the five years preceding his death manufactured annually about $3,000 worth of last blocks from the hard wood of his forest.

In politics Judge Ramsay was a Republican. Casting the only vote for Abraham

Lincoln in his town in the fall of 1860 he was subjected to many disparaging remarks, and in reply to the taunt of a neighbor replied proudly, "My vote will shine like a golden eagle amid a lot of rusty coppers." He was a prominent figure at county conventions, and in 1883 and 1884 held the office of assistant judge of Essex county court.

Through life he was a man of the finest principle, a strong temperance advocate, ever practicing what he preached. During his stay in Boston he joined St. Johns Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest lodge in the Bay state, and was during his life a working member and a regular attendant at the meetings of the order.

In personal appearance Judge Ramsay was a man who would attract attention among a gathering of men; fully six feet in height, erect and well proportioned, of fine personal appearance and great courtesy. Men whom he had antagonized by his outspoken adherence to what he believed was right, were forced to admire him and recognize at once his ability, and the superior manhood which characterized his life.

His death, which occurred on Dec. 29, 1892, after only an hour's illness from valvular disease of the heart, was a great loss both to his family, town and county.

RANDALL, ELIAS ORLANDO, of Greensboro, son of Erastus and Caroline M. (Smith) Randall, was born in Greensboro, Sept. 16, 1833.

After an attendance at the public schools of Greensboro and Craftsbury Academy, and some experience in teaching in Craftsbury and Glover, from 1850 to 1852 he labored on his father's farm, and at the expiration of the latter year purchased a saw mill in Glover. He continued in the lumber business in connection with carpentering and the construction of buildings till 1866, and then purchased a general merchandise store in West Glover, which he carried on in connection with an extensive produce business for twenty-three years. During this time he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating farms in Glover and Greensboro to the amount of three hundred and fifty acres. In 1890 he removed to Greensboro where he now remains, having entered into partnership with J. A. Crane to engage in general trade, and at the same time continuing his farming business.

Mr. Randall married, Sept. 13, 1860, Eleanor R., daughter of John and Eliza A. (Lyman) Clark of Glover. They have one adopted daughter: Lila A. Tucker.

For over a score of years he filled the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace in Glover, and was the incumbent of many other positions of trust and responsibility. For two successive terms, 1884 and 1886, he represented that town in the Legislature, giving his services to the committees of agriculture, state prison, Bennington battle monument, and joint rules. Mr. Randall is a strong Republican, and has always labored for the interests of that party. During the war he acted as recruiting officer and filled out the quota required from the town. For many years he served on the executive committee of the Congregational church in Glover, of which church he was an active member and a liberal supporter.

RANDALL, GEORGE W., of Waterbury, son of Oliver C. and Electa (Coffin) Randall, was born in Waterbury, Sept. 18, 1825.

GEORGE W. RANDALL.

He was bereft of paternal guidance when five years of age and by this sad loss was thrown on his own resources. Having received such instruction as was afforded by the common schools of Waterbury, at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for three years to learn the blacksmith's trade, during which engagement in the intervals of labor he still continued his educational course and later at Stowe and Bakersfield academies, paying his expenses as he advanced. After teaching successfully for a short period, he entered the law office of Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, but, attracted by the newly discovered golden wealth of California, he departed in August, 1849, to seek his fortune in that remote quarter of the Union, and

after running the gauntlet of yellow fever in his passage across the Isthmus of Panama and meeting with lively adventures at Acapulco, he finally reached San Francisco, paid 50 cents for sleeping on a pile of shavings, and next day received $5 for striking five hours at a blacksmith's forge. He then went to the mines and seventeen months after returned to Waterbury with $6,000 worth of gold-dust. Two years later he again returned to California, contracted yellow fever and was the only survivor of a company of thirty. Mr. Randall's health did not permit him to remain, and again returning to his native state he has since been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate and lumber. Besides being possessed of large tracts of timber land, he owns and operates sawmills both in Bolton and Waterbury.

Mr. Randall is a Republican and has been repeatedly called upon to serve the town in almost every official capacity. As a member of the Legislature in 1872 he was influential in securing appropriations for the reform school, and in 1882, while again serving in the House, he was a member of the committee on railroads. Washington county elected him in 1890 to the Senate and he did good service as a member of the committee on claims and chairman of that of the insane.

Mr. Randall was married June 21, 1854, to Leefie, daughter of John White, who died in 1874. He then was united to Bell, daughter of Henry and Betsey (Woodward) Gleason, of which union there are two children: Pearl, and George W., Jr.

RANGER, WALTER EUGENE, of Lyndon Centre, son of Peter and Eliza M. (Smith) Ranger, was born in Wilton, Me., Nov. 22, 1855.

He received his early instruction in the public schools and Wilton Academy, was graduated from Bates College in 1879, and four years after received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. During his collegiate course he commenced the practice of the profession to which he has since devoted himself. Commencing his career by serving as principal of the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston and of the Lenox high school at Lenox, Mass., in 1883 he was appointed principal of the Lyndon Institute, which position he still retains. During his administration the number of students has been trebled, the standard has been raised, and extensive additions have been made to the buildings of the institute. Mr. Ranger has devoted some attention to newspaper writing, done a great deal of literary work, both in verse and in prose, chiefly in connection with educational matters, and has also delivered many addresses before social, religious and political organizations. He has been president of the associations of the Berkshire County (Mass.) Teachers, of the Alumni of Bates College, and of other bodies. He has always taken great interest and an active part in the educational meetings held in Vermont under the state superintendent and other officials, and in 1891 was president of the Vermont State Teachers' Association.

Mr. Ranger was united in marriage, Nov. 25, 1879, to Mary, daughter of Capt. William Snowman, of Portland, Me., of whom he was bereft in August, 1885. She left two children, neither of whom survive. July 30, 1889, he married Mabel, daughter of Ira W. and Laura (Day) Bemis, of Lyndonville. By her he has one son.

WALTER EUGENE RANGER.

Mr. Ranger is a strong Republican, and has been delegate to both district and state conventions of that party.

He fills the chair of junior warden, Crescent Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., and is affiliated with Haswell Chapter and Palestine Commandery. He is the senior past sachem of Wannalancet Tribe, No. 11, I. O. of R. M., and is D. G. S. at present for the same. He is an active member of a number of other social, fraternal, scientific and educational organizations, both state and national. He is a member of the Free Baptist Church, and has often preached in the churches of Lyndon and of many other towns.

RAYMOND, ALBERT C., of Stowe, son of Asa and Jane (Lovejoy) Raymond, was born in Stowe, Feb. 10, 1842. His father is

a prominent and lifelong resident of Stowe and has arrived at fourscore years after a busy and successful career.

Albert C. studied in the public schools and in Barre Academy, then under the charge of Professor Spaulding. Immediately after the completion of his educational career in 1862 Mr. Raymond enlisted in Company E, 13th Regt. Vt. Vols., and July 3, 1863, helped to stem the tide of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Never absent from duty a single day, at his discharge he re-enlisted in the 17th Regt. and was in every general engagement from the Wilderness to Appomatox. On July 26, 1864, Lieutenant Raymond was wounded in the face and temporarily lost the use of his eyes, but he rejoined his command in October. His company in the battle of Petersburg Mine was reduced to a corporal and eight men, and it was as captain of this gallant little band that the subject of this sketch was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service.

On his return from these exciting scenes he determined to push his fortune in the West, and for eight years made his residence in the state of Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Here his children were born and here he had the misfortune to lose their excellent mother. Soon after this sad event he returned to his native town and engaged in various occupations including the care and labor involved in a small farm, while in addition he has given his attention to the settlement of estates and has acted as guardian and trustee.

He married, June 11, 1865, Priscilla, daughter of John and Louisa (Town) Moody of Stowe. Their union was blessed with three children: Louis H., Louise (Mrs. Fred Fogg of Enfield, N. H.), and Maud B. Mrs. Raymond died in 1872, and Mr. Raymond later espoused Martha, daughter of Hiram Smalley of Greensboro, who departed this life in April, 1882. Mr. Raymond's third alliance was contracted in 1883 with Alice, daughter of Medad and Patty (Miller) Hitchcock. Of this union three sons were issue, one of whom, Paul, alone survives.

Mr. Raymond for many years has discharged the duties of selectman and town clerk, was made postmaster in 1889 and still holds that position. He was also a member of the General Assembly in 1886 and served on the special committee on the division of the town of Rutland.

He belongs to the order of the Loyal Legion and is past commander of H. H. Smith Post, G. A. R., of Stowe. Thirty years since, he became a Free Mason, and has repeatedly filled the master's chair in Mystic Lodge, No. 56, which holds its communications in his native town.

READ, LEVANT MURRAY, of Bellows Falls, son of Charles and Olive C. (Willard) Read, was born in Wardsboro, Dec. 26, 1842.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend. He then studied law with Hon. H. H. Wheeler, then of Jamaica, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, at the April term of Windham county court. He began practice at Jamaica, entering in partnership with Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler. In 1872 Mr. Read removed to Bellows Falls, continuing to practice his profession, and was elected judge of probate for Westminster district in 1876, which office he has continuously held to the present time. Mr. Read was state's attorney of Windham county in 1880 and 1882.

In politics Judge Read is a staunch Republican, and while closely identified with the interests of his party, has been too busily engaged in the practice of his profession to admit his acceptance of political honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He was elected to the Legislature from the town of Rockingham in September, 1892.

He enlisted in Co. H, 2d Vt. Vols., in 1863, was in the battles of Rappahanock Station and Mine Run, and the bloody struggle of the Wilderness, in which contest he was wounded, and was discharged August 20, 1865.

He was the first commander of E. H. Stoughton Post, No. 34, G. A. R., and was afterwards twice re-elected. Also a member of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jamaica, of which he was master for four successive terms. He was elected to the chair of grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1878, and held that eminent position till 1881. He was first dictator of the subordinate lodge of K. of H., and also grand dictator of the Grand Lodge.

He married, Dec. 13, 1876, Sarah A., daughter of Jared R. and Sarah A. Perkins of Bellows Falls. They have one daughter: Mary Alice.

Judge Read has served upon the committee appointed by the Supreme Court upon admissions to the bar, and was, in 1892, elected president of the Vermont Bar Association.

READ, CARLETON W., son of Orrin and Julia (Powell) Read, was born in Charlotte, Oct. 21, 1834. He is of English lineage and his earliest ancestors in this country date back to John Read, 1598, who settled in Rehoboth, near Boston. His family was afterwards scattered, emigrating to different parts of the country. John Read, ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was related by marriage to Governor John Winthrop. He possessed a large estate, and acted as referee

and commissioner, and was high sheriff of his county for several years.

Carleton W. Read received a common school education at Charlotte, and supplemented this by a course of study at Bakersfield Academy, Bakersfield, under the tutorship of J. S. Spaulding, principal.

Mr. Read was married at Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1855, to Vienna M., daughter of Deacon Homer and Alvirah Clark. Of this union there were two daughters: Edna J. (deceased), and Carlotta C.

Mr. Read is a Republican and has been unusually honored by his town and county, and yet he is of a retiring disposition. He has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the best interest of the town, county, and state in which he resides. In 1882, he had the honor of a seat in the state Senate and acted on the committees of railroads and agriculture. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention, held in Chicago, in June, 1888, and cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison. He has been town treasurer since 1884. His social and business connection with prominent men, throughout the state, as well as his extensive dealings in wool, stock, etc., make him favorably and widely known.

He was one of the first interested in the Farmers' National Bank at Vergennes, having been a director for ten years, and is at this time its president.

Mr. Read is quite liberal in all his views, both religious and political, believing American people should have free thought and a free ballot, thus enabling them to act upon their own convictions of right and wrong. His father's advice to him when a boy was to be a farmer. Therefore, he moved to Addison in 1858, and shouldered a debt of $7,000, on two hundred acres of land, which has been paid, and more property added to the original purchase. Mr. Read believes that farming will pay.

REED, MARCUS L., of West Concord, son of Samuel S. and Louisa (Joslin) Reed, was born in Kirby, Feb. 5, 1839.

Mr. Reed received an excellent common school education in Kirby and Concord, to which town his father removed when Marcus was seventeen years old. As soon as he arrived at his majority he went to Burlington, where his brother was extensively engaged in business pursuits. Here he remained a short period and then returned to engage in the shoe trade.

Thinking that his country had need of all her sons, he enlisted, Feb. 24, 1864, in Co. G, 17th Regt. Vt. Vols., which suffered heavier losses for its time of service than any other organization that left the Green Mountain state, and in its ranks fought in the fierce struggle of the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania, where he was wounded. Sent to Washington, he soon returned to the front, only to be stricken down by sickness while in camp at the Weldon R. R. Again he was transferred to Washington and detailed to take charge of the ordnance and knapsack room of Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., which duty he performed till his discharge as acting orderly in July, 1865.

Mr. Reed was married at Concord, Sept. 13, 1866, to Emily C., daughter of Theophilus and Hannah Chick Grout. They have two children: William Livingston, and George W.

MARCUS L. REED.

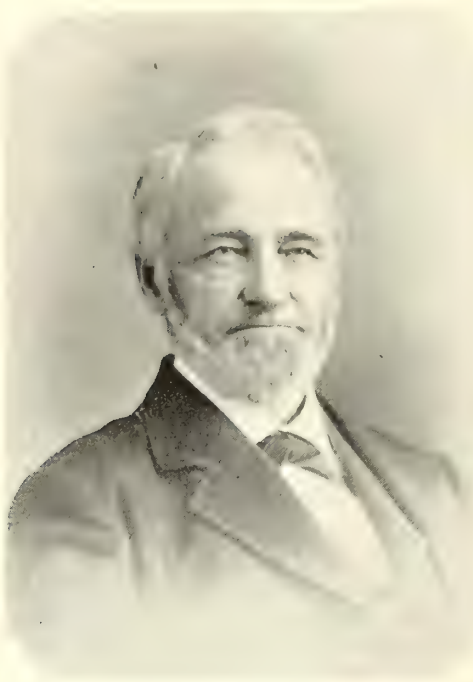
When he returned from the South he moved to Granby, where he occupied himself in farming till 1878, when he removed to West Concord and from thence in 1886 to the excellent farm he now occupies.

While residing in Granby Mr. Reed was elected to all local offices, and represented that town in 1869 and 1870. In 1892 he was a member of the Legislature from Concord. He is an excellent presiding officer, a man of dignified yet genial manners and of excellent judgment.

For thirty years he has belonged to the Masonic brotherhood. Four terms he has served as worshipful master of Moose River Lodge of West Concord and he is a Sir Knight of Palestine Commandery. After his return from the war he also became a member of Woodbury Post, G. A. R.

ROBERTS, DANIEL, of Burlington, the son of Daniel and Almira Roberts, was born at Wallingford, May 23, 1811. Daniel Roberts, senior, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and after serving a seven years' apprenticeship to the cloth dresser's trade, became a wandering schoolmaster, and with his young wife came to Wallingford, where he pursued his regular vocation for thirty years or more and then removed to Manchester. Here he purchased and cultivated a farm.

Both parents of the subject of this sketch were more than usually intelligent and noted for their musical ability, a talent which their son naturally inherits. He entered Middlebury College at the age of fourteen, graduating in the class of 1829. He then studied law with Hon. Harvey Button, of Wallingford, and was admitted to the bar of the Rutland county court at the September term, 1832.



DANIEL ROBERTS.

In the following November he started out to seek his fortune, with ninety dollars in his pocket, and after various adventures in New York and Ohio finally reached Grand Gulf and Natchez, Miss., in which latter place he was admitted to the bar on public examination in court. After a short sojourn in New Orleans the young traveler took passage up the Mississippi on the steamer Yellowstone, which made an annual trip in the Indian fur trade. He endeavored to secure a chance of employment in that trade during the spring voyage, but was unsuccessful. His disappointment was his good fortune, as was probably his departure from New Orleans, for the cholera prevailed there during the season of 1833 and made sad havoc on the steamer. He then sought out and visited his kinsfolk in Winchester, Ill., where he spent the summer of 1833 in the woods shooting squirrels and wild turkeys and contracting the ague as compensation. He then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and formed a business connection with Murray McConnell. In the summer of 1835 Mr. Roberts returned to his native state, in which he has resided ever since. He took the office and succeeded to the business of Milo L. Bennett, of Manchester, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, and remained in practice there for twenty years, when he removed to Burlington, where he formed a partnership with Lucius E. Chittenden, afterwards register of the treasury. It is now more than sixty-one years since Mr. Roberts was admitted to the bar, fifty-eight years of which period he has been in active practice in this state. His name first appears in the state reports in the case of Kimpton vs. Walker, 9th Vt. Reports, 191, February Term, 1837, and can be found in every volume from the ninth up to the present time.

His earliest politics were strongly anti-slavery, and as a Liberty-party man, free soiler and the like, in the then prevailing state of public opinion, offices did not seek him; for two years, however, he was bank commissioner, and from the spring of 1865 to that of 1866 he was a special agent of the United States Treasury Department. In 1868 he was elected state's attorney for Chittenden county, and during the first term of President Grant's administration he was offered the position of solicitor of the United States Treasury Department, but declined the honor. He has served the city of Burlington as city attorney for three terms. Although never in the Legislature, Mr. Roberts has had marked influence in guiding the legislation of the state. His hand is clearly seen throughout the general statutes by those familiar with their history and development. In particular he has been instrumental in securing by the statute, simplification of the ancient rules of criminal pleading, and enlarging the property rights of married women. His views upon law reform he developed at length in an address before the Vermont Bar Association as president thereof in 1880. Two years previous, under a contract made with the judges of the Supreme Court by authority of the Legislature, he completed a digest of the decisions of that court down to, and including, volume 48 of the Vermont Reports, entitled "Roberts' Vermont Digest." This work is accepted among the profession in Vermont as a model digest for its terseness

accuracy of statement and for bringing out the very point of the decision. In 1889 he published a supplement to this digest, embracing volumes 49 to 60 inclusive.

At the Vermont centennial celebration at Bennington, August 16, 1877, he was the appointed orator of the occasion. His discourse is inserted among the published proceedings of the day, is a valuable historical document and a good specimen of Mr. Roberts' impressive and scholarly style. In 1879 at the semi-centennial gathering of his college class he received the degree of L. L. D. from his alma mater.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage, July, 1837, to Caroline, daughter of Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Wallingford. She died on the 14th of June, 1886. Four children are the issue of this union: Mary, Caroline M., Stephen M., and Robert.

Besides his engagements in the U. S. Circuit Court, the practice of Mr. Roberts has been mainly in the counties of Chittenden, Rutland, Addison and Bennington. Among the criminal cases in which he has appeared which possess some dramatic interest or involve some intricate principle of the law, may be named that of the State vs. Archibald Bates, Bennington county. Mr. Roberts and Harmon Canfield were assigned by Chief Justice Williams to defend Bates for the crime of murdering his brother's wife. In spite of their strenuous efforts the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Bates was hung on Bennington Hill on the 8th of February, 1839. This was the last public execution in Vermont. Since that time all executions have been within the walls of the state prison. Mr. Roberts has said of this trial that, although he defended the prisoner with all the earnestness possible, he never spoke to him before, during, or after the proceedings, nor even went to see him hung. State vs. McDonald, 32d Vt. Reports, 491, is a leading case involving the law of homicide. Mr. Roberts' brief in the case is particularly pointed and, as well as the opinion of Chief Justice Redfield, is worth study. On a second trial McDonald was very properly convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to state's prison for life, where during his confinement he died of consumption. Such of the civil causes in which Mr. Roberts has been engaged as have been sent to the Supreme Court are to be found scattered through nearly sixty volumes of the state reports. He still continues busily engaged in his professional labors.

ROBERTS, ELLIS G., of Fair Haven, son of Robert and Janette (Griffith) Roberts, was born in Bontnewydd near Carnarvon, North Wales, August 25, 1850.

Educated in National and British schools of that country he came to America in 1873, settled in Scranton, Pa., being associated with a prominent physician in a drug store. Returning to Wales in 1878, he entered the Royal University, Belfast, Ireland, as an undergraduate, studying medicine and surgery during the years 1878,-'79-'80. Returning to America in 1883, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the course of medicine and surgery, in May, 1884.

Engaging in the practice of his profession

ELLIS G. ROBERTS.

in Fair Haven, immediately after, he has acquired a large and successful practice and is well known as a genial associate and a physician of sterling ability and character. He was appointed health officer in 1891, which position he now holds, and is the accredited medical examiner of all the leading life insurance associations. He has traveled extensively in this and foreign countries.

In politics a staunch Republican, he is active in all that pertains to the welfare of the state and nation.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church; Eureka Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M.; of Poultney Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M.; Killington Commandry, No. 6, Rutland; Noble of Mt. Sinai Temple A. A. O. N. S., Montpelier, and various other organizations.

He was married to Jennie, daughter of Evan D. and Winifred Humphrey, at Fair Haven, April 18, 1889.

ROBERTS, ELBERT JAMES, of Jacksonville, son of Benjamin Franklin and Cordelia (Brown) Roberts, was born in Whitingham, May 9, 1866. He belongs to a family of purest New England stock, and one long and honorably connected with the town, being a great grandson of the Hon. James Roberts, who was one of its original settlers.

His education was acquired in the schools of Jacksonville, and from three years attendance at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass. For a while after leaving this institution he taught school, but soon entered the employment of W. A. Brown as a clerk in his store at Jacksonville. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Roberts started for himself purchasing the Porter grist and saw mill, where he has done a prosperous and flourishing trade. To this occupation he has added a widely spread traffic in fertilizers, all kinds of farming implements and machinery, and also conducts a large business in vehicles and a livery stable. He is, besides, a speculator to a considerable extent in wool and all kinds of live stock.

He was united in marriage, March 11, 1891, to Clara, daughter of J. W. Sawyer of Sadawga. Mr. Roberts is an active Democrat and most loyal to his party. He takes a very active interest in all village, town and county affairs. For three years he has been the first constable of his town, and has acted as the treasurer of the North River Manufacturing Co.

He belongs to the Universalist church, and has also joined the Masonic fraternity, being an active member of Unity Lodge, No. 89, of Jacksonville.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, of Bellows Falls, son of William and Christian (Ross) Robertson, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 4, 1824. The parents of Mr. Robertson came from Scotland and settled and for a time lived in Putney, but afterward removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they remained about three years. When he was about a year old his parents returned to Putney, where his father engaged in the manufacture of paper.

He was educated in the common schools of Putney and in the larger school of life, which so eminently qualifies men for its duties and responsibilities. He entered upon the paper maker's trade with his father at an early age, and by hard work and diligent study acquired a thorough knowledge of the methods and management of the business and was fully qualified for his after life. At the age of eighteen he was given his time, and, in connection with a brother, began the manufacture of paper on his own account in Putney. In 1872 he began business in Bellows Falls, under the firm name of Robertson, Moore & Co. In 1882 this co partnership was dissolved and the firm of John Robertson & Son was formed and continues to the present time. In 1882 their spacious factory which they now occupy was built. The same year he moved to Bellows Falls, still continuing to hold a large interest in the Putney mills in addition to the Bellows Falls concern.

Mr. Robertson is a consistent advocate of Republican principles, and was elected representative to the General Court from Putney in 1867 and 1868, serving on the committee of manufacturing and corporations. Upon his becoming eligible in 1884, he was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Rockingham to represent them in the Legislature.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson is a member of the Golden Rule Lodge, F. & A. M., and has filled the offices of J. W., S. W. and Master, and is a firm believer in the principles of the order.

He was married, Oct. 5, 1846, to Nancy J., daughter of James and Mary (Smith) Black. Of this union were: Mary C., Charles E., Helen C. (deceased), Jennie M., and Jennie C. (deceased). Mrs. Robertson died August 15, 1886. On Oct. 10, 1888, he was again married, to Stella M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Chilson) Dana. One child, Marion D., was born to them. Mrs. Robertson died June 11, 1892.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, of Putney, son of George and Margaret (Benson) Robertson, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 15, 1822.

His parents moved to Putney in 1823, where he received his early education. After locating in Putney his father formed a partnership with his brother for the manufacture of writing paper, which continued until 1828, when he put up a mill in the village for the manufacture of the same by hand. No sooner was this completed than a freshet carried it away but he soon erected a new mill and operated it until 1837, when he commenced the manufacture of straw

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

paper, young Robertson working with him until 1840 when on account of serious reverses his father and he failed. Young Robertson without a dollar bought the mill and followed the business until 1865, when he began the manufacture of tissue paper with fresh machinery and a new mill and is now carrying on the business.

At the time of the St. Albans raid the state militia was organized and Mr. Robertson was made captain of Co. B. This force was maintained for several years, but was never called on for service.

Captain Robertson is a Republican and has represented his town in the Legislature, doing creditable service in that body.

Captain Robertson was married in Montpelier, Oct. 2, 1834, to Abbie A., daughter of Dr. Amore and Abigail (Drown) Benson, of Landgrove. Of this union are three children: Frederick E., Frank M., and Helen.

He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Golden Rule Lodge, of Putney, and the Brattleboro Commandery and Chapter.

ROBINSON, GEORGE WARDSWORTH, late of Bennington, son of Capt. Heman and Betsey (Wardsworth) Robinson, was born in Bennington Centre, Jan. 14, 1819. Grandson of Gen. David Robinson, who took part in the battle of Bennington. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Bennington, and when he arrived at man's estate he took his departure for New York City, where he was employed as a clerk in a carpet store, but at the solicitation of his grandfather returned to Bennington in 1843, taking charge of the general's estate. Later he became proprietor of the Walloomsac House, and was also employed as an auctioneer.

Politically Mr. Robinson was a Democrat and was formerly postmaster at Bennington Centre. He was a charter member and the first president of the Bennington Historical Society, to which he devoted much time and

GEORGE WARDSWORTH ROBINSON.

labor. He was also much interested in the erection of the Bennington battle monument, and he is the fortunate possessor of a very fine collection of relics relating to the battle which are of much historical interest.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage, April 8, 1840, to Jane E., daughter of Joseph N. Hinsdill, of Hinsdillville. To them nine children were born: David, Mrs. Fannie

Harrison of San Francisco, Chester H., Heman, Agnes J., Sarah Fay (Mrs. Samuel B. Hall), Carrie H., Jennie E., and George A.

ROBINSON, JOHN C., of Jamaica, son of John P. and Mary R. (Cheney) Robinson, was born in Jamaica, Sept. 12, 1840.

He pursued the usual educational course in the common schools of his native town, and supplemented this by study at the Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend and the Methodist Seminary of Springfield.

After leaving school, at the age of twenty, he opened a photographer's establishment, in which he was employed for five years; he then closed out his business and gave his services to the West River National Bank of Jamaica as teller, remaining there until 1875. He was elected treasurer of the Jamaica Savings Bank in 1873 and has since held that

JOHN C. ROBINSON.

position. When the charter of the national bank expired in 1885 the savings bank bought its building and has since carried on a business which has greatly prospered under the able management of Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson was wedded June 10, 1878, to Ella J., daughter of John and Maria (Stowell) Cheney. Four children have been born to them: John S., Carroll C. (who was a messenger in the Legislature of 1892), Roe E., and Mary, all of whom are living.

He has been the incumbent of several official positions, was made collector of taxes in 1882, and was superintendent of schools for several years; also justice of the peace, town agent and town grand juror.

Mr. Robinson is a Republican and was postmaster from 1877 to 1885, and in 1892 he was elected to represent Jamaica in the General Assembly.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL SEWALL, of Newport, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Rogers, was born in Moultonboro, N. H., June 7, 1840. When he was five years of age his father moved to Newport Centre, where he commenced to clear and cultivate a farm, in the labor of which his son assisted, while pursuing his studies at the public schools. The father, at the age of fifty-seven, entered the army Oct. 1, 1862, in Co. H, 15th Regt. Vt. Vols., fighting in defence of the Union. On March 9, 1863, was taken prisoner by Mosby, at the time General Stoughton was taken, and confined in Libby Prison and finally exchanged, when he returned to his home completely broken in health.

During this period the subject of this sketch took his father's place, supporting the family during his absence. After his father's return, prompted by a conscientious desire to serve his country (having been prevented up to this time by illness), he enlisted Sept. 15, 1863, as a private in Battery M, 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery. Having been mustered into service in Brattleboro, Mr. Rogers first served in the defences of Washington, and subsequently, in the battle of Spottsylvania, was the first man wounded in his regiment, in consequence of which disaster he lost his right leg, and was discharged from the Montpelier Hospital Sept. 14, 1865.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to Newport Centre, and, having previously purchased his father's farm, continued to carry it on till the death of his parents. In 1880 he moved to his present village residence.

He was naturally a Republican, and as such has held many positions of trust. Was justice of the peace for fourteen years; and in September, 1892, was elected assistant judge of Orleans county.

Judge Rogers was united in marriage Sept. 25, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Rufus and Philinda (Oaks) Whipple of Newport Centre. Three children were the issue of this marriage: Elmer C., Ernest S., and Jennie G.

Judge Rogers has been adjutant, chaplain, and commander of T. B. Alexander Post, No. 26, G. A. R., and for the past year held the office of assistant inspector department Vt. G. A. R. He has been connected with the executive committee, and teacher and member in the Sunday school of the Free

Will Baptist Church, with which he united at the age of nineteen years.

ROONEY, MICHAEL F., of Mendon, son of Thomas and Ellen (McLaughlin) Rooney, was born in West Rutland, Dec. 27, 1863.

MICHAEL F. ROONEY.

Receiving his early education in the public and private schools of West Rutland and Clarendon, he has later devoted much attention to study and reading, especially in matters relating to state legislation. In 1888 he settled in the town of Mendon, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. His business has steadily increased in magnitude and prosperity, and he is now running a steam saw mill, which employs a large force of hands. Though yet a young man and living in a rural community, he has met with unusual success financially and politically.

A Democrat in political faith, and a resident of a strongly Republican town, he has been the recipient of many responsible positions at the hands of his fellow-citizens, and has always discharged these trusts with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1890 he was elected the representative from Mendon, an ample proof of his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by all his friends and neighbors. In his first legislative experience he showed himself an active and conservative member of the House, securing an appropriation for his town, also introducing the fortnightly payment bill, which measure became a law of the state. He was largely influential on the committees on highways and bridges. Two years afterward he again received the same compliment, though opposed by one of the strongest and ablest Republicans of the town. In this Legislature he also displayed the same vigor as at first, doing duty again on the same committees as before.

In his religious preferences Mr. Rooney is a Catholic, but he has always been a hearty and liberal supporter of all Christian institutions.

ROOT, HENRY GREEN, of Bennington, son of Elisha and Betsey (Moseley) Root, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 18, 1818.

His early education was received in the public schools of Greenfield, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Fellenburg and Deerfield academies.

At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Boynton & Whitcomb, at Templeton, Mass., to learn the manufacture of tinware. Four years later he formed a partnership with Luther R. Graves and soon after

HENRY GREEN ROOT.

they established themselves in Bennington, under the firm name of Graves & Root, which firm existed more than fifty years, and for many years they were the largest producers of tinware in Vermont. They established the second National bank in Vermont, of which Mr. Graves was president, and Mr.

Root vice president, which offices they hold at the present time.

He was a director of the board of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, and chairman of the executive committee at the centennial celebration at that place.

He has been for more than thirty years a director of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, serving three years as its president.

Formerly a whig he is now a staunch adherent of the Republican party, was for several years member and chairman of the state committee and represented Bennington in the Legislature in 1850 and 1857. In 1860, as elector at large, he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and six years later he served two successive terms as senator from Bennington county.

Since 1857 he has been a member of the Congregational church, of which for several years he has been a trustee.

Mr. Root married, Dec. 23, 1846, Catherine L., daughter of Samuel H. and Sylvia (Squires) Blackmer, of Bennington, who died in September, 1887. Two children were the fruit of the union: Samuel H., and Catherine E. (Mrs. William A. Root). On Jan. 23, 1889, Mr. Root married Mary A., daughter of Dr. Nathan and Esther (Conkey) Gale, of Orwell.

ROPES, ARTHUR, of Montpelier, son of George and Miriam (Johnson) Ropes, was born in Newbury May 5, 1837.

He obtained his early educational training in the common schools and St. Johnsbury Academy, and was for a time a member of the class of 1864 in Dartmouth College. He became a teacher in the common schools of Vermont, then was assistant in St. Johnsbury Academy and afterwards promoted to be the principal of the high school of that village. Impaired health induced him to spend a year in outdoor life in the Lake Superior region. He then gave his attention to business affairs and was employed as teller in the Passumpsic National Bank, which he quitted to become the cashier of the Northfield National Bank of Northfield. He next engaged in manufacturing at Waterbury and Montpelier and in 1880 he entered the business office of, and soon became a writer upon the editorial staff of the Vermont Watchman. During Mr. Prescott's ownership of the Watchman Mr. Ropes was its active editor. In 1886 he began the publication of the Rural Vermonter at Montpelier, and in 1888 his enterprise and energy displayed itself in the formation of an association of business men in Montpelier and Washington county, entitled the Watchman Publishing Co., for the purpose of purchasing the Watchman and uniting with it the Vermonter. This was accomplished and Mr. Ropes has since filled the editorial chair of the Watchman and is the business manager of the company, of which he is a director and the clerk.

Though a Republican he holds no political office and his ambition does not run in that direction, but in that of conducting a newspaper influential in advancing the material and moral welfare of the people of the state.

ARTHUR ROPES.

Mr. Ropes was married June 28, 1864, to Mary J., daughter of George W. and Charlotte (McNider) Hutchins. They have two daughters: Charlotte, and Laura L.

ROSS, JONATHAN, son of Royal and Eliza (Mason) Ross, was born April 30, 1826, at Waterford. Jonathan Ross, the grandfather of the judge, moved from Massachusetts to Waterford in or about the year 1795. There he cleared away the forest and cultivated a farm on which he supported himself, wife and family of six children, of whom Royal, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the second son.

Jonathan Ross received the excellent education ordinarily imparted in the common schools of Vermont, and fitted for college in the academy at St. Johnsbury. Matriculating at Dartmouth College in 1847, he graduated from that institution in 1851.

Up to the close of his twenty-first year Mr. Ross had a practical acquaintance with agricultural labor on his father's farm. His summers were occupied in the cultivation

of its acres, and his winters, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, in teaching in the public schools of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. In this pursuit he achieved unusual and decided success.

After graduating from college he taught in Craftsbury, and was principal of the academy at Chelsea. While residing in the latter town he studied law in the office of Judge William Hebard, and was admitted to the bar of Orange county Jan. 18, 1856.

In 1856 Mr. Ross contracted a legal copartnership with A. J. Willard, Esq., of St. Johnsbury, which continued for nearly two years. After that he practiced by himself until 1865, when he was associated with G. A. Burbank, Esq. This connection lasted for twelve months, and was succeeded in 1869 by partnership with Mr. W. P. Smith. The latter relation existed until the following year, in which Mr. Ross was elected a judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Ross has taken an active and influential part in the public affairs of Vermont. From 1858 to 1868 he was treasurer of the Passumpsic Savings Bank. Under his fiduciary management the corporation never lost a dollar. In 1862-'63 he was state's attorney for Caledonia county. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he was sent to the Legislature as the representative of St. Johnsbury, and served effectively on the judiciary and other committees. He was for some years before 1870 an active and influential member of the state board of education. In 1869 he was a member of the last Council of Censors held in the state. In 1870 he was returned by Caledonia county to the state Senate, and in the same year was elected sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court. In 1890 he was elected chief judge of the Supreme Court, which position he now worthily fills.

Mr. Ross was married on the 22d of November, 1852, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter. Eight children were born to them: Caroline C., Elizabeth, Helen (deceased), Julia (Mrs. Dr. Aldrich, of Somerville, Mass.), Martha, Edith, Edward Harlan, and John. Mrs. Ross, who was a sister of Judge Alonzo P. Carpenter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, died some years since, and Judge Ross married for his second wife, Miss Helen Daggett.

ROWELL, GEORGE BARKER, of Barton Landing, son of Adoniram Judson and Lucy A. (Richardson) Rowell, was born in North Troy, March 30, 1846.

After the usual course of instruction in the common schools, his educational training was pursued in the Missisquoi Valley and St. Johnsbury Academies, and subsequently he graduated from the Burlington Medical College, June, 1872, as a practitioner of the homœopathic school. For some time he was employed as a teacher in the Richford graded and public schools, but soon after his graduation commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. He removed to Irasburg in 1873, where he continued in the same occupation till 1891, when he came to Barton's Landing. Here he became a general dealer in horses, cattle, wagons and other articles. In connection with a partner he purchased a large farm at Irasburg.

During the war Mr. Rowell served as a clerk in the quartermaster's department under Captain Dunton, at City Point, Va., in 1864. For four years he discharged the duties of town superintendent of Irasburg.

In his political creed he inclines to the principles of the Republican party and is a Congregationalist with respect to his religious preferences.

He is a master Mason in good standing and unites with Missisquoi Lodge, No. 9, at Richford.

He was united in wedlock Jan. 1, 1873, to Isadore, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Perkins) Darling of Masonville, P. Q., who died August 20, 1876. Mr. Rowell contracted a second alliance Sept. 1, 1891, with Etta, daughter of Hugh and Jennie (Rowan) Grant of Pembroke, Ont., the fruit of which union is one son: Hugh Grant.

ROWELL, JOHN W., of Randolph, was born in Lebanon, N. H., June 9, 1835.

The early education of Judge Rowell was received in the common schools and at the West Randolph Academy. There he was thoroughly prepared for admission to college a year in advance. Circumstances, however, conspired to prevent his graduation. Choosing the profession of law, he entered in 1856 upon its study in the office of Jefferson P. Kidder, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Dakota, and a delegate to Congress from that territory. From 1857 to the winter of 1858 he studied in the office of Judge Edmund Weston, and also attended a course of lectures in the law college established by Judge Hayden and other gentlemen at Poland, Ohio. At the June term in 1858 he was admitted to the bar of Orange county. Mr. Rowell at once associated himself in partnership with Judge John B. Hutchinson. This connection continued until the latter part of 1859, when Judge Hutchinson accepted the position of cashier of the Northfield Bank, which he held until 1861. He then returned to Randolph and again entered into partnership with his old business associate. This new

relation lasted until 1866, when it was dissolved by reason of the ill health of Judge Hutchinson. Mr. Rowell removed to Chicago in February, 1870, and entered into business connection with John Hutchinson, formerly U. S. Consul at Nice. In September, 1871, he returned to Randolph, resumed legal practice in his old home, and has since made it his permanent residence.

During the legislative sessions of 1861 and 1862, Mr. Rowell represented Randolph in the General Assembly, and was distinguished as the youngest member, except one, of the House. He served both sessions upon the judiciary committee. He also rendered excellent service on other committees. In 1862 and 1863 he efficiently filled the office of state's attorney for Orange county.

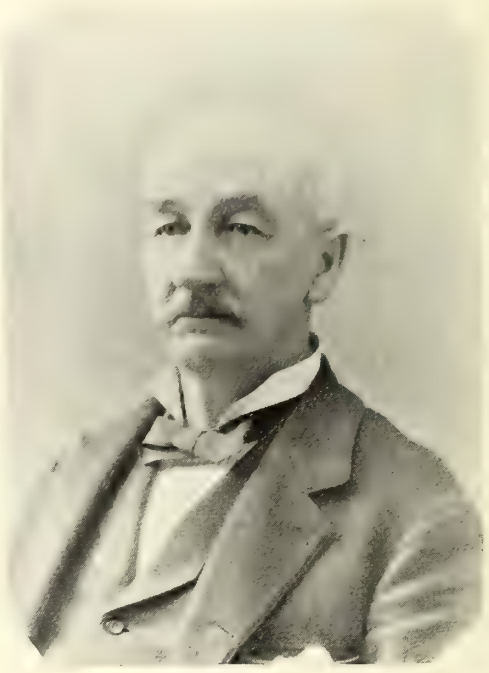
In 1874 he was elected a state senator from Orange county and served as chairman of the committee on the asylum for the insane and also on the committee on the judiciary. From 1872 he was for eight years reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Rowell had by his learning in the law and his great skill in active practice become one of the leaders of the Vermont bar when Governor Farnham, Jan. 11, 1882, appointed him sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court. The appointment was to fill a vacancy on the bench occasioned by the promotions consequent on the death of Chief Judge Pierpoint. Judge Rowell now holds the position of second assistant judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Rowell was formerly a director of the Northfield Bank, and has been a director and vice-president of the Randolph National Bank since its organization.

He was married on the 1st of August, 1858, to Mary L., daughter of Rev. Leonard and Hannah (Gilman) Wheeler, of Randolph.

ROYCE, GEORGE EDMUND, of Rutland, son of Alpheus and Harriet (Moore) Royce, was born in Orwell, Jan. 1, 1829. He is the seventh in lineal descent from Deacon Edmund Rice, who emigrated to America from Birkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Adonijah Rice, was the first white child born in Worcester, Mass., and here resided until the latter part of his life when he moved to Bridport. He served in several campaigns in the old French and Indian war, and was one of the celebrated band of scouts known as Rogers' Rangers. His grandfather, Jonas Rice, held a commission as first lieutenant in the regular army under General Washington, was present at the crossing of the Delaware, the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and shared in the misery and privations of Valley Forge. At the close of the war he settled in Orwell and was united in marriage to Elizabeth Carver, a direct descendant of John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth Colony. His father, Alpheus Royce, bore the name of his ancestors until middle life, when he changed the orthography of the appellative to Royce, alleging as his reason for the alteration that the family of Rice was becoming too numerous and would soon be likely to outnumber the Smiths.

George Edmund Royce received his education in the public schools, followed by two terms at the Troy Conference Academy. Assisting his father in the labor of the farm until the age of nineteen, he was then employed in the store of John Simonds as clerk at Watch Point, Shoreham, where he remained two years. From there he removed to New York in 1850 and labored for one year as salesman for Dibble, Frink & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, then gave his



GEORGE EDMUND ROYCE.

services to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., who were in the same line of business, and with whom he remained about seven years. In 1859 he, with others, organized the firm of Robbins, Royce & Hard, wholesale dry goods dealers, and two years after the concern was changed to Robbins, Royce & Acker, which arrangement continued until Jan. 1, 1864, when, although the business was very successful and satisfactory, the partnership was dissolved on account of the failing health of Mr. Royce and he removed to Rutland, where he still resides. In 1865 he became interested in the Wardwell stone

channelling machine, which resulted in the formation of the Steam Stone Cutter Co., of which corporation he became and has continued one of the trustees and treasurer, also being its general manager.

Mr. Royce was first married to Meriam E., daughter of Samuel and Eliza M. (Bottom) Brewer, of Orwell, Feb. 5, 1857; she died March 2, 1866; he then wedded Martha A. Brewer, sister of his first wife, Sept. 6, 1866; he contracted a third alliance with Ellen C. White, of Orwell, Nov. 4, 1875. His children by his first wife were: Fannie E. (Mrs. Charles N. Drowne), George B., Julia M. (died in infancy), Kate M. (Mrs. C. H. Hyde, of Rutland). By his second wife he had: Jane M., Robert S. (died, in Naples, Italy, Jan. 27, 1890), Julia E. (Mrs. Frederick Forest Dowlin, of North Adams, Mass.; died Oct. 13, 1893). From his last marriage there are issue: Edmund W., Thomas J., Pauline M., Albert A., Henry M., Richard H., and John C.

Mr. Royce was one of the original incorporators and directors of the True Blue Marble Co., and since 1887 has been its treasurer and manager. Since the organization of the Baxter National Bank he has also been a director of that institution.

He is a Democrat in his political preferences and a bi-metalist, and has five times been elected to the position of selectman in the town of Rutland, besides holding many other local offices. He has large real estate interests in Rutland and the West. He is a Universalist in his religious creed, and one of the trustees of St. Paul's church, Rutland, and a sustaining member of the Y. M. C. A.

RUGG, DAVID FLETCHER, of Hartland, son of William W. and Rachel (Dodge) Rugg, was born in Londonderry, Dec. 15, 1852.

He received his education at the West River, Chester and Black River Academies, and from the early age of fifteen was a teacher during the winter terms in the schools of Winhall, Shaftsbury, Ludlow and Weathersfield. While thus engaged he still found time to pursue the study of medicine, to which profession he had resolved to devote the labors of his life. Commencing his researches in the office of Dr. W. F. Eddy, of Londonderry, he became a student in the medical department of U. V. M., and afterwards entered the same department of Dartmouth College, and finally graduated from the U. V. M., 1876, as valedictorian. He received the faculty prize for best thesis. In the same year he took up his abode in Hartland, and, occupied in practicing his profession, has continued to make this town his residence.

Dr. Rugg was united in marriage, Dec. 28, 1881, to Julia A., daughter of Albert D. and Sarah (Goddard) Hagar. One child has been born to them: Harold Goddard.

An active Republican, Dr. Rugg has been for years a member of the town committee. He has been chairman of the State Board of Censors, town superintendent of schools, and also served on the County School Board. For many years he has been a member of

DAVID FLETCHER RUGG.

the I. O. O. F., and he is enrolled in the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1883, and in the American Medical Association, White River Valley and Connecticut River Valley Societies. He was also a member of the Ninth International Congress of Physicians, held at Washington, D. C., in 1887.

RUSSELL, CHANDLER MILLER, of Wilmington, son of Jordan H. and Harriet L. (Partridge) Russell, was born in Wilmington, Dec. 7, 1842.

His early education was received in the public schools and he fitted for college at Wesleyan Academy, graduating in 1865.

In 1862, while pursuing his academic course, he returned to his native state and enlisted in Co. F, 16th Vt. Vols., and participated with this regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, being mustered out of service August 10, 1863.

Subsequently he creditably filled the position of principal of the Wilmington high school, and in 1867 engaged in mercantile

business in that town, which pursuit he followed until 1878. Three years later Mr. Russell again resumed the profession of teaching, and in 1882 entered the National College of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, graduating in 1884. In connection with Mrs. Russell he then traveled through New England and New York, giving public readings, which were received with marked favor. For the last six years Mr. Russell has traveled extensively, lecturing upon popular subjects, in which enterprise he has been unusually successful.

CHANDLER MILLER RUSSELL.

He was united in marriage in June, 1877, to Gertrude E., daughter of Lorenzo and Beulah (Blanchard) Bowen of Readsboro. Of this union one child was born: Blanche Leone.

Mr. Russell was one of the incorporators of the Mount Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages of Philadelphia, and at present holds the position of director. He has held many important local offices, always discharging faithfully and conscientiously the trusts reposed in him. In 1891 he was elected a councillor of the American Institute of Civics, New York City. He is a frequent contributor to the columns of various newspapers and periodicals, and is now collecting material for a history of the 16th Vermont Regiment, and, with the aid of an excellent private library and his own personal endeavor, keeps well informed with regard to all matters of current interest.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Russell has been a Free Mason, holding various honorable positions in the order, and he is prominent in the G. A. R.

He is the manager of an extensive insurance business, but still devotes some time to filling engagements on the platform.

RUSSELL, GEORGE KENDAL, of Bellows Falls, son of Willard and Abigail E. (Ward) Russell, was born in Cabot, April 11, 1841.

Having received his early education at the common schools and the Franklin (N. H.) Academy, he moved with his parents to Lawrence, Mass., and from thence to Exeter, N. H., where he engaged in the manufacture of paper with his father, commencing his business career at the early age of seventeen.

Like so many of our youth, he felt the martial ardor of the time and in 1862 enlisted in Co. E, 15th N. H. Regt., and served till that organization was mustered out of service. In 1870, he purchased the interest of his father in the Exeter mill and continued by himself till 1873, when he disposed of the property and removed to Bellows Falls, where he again entered into a business connection with his father, buying a paper mill which the firm operated till 1879, when, the father selling his interest to the son, the latter erected a pulp mill. Twelve years afterwards he sold this to the Fall Mountain Paper Co., and, after disposing of his other manufacturing property to the Robertson & Coy Paper Co., retired from active business life.

Always a Republican he held many official positions in the towns of Brentwood, N. H., and Exeter, and has also devoted much time to Free Masonry, being a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 45, of Bellows Falls, Abenaqui Chapter, and Beauseant Commandery, of Brattleboro, while his name is on the roll of Mt. Kilborn Lodge, K. of H., and E. H. Stoughton Post, No. 34, G. A. R.

Mr. Russell, Nov. 9, 1863, espoused Annie A., daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Flagg) Colbath. Of this union there are three living children: Willard T., Lizzie W., and Grace L.

RUSSELL, JULIUS W., of Burlington, son of William P. and Lydia (Miner) Russell, was born in Moira, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1846.

Receiving his early instruction at the academies of Williston and Shelburne, he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., September 1864, where he remained two years, then changed to Yale College, where he graduated in 1868. He was then principal of Hinesburg Academy until December, 1869, when he entered the law office of Judge William G. Shaw of Burlington, continuing with him till 1870, when he went to New York City, where he attended the

Columbia Law School. During the summer of 1871 he was in the office of L. B. Engleshy, Esq., of Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county at the September term of the same year. He has made Burlington his home since that time, and has made a specialty of commercial law.

Mr. Russell married, Dec. 31, 1872, Kate, daughter of Dr. Elmer and Emeline (Dudley) Beecher of Hinesburg. Their children are: Flora E., William J., and Elmer B.

For two years he was state's attorney and was city attorney of Burlington from 1889 to 1891. He has served as grand juror and also school commissioner, and for twelve years has been a justice of the peace.

He is a member of Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., of Burlington. His religious profession is Congregational, and he is a member of the Y. M. C. A.

RUTHERFORD, JOSEPH C., of Newport, son of Alexander and Sally (Clifford) Rutherford, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1818. His parents came to Vermont in 1826, and settled at Burlington in 1830. It was in the high schools at Burlington he received the principal share of his education. At the age of twenty years he started out in the world for himself. He early expressed the desire to study medicine, but his circumstances were such that he was unable to do so until 1842, when he entered the office of Dr. Newell, then of Lyndon and afterwards of St. Johnsbury.

In May, 1843, he located at Derby, and in December of that year was married to Hannah W., daughter of Hon. Jacob Chase. Of this union were five children, three of whom are still living: Dr. Jacob C. of Providence, R. I., Mrs. John S. Colby of Chicago, and Mrs. George S. Woodward of Chicago.

In 1844 he resumed the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Moses F. Colby, Stanstead, P. Q., and graduated at Woodstock in 1849. In 1851 he went to Blackstone, Mass. In 1857 he returned to Derby, from where he removed to Newport in 1860, which place has been his home since that time.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he was commissioned surgeon by Governor Fairbanks, and examined recruits for enlistment. He held this position until commissioned by Governor Holbrook as assistant surgeon of the 10th Vt. Vols. Mustered into the U. S. service, he immediately started for the front, where the regiment was assigned to duty in the defences of Washington, D. C., and was stationed near Edwards Ferry, Md. The regiment remained here and in this vicinity about nine months. When the army of the Potomac was ordered to Gettysburg, Pa., the 10th Vt. was sent to Monocacy Station, Md., to guard the rear of the army and the supplies. After the battle of Gettysburg, the 10th Vt., joined the army of the Potomac, and was enrolled in the 3d division 3d army corps. His first experience on the battlefield was Nov. 26, 1863, at Locust Grove, Va., where he received an injury that nearly cost him his life, and which resulted in a broken constitution and a crippled frame. Notwithstanding its serious character, he remained at the post of duty, and was in every battle in which his regiment participated, until near the close of the war. In March, 1865, he was promoted to be surgeon of the 17th Vt. Vols., which regiment had but one battle after he joined it, that of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was mustered out of the U. S. service with the 17th Vt. Vols. in July, 1865, after having served within a few days of three years. His relations with the two regiments were, and with their survivors have been to the present time, of a very pleasant character. He won the respect and esteem of both officers and men, and the ties of friendship that were there cemented with blood and hardship, have become stronger and stronger as time has silvered the locks of the surviving comrades. And today, nearly thirty years after the war, his comrades speak of Surgeon Rutherford with deep feelings of gratitude and respect.

Directly after being mustered out of the service he returned to his home in Newport, where he has since resided, and resumed the practice of medicine in civil life. In 1866 he was commissioned examining surgeon for pensions, which place he has held to the present time, 1893.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1844, was made a Free Mason in 1866, and has taken all the degrees up to and including that of the Knight Templar.

At an early day the doctor took a deep interest in the anti-slavery cause, and was a delegate to the first convention held by that faction in Vermont. His first vote for president was cast for William Henry Harrison, and when the Republican party was organized he joined it, and has voted with it ever since. In 1880 he was chosen by the Legislature a supervisor of the insane, which office he held for two years.

After a busy life of hardship and toil for the relief of the sufferings of others, he has retired from the active practice of his profession, and is now living in his quiet and pleasant home in the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. His kindness to the poor and destitute is limited only by his means, and he is ever ready by kindly words and deeds to cheer and solace the woes he cannot altogether heal.

RYTHER, FRED E., of Dover, son of Eaton and Mary A. (Morse) Ryther, was born in Dover, August 26, 1860.

He was educated in the schools of Dover and has followed the vocation of farming since early manhood, with the exception of some time spent in teaching.

An ardent Democrat in political faith, he has been honored by his townsmen with many positions of honor and represented Dover in the General Assembly of 1890. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Democrat to represent the town since the organization of the Republican party. He has also served the town as selectman for two terms and as superintendent of schools. Mr. Ryther is an energetic and popular young man, who has a life of much usefulness before him, and that he is meeting the expectations of his friends is evidenced by his career.

SANBORN, ISAAC WHEELER, of Lyndonville, son of Deacon Benjamin and Abigail B. (Stanton) Sanborn, was born in Lyndon, Feb. 16, 1833. His grandfather came

ISAAC WHEELER SANBORN.

to Wheelock from Sanbornton, N. H., which was named in honor of the Sanborn family.

Isaac W. Sanborn received his education in the schools of Lyndon, the Lyndon and St. Johnsbury academies and Newbury Seminary, finishing his school studies in 1855. He has always been an extensive farmer, owning originally, with his father, the land on which the village of Lyndonville stands, and has large interests in real estate and banks. He is president of the Lyndon Savings Bank, of the Caledonia County Publishing Co., and of the board of school directors of the town of Lyndon. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty years.

Politically, Mr. Sanborn is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. For thirty-five years he has discharged the duties of the town clerk and treasurer. For a quarter of a century he acted as secretary of the Caledonia County Agricultural Society and served the Young Men's Temperance Society of that county in the same capacity.

He has always been identified with the cause of education; was one of the incorporators and is at present secretary and treasurer of the Lyndon Institute and Commercial College, to which he has been a liberal contributor, so much so that the Sanborn Student's Home, a fine boarding house erected in 1891, was named in his honor. To his financial ability have been entrusted the funds of the village of Lyndonville since its organization, and for several years he acted as town superintendent of schools. In 1870 and 1872 he represented Lyndon in the Legislature, serving on the committees on education, the standing joint committee and on the House committee on rules. He was assistant clerk of the House for two sessions, and in 1870 delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Sanborn has decided literary tastes, is a regular correspondent of the St. Johnsbury Republican, and in his earlier days was a frequent contributor to several leading New York and Boston periodicals. At the centennial celebration of the organization of the town of Lyndon, July 4, 1891, Mr. Sanborn was chairman of the executive committee. In his religious belief he adheres to the Baptist denomination, and is a liberal contributor to all benevolent enterprises.

SARGENT, CALEB CUSHING, of Corinth, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Marston) Sargent, was born in Candia, N. H., Dec. 24, 1835. His ancestors in each family branch were of English extraction. His paternal ancestor, William Sargent, son of Richard Sargent of the Royal Navy, was born in England, in 1602, and came to America, it is said, on the Mayflower and landed at Ipswich,

Mass., about 1630. He was one of the twelve men who commenced the settlement of Ipswich, in 1633, and afterwards helped to form settlements in Newbury and Hampton, and in 1640 was one of the eighteen original proprietors, or commoners, who settled New Salisbury, now known as Amesbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Moses Sargent, of Candia, N. H., was a soldier of the Revolution and one of the original proprietors and leading men of the early days of that town.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm until he was about eighteen years of age, when, under the inspiration of his mother's counsels, he resolved upon the attainment of a liberal education; but the accomplishment of his purpose lay along the way of hardships and amid difficulties whose solution seemed at times uncertain and disappointing to his youthful aspirations. However, by the dint of unmitigated industry and perseverance, and by resources derived from his individual effort, mainly directed in the line of school teaching, he was enabled to attain the purpose of his early ambition. He pursued his preparatory studies at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, N. H., and entered Dartmouth College in 1856, from which he graduated in class of 1860.

Immediately after completing his college course he commenced the study of law in the office of Clark & Smith, of Manchester, N. H., and in 1861 came to Corinth, and for the completion of his legal studies entered his name in the law office of Robert Ormsby, of Bradford. In 1857, Mr. Sargent was assistant at Blanchard Academy, and for four years next previous to 1864, was principal of the Corinth Academy, at Corinth; and a trustee and prudential officer of that institution until its union with the Cookville graded school in 1876.

In 1863, being compelled by inauspicious circumstances to defer for a time his life purpose of the legal profession, he devoted himself to trade, and since then has been engaged chiefly in mercantile and general business pursuits, with agriculture as a collateral avocation, and under different business associations, but mainly in Corinth.

In 1878-'79 Mr. Sargent discharged the duties of assignee of the Union Mining Co. of Corinth, and later was paymaster, clerk and treasurer of the Vermont Copper Mining Co.; also of the Vermont Copper Co., in their several business operations at Pike Hill and Vershire, until their suspension in 1883.

The noted Ely riot of July 2, 1883, which necessitated the calling out the state militia to accomplish its suppression, was consequent upon this suspension. At its early inception it appeared to involve the destruction of all the company's valuable works, if not the life of some of its officers, so intense and uncontrollable was the maddened furor of the men on the morning of its first outbreak. While much of truth and considerable of conjecture has been written relative to the causes, scenes, and affairs of that disastrous occasion, yet one fact remains—on the afternoon of that ominous Monday, when the infuriated mob had taken the control of affairs into their own hands, and had surrounded the residence of the sick president, left unprotected by police or sheriff, and were howling threats of violence and devastation in every window and doorway, and the lives of the inmates seemed to hang on the doubtful mercy of the frantic assailants, that it was very largely due to the heroically cool, frank, and conservative action of the treasurer, in his conciliatory efforts with the men on that occasion, and unaided, that peace and order were temporarily restored and the backbone of the riot partially broken, which doubtless saved the great property from destruction that in the councils of the frenzied rioters was to have been destroyed in early morning.

For five years subsequent to 1863 Mr. Sargent held the position of captain in the state militia and became early in life a member of the Masonic order, officiating as master of Minerva Lodge for twelve years.

In the cause of temperance reform he has taken an active interest, both in town and state, having filled the offices of counselor and treasurer in the Grand Lodge of Good Templars and represented that grand body in the Right Grand Lodge at Madison, Wis., in 1872, and has since been a grand officer in the order of the Sons of Temperance.

Judge Sargent is a Republican in his political proclivities and was a member of the first state Republican convention, at Concord, N. H., in 1855, and has served as member and chairman of the Orange county republican committee for several years. In matters of town he has occupied responsible and conspicuous positions; was superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, town agent and selectman for several years in succession. For nineteen years he discharged the duties of postmaster, was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and was representative from Corinth in the Legislature of 1878, where he was an influential member of the House, serving as chairman of one of its larger committees. In 1886 he was elected assistant judge at the county court and re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 and 1891 discharged the duties of county auditor.

In his religious preferences Judge Sargent is a Congregationalist and has been an active member and officer of that society in Corinth for more than a quarter of a century.

He married, May 28, 1861, Cordelia Viva, daughter of Theodore and Ruth Allen (Lemm) Cooke of Corinth. Four children were born of this union: Carl Theodore, Edward Houghton, Carrie Delia, and Jennie Bell.

SAWYER, EDWARD BERTRAND, of Hyde Park, son of Joshua and Mary (Keeler) Sawyer, was born in Hyde Park, April 16, 1828.

EDWARD BERTRAND SAWYER.

His education was obtained in public and private schools, to some extent under the care of a tutor, and during one term at the People's Academy. His father was his first instructor in the law, the study of which he commenced at eighteen years of age, reading also in the office of Hon. W. W. White, then of Johnson. Appreciating the defects of his early schooling, he adopted a system of self-education, taking Fowler's "Self Education, Complete" for a guide and Benjamin Franklin for his model.

Three years of his early life he spent with a brother who was engaged in trade in the Province of Quebec, and while with him he received a somewhat varied business training, but he had a fixed inclination to the practice of the law, and after the preparatory study above referred to, was admitted to the bar of Lamoille county, at the June term of 1849, and immediately commenced to practice with his father. The same year he was appointed clerk of the court, which office he held, with the exception of two years, until September, 1861, when he resigned to enlist for the war. He again held this appointment from 1868 to 1875, when he a second time resigned, and since then has continued in the practice of his profession.

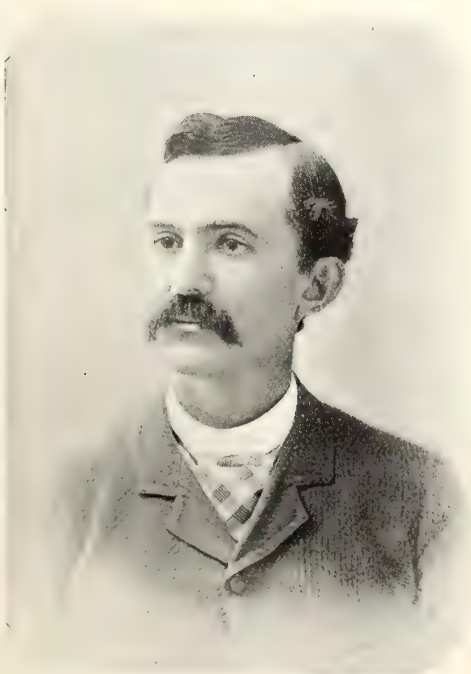
In 1865 he interested himself in the artificial breeding of trout, and was probably the first man in the state to engage in this enterprise. Two years after he abandoned this undertaking, to purchase the Lamoille Newsdealer, a paper which he revivified and edited for three years, devoting a large share of its columns to the advocacy of the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. In 1870 he sold this journal and varied his experience by becoming the proprietor of the American Hotel, and after seven years' management of this concern, retired to resume his professional labors, and since 1877 has given these his exclusive attention.

Mr. Sawyer devoted all his time from the beginning to the end of the war to the service of his country. He enlisted Sept. 14, 1861, having first raised and organized Co. D, 5th Vt. Regt., and raised Co. I, 1st Vt. Cavalry. Upon the organization of this body he was unanimously elected captain, and in the retreat of General Banks down the Shenandoah Valley received a severe injury by a fall off his horse. Having been previously promoted to major, though disabled, he did not suffer his energy to remain idle, but recruited two hundred men for the regiment at large, and in addition organized Co. L and Co. M, forming the sixth squadron of the regiment, of which he was colonel, when not in charge of a brigade or detached on special service, until he resigned. He was placed in the command of the 2d brigade of Kilpatrick's division when that general made his raid upon Richmond, and upon that occasion and many others was complimented for his efficient services by his superior officers, though no record can be found of his asking for promotion. In September, 1863, he was wounded in the cheek by a rebel sharpshooter, and though in no great battles during the war was more than forty times under fire. Colonel Sawyer organized and was the first commander of Aaron Keeler Post, G. A. R., which was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, a veteran of the American Revolution.

Colonel Sawyer was married in June, 1849, to Susan Almira, daughter of Hon. Isaac and Dorcas (Titus) Pennock. Of this marriage four children were issue: Myra Ellen (Mrs. F. N. Keeler), Edward B., Mattie Helen, and Bertha Mary (deceased). In August, 1866, he wedded Helen M. Pennock, the sister of his first wife, by whom he had: Alma Dorcas, Clarence Parsons, and Lucy Etta.

Colonel Sawyer came from old Federal and whig stock, and sang Harrison songs in the political campaign of 1840. He was in the convention which instituted the Republican party in Vermont, and in that of 1856, which nominated Ryland Fletcher for Governor of the state. He advocated Fremont's election, and spoke in his favor in every town in the county. An incident which fell under his observation during his residence in Canada, attracted his attention to the subject of American slavery, and he became a most bitter opponent of that institution. He was privileged to hear some of the joint debates of Douglas and Lincoln, and ever after remained an enthusiastic admirer of the latter. He was the junior member and secretary of the Vermont delegation to the national convention of 1860, and an uncompromising advocate of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He represented Hyde Park in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and favored the change to the biennial session. He is now a firm believer in the theory that law, and law only, makes money, and that the government can make a dollar out of any material.

SCARFF, CHARLES WAYLAND, of Burlington, son of Emanuel H., and Mary (Bowen) Scarff, was born in Pella, Iowa, June 3, 1858.



CHARLES WAYLAND SCARFF.

His early education was received in the public schools of that town, and he graduated from the Iowa Central University in 1878, four years afterward receiving from his alma mater the degree of A. M.

Commencing his active life as a teacher in the Marion county public schools, he soon after located on a tract of government land near Grand Island, Neb., where he was employed as a book-keeper in a wholesale hardware firm till 1885, when he went into the real estate business. As secretary of the Grand Island Board of Trade he was largely influential in securing the location of the Baptist University for that place, and for this institution he raised nearly thirty thousand dollars while on a visit to the East, which he made for that purpose. He was also engaged in the erection of a business block and a fine hotel of his own in Grand Island, and in 1887 organized its Street Railway Co. He has been a liberal benefactor to the Baptist University, having contributed ten acres of land for the building site, as well as a large amount of time and money to supply its various needs.

Mr. Scarff was married, June 3, 1882, to Lestina, daughter of Daniel and Emily Shepard Lebatt, of Grand Island, Neb. They have had four children: Emanuel (deceased), Eleanor May, Lestina Meda, and Walter Talmage.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Scarff came to Burlington, where he has extensively engaged in real estate and manufacturing operations, mainly in developing and building up the Scarff addition to Burlington. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never accepted any office.

SCOTT, OLIN, of Bennington, son of Martin Billings and Mary Ann (Olin) Scott, was born in Bennington, Feb. 27, 1832. He derives his lineage on his father's side from Landlord Fay, of the historic Catamount Tavern, General Safford, Major Samuel Billings, and Jonathan Scott, while among his mother's ancestors were Capt. Moses Sage and Giles Olin, all of whom were pioneers in the early settlement in the southern part of the state and identified with the disputes concerning the New Hampshire Grants as well as taking an active part in the war of the Revolution.

The early educational advantages of Mr. Scott were limited to the district school, and at the age of eleven he found employment as clerk in Troy and Albany, N. Y. In 1846-'47, he attended the Union Academy, at Bennington, supporting himself by his own exertions. He then served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the trade of millwright, at the same time pursuing a systematic course of study in engineering, and to increase his proficiency in this science he attended the North Bennington Academy for a year, then worked at mill building until he became fore-

man of the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shops in Bennington. Here he remained till 1852, when he entered into a partnership with Hon. S. H. Brown, of that place, to operate the Bennington Machine Works. This arrangement continued until 1863, when he purchased the interest of his partner and in 1864 purchased the business and plant of the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shops. In 1865 after purchasing a property suitable for that purpose, he erected thereon new buildings, to which he transferred the plant of the Eagle Foundry and also that of his own establishment thus consolidating the business of both, carrying on the concern from that time in his own name. A large part of the machinery used in the manufacture of gun powder during the war of the rebellion and since, was built by Mr. Scott, who has also exported machines for this purpose to various parts of the world. In 1869 he built the

OLIN SCOTT.

Lake Superior powder mills, at Marquette, Mich., and became a stockholder in the same and four years later became general superintendent of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., of New York. In 1882 Mr. Scott formed the Ohio Powder Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, of which company he was for several years vice president and director. In 1884 he organized the Pennsylvania Powder Co., Limited, at Scranton, Pa., of which company he was president and director. In 1887, he sold his interests in the above named powder companies and became consulting engineer and agent for the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., of New York, and the DuPont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del.; which position he still holds, at the same time operating the Bennington Machine Works. His next venture was the establishment of a company for making machinery for the manufacture of wood pulp into paper stock and his improved New England pulp grinder has acquired great popularity in all parts of the United States and Canada. In 1892, he was chosen to and still holds the presidency of the Lasher Stocking Co., organized at Bennington, for the manufacture of men's half hose. In addition to the other business operations named, he has continuously operated the Bennington Machine Works, to the management of which he still gives his personal attention.

Mr. Scott was united in marriage in 1856 to Celeste E., daughter of Samuel and Lydia Gilbert of Salem, N. Y. Two daughters and one son were the fruit of this union, none of whom survive.

He has been for many years a member and trustee of the Second Congregational Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which latter he has taken the degree of Kt. Templar. He was one of the originators of the plan for building the Bennington battle monument, is a director and recording secretary of the Monument Association and has ever taken an active part in carrying out their designs. In this, as in many other enterprises, Mr. Scott has well served the interests of the community in which he dwells.

For many years he was town auditor and has also served the village graded schools and savings bank in the same capacity and has acted as a trustee of the graded school, being for two years chairman of the board.

Mr. Scott for four years held the commission of captain of Co. K., 1st Regt., N. G. V., and served two years on the staff of Governor Farnham with the rank of colonel.

SENTER, JOHN HENRY, of Montpelier, son of Dearborn Bean and Susan C. (Lyford) Senter, was born in Cabot, Nov. 11, 1848.

Having received his education in the common schools and the high school of Concord, N. H., he for many years was a school teacher, having taught forty-three terms. He studied law with Clarence H. Pitkin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in Montpelier at the March term of 1879. Subsequently he practiced his profession in Warren, but in 1885 moved to Montpelier and formed a partnership with Harlan W. Kemp, the firm doing both an insurance and law business, which arrangement continued until 1891. In 1885 he was elected a director and secretary

of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at Montpelier, which position he still retains.

For some years Mr. Senter has been the attorney for Montpelier village and he is now secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar of the United States circuit and district courts in Vermont.

Mr. Senter was married at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1876, to Addie G., daughter of Carlos and Mary (Ainsworth) Martin. They have five children: Frank Ginevra, Clarence Hiram, Mabel Addie, John Henry, and Clara May.

JOHN HENRY SENTER.

He is a Democrat and for twenty-one years has been secretary and assistant secretary of the Vermont Democratic state committee, has held the office of justice of the peace, superintendent of schools and other minor positions. Mr. Senter was appointed national bank examiner under the first administration of President Cleveland. August 24, 1886, he was made United States circuit court commissioner for the district of Vermont, being appointed thereto by Judge H. H. Wheeler. In January, 1894, Mr. Senter was appointed by President Cleveland and confirmed by the Senate United States district attorney for the district of Vermont.

He is a member of I. O. O. F., affiliating with Vermont Lodge, Thomas Wildey Encampment and Canton Montpelier.

While in Warren he was an untiring and persistent advocate of the town system of schools and after years of effort saw its adoption in that town many years before it became in 1892, by general law, the system for the state.

SHATTUCK, MARTIN, of Eden, son of Randall and Mary Ann (Thomas) Shattuck, was born in Belvidere, Feb. 5, 1842.

Mr. Shattuck received his intellectual training at the common schools of Belvidere, but his practical education was derived from hard labor upon his father's farm where he remained till he was twenty-two years of age, when he entered his cousin's store at Waterville as clerk. After two years at Waterville he married and went home to reside.

Having decided to engage permanently in trade he returned to Waterville, first entering business with his father-in-law, but soon buying him out. After continuing alone for more than a year, in May, 1871, he moved to

MARTIN SHATTUCK.

Eden and with a very limited capital to start with for twenty-two years has conducted a general country store with a constantly increasing volume of business. He is also engaged in farming and the production of maple sugar. He is recognized where ever known, as a safe and successful financier and a liberal donor to public and religious enterprises.

Mr. Shattuck married, Jan. 31, 1866, Meribah Esther Hyde, daughter of William and Betsey (Fuller) Wilbur of Waterville.

They have two sons: Merton Carroll, and Harlan William.

He has always favored the Republican party in his political inclinations and while at Waterville was made assistant postmaster, and after his removal to the town of Eden he was appointed postmaster which position he continued to fill for a period of about twenty two years. He has been made select man, auditor and trustee of public money and in 1880 was sent to the Legislature, being appointed a member of the committee on ways and means.

He has also knelt at the altar of Free Masonry, being a member of Mt. Norris Lodge of Eden, No. 69, and of Tucker Chapter R. A. M.

SHAW, ALBERT J., of St. Johnsbury, son of John and Elizabeth (Harriman) Shaw, was born in Barnet, March 2, 1830.

His educational advantages were confined to the district and high school of Stephensville, followed by a course of study in Peacham Academy.

He naturally turned to those business pursuits in which his early life had been passed, and has devoted his attention to agriculture and the manufacture of lumber. He resided in Victory from 1859 to 1890, when he moved to St. Johnsbury.

His political record commenced in 1868, when he was made justice of the peace. Two years later he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Victory, and was the Republican representative of that town in 1876 and 1884. For twenty years he filled the position of town clerk and treasurer, and then declined re-election, while he manifested his interest in the cause of education by acting for nine successive terms as the town superintendent of schools.

Mr. Shaw, actuated by patriotic zeal, enlisted in Co. I, 3d Regt., and was mustered in at Burlington and immediately afterwards dispatched to New Haven, Conn., where he contracted a severe cold while on guard duty, which was followed by hemorrhage of the lungs, which trouble necessitated his discharge Nov. 24, 1864, and from which he has never fully recovered.

For three years he held the office of chaplain in Woodbury Post, G. A. R., of West Concord, but on his removal to St. Johnsbury, he transferred his membership to Chamberlin Post of the latter place.

He was married, June 16, 1859, to Francis J. M., daughter of N. S. and Sarah M. (Story) Damon, of Kirby. Four sons have been issue of this alliance: Albert H., Edward C., William O., and Herbert J.

SHAW, HENRY HATRIC, of West Brattleboro, son of John and Elizabeth (Harriman) Shaw, was born in Barnet, Dec. 21, 1842.

His education was obtained at the Caledonia grammar school and Middlebury College, and he afterward pursued a course in theology under the private instruction of President Lord. For nearly three years he also gave his attention to the study and practice of the law in the office of Mr. Hale, of Barnet. Resolving to devote his life to the profession of teaching, he prepared himself for his occupation by mastering the Oswego Normal course. He had some experience in his profession while preparing for and during his college course, and acted as principal for the New Haven Academy for a year before his graduation. During a

HENRY HATRIC SHAW.

period extending from 1865 to 1881 he was successively principal of the Chester Academy, the Springfield high school, the Burr and Burton Seminary of Manchester, and of the Northfield graded school. In 1881 he was called to the charge of the Glenwood Classical Seminary, in West Brattleboro, where he still remains.

Mr. Shaw was united in marriage, August 20, 1867, to Lucy F., daughter of John G. and Frances Whiting, of Saxtons River. This union has been blessed with three children: Harry Whiting, Anne Whiting (died in infancy), and Minnie Whiting.

In 1870 Mr. Shaw was licensed to preach by the Springfield and the Claremont Association for the term of four years, and two

years subsequently received the same privilege for life from the Rutland and Bennington County Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches.

SHAW, WILFRED C., of Granville, N. Y., son of James M. and Helen (Carver) Shaw, was born in Pawlet, Oct. 25, 1852.

His education was acquired in the common schools of Pawlet and also at the academy of that place. After the completion of his studies he engaged in the occupation of farming on the place where he was born, and to this he devoted the efforts of his life. From the careful, methodical manner in which he has pursued his vocation he has met with merited success. His perceptive powers and sound judgment backed by unquestioned integrity and indomitable energy have placed him in the ranks of the leading men in his community and have secured to him many offices of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow-townsmen, including that of selectman and justice of the peace.

He was married at Middle Granville, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1874, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Parry) Williams. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, Helen, is living.

SHEDD, WILLIAM R., of Wells River, son of Timothy and Susan (Reed) Shedd, was born in Newbury, August 23, 1816.

His educational acquirements were obtained in the public schools of Newbury and at Kimball Union Academy. His father, who was a tanner, came from Rindge, N. H., to Wells River early in the present century, bought an estate in that village, erected a tannery and followed his trade for more than twenty-five years He was a man of marked sagacity and unusual business ability, and his ambition increased with his opportunities. He soon became engaged in farming, lumbering, and general trade.

William R. Shedd was the fourth of a family of seven, and has always lived in Wells River with the exception of twenty years' residence in the adjacent village of Newbury prior to 1892. He remained with his father till the time of the death of the latter in 1857, assisting him in the varied details of his business, and after his decease was for some time employed in the administration of the estate. About this time Mr. Shedd transferred the tannery into a grist mill, and after running this for a few years, sold it, as well as the mercantile establishment, about 1860.

He was united in marriage, May 28, 1850, to Charlotte, daughter of Peter Butler, of Oxford, Mass. She died April 12, 1885, leaving one daughter: Ruth Annie.

Mr. Shedd has been for forty years officially connected with the National Bank of Newbury as director and president. For five years he was a director of the state prison, and under his management and that of his colleagues the institution was made remunerative.

WILLIAM R. SHEDD.

A loyal Republican from the outset, he has been called to fill various positions of public trust. Serving as lister repeatedly, he was selectman for many years and chairman of the board during the trying period of the civil war. His good judgment, faithfulness, and ability in public affairs are evidenced by his representing his town in the Legislatures of 1863 and 1864 and his election to the Senate from Orange county in 1872.

SHELDON, CHARLES, late of Rutland, son of Medad and Mary (Bass) Sheldon, was born in Rutland, July 1, 1814.

His early education was limited to the district schools of the period, and at the completion of his studies he labored for two years upon his father's farm at Waddington, N. Y. He then entered a cabinet shop and learned the trade, but finding this occupation uncongenial to his tastes, sought and obtained employment as a clerk in a country store, but afterwards went to Montreal, where at the age of eighteen he became captain of a steam craft, and was afterwards the master of a fine vessel plying on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. He next en-

CHARLES SHELDON.

gaged in the lumber trade with varied success in Troy and New York City, but in 1850 returned to his birthplace where he commenced the marble business, forming a partnership with David Morgan, Jr., and Lorenzo Sheldon. After sundry changes in the concern, in 1865 he associated with himself his sons, Charles and John A. Sheldon. Subsequently a third son, William K., was admitted as a partner, and in 1889 the firm was incorporated as the Sheldon Marble Co. Their business has been uniformly successful, and though twice temporarily suspended by fire, on each occasion the works were rebuilt on a more extensive plan than before, and upon the death of Mr. Sheldon they consisted of three large mills fully equipped, constituting one of the largest marble producing concerns in extistence, which is well known throughout the world. Mr. Sheldon has ever been the practical head of this immense business, and to his able management is chiefly owing the prosperity which it has enjoyed.

He was united in marriage June 13, 1838, to Janet, daughter of John and Janet (Somerville) Reid. To them were born seven sons and one daughter: John A., Charles H., James S. (died in infancy), George P., Richard K., Janet S. (died in infancy), Archie L., and William K. Mrs. Sheldon departed this life in February, 1859, and on Jan. 1, 1862, he was united to Harriet D. Pierce, daughter of Hon. George Redington of Waddington, N. Y., who survives him.

While Mr. Sheldon was a resident of the state of New York he was an active participant in political affairs, being a staunch whig, and at one time an influential member of the whig state committee. He was the political associate and friend of Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed, and was later identified with the Free Soil party. He was a warm admirer of James G. Blaine, and his admiration for the brilliant statesman was intensified by a somewhat intimate personal acquaintance. After his return to Rutland, though frequently urged, he would never accept public office, devoting himself exclusively to his extensive business interests. He died of pneumonia Nov. 3, 1889, and was buried in the family vault in Evergreen cemetery. He was a pleasant and kindly master, and as thorough a workman as any of his subordinates. That he always commanded their esteem and respect is a fact amply demonstrated by the presence of the five hundred men who came to participate in the closing scenes of the drama of their employer's life, and the loss which the community sustained by his death was emphasized by the closing of all places of business during the hours of the funeral, out of respect for the deceased.

SHEPARD, JOHN FRANKLIN, of South Royalton, son of Isaac Stevens and Lucy (Wheat) Shepard, was born in Sharon, Sept. 4, 1835. His great-grandfather was Moses Shepard who was of Scotch descent, came from Connecticut and was one of the first settlers of Sharon. On his mother's side his ancestors were English.

He received his education at the public schools and at Royalton Academy. His father moved from Sharon to Royalton in 1848 and this town has been his home since, with the exception of the years 1858 and 1859 when he went West, but returned to Royalton before the breaking out of the rebellion.

JOHN FRANKLIN SHEPARD.

He enlisted in September, 1861, in the 2d Regt. Co. E, of Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters from Vermont, and was one of the few men of that company who carried his own rifle. In the winter of 1862 he contracted rheumatism and for that reason was discharged from Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1862. Returning to Royalton he partially regained his health, and in April, 1863, bought of his father a part interest in the home farm (Mill Brook Farm) and mill property, and in 1866 bought out the entire property of his father and engaged in farming and manufacturing lumber.

Mr. Shepard is a staunch Republican and represented Royalton in the Legislature of 1886. He has taken an active part in town affairs, has held various official positions and

at present is chairman of the board of school directors. He was a charter member of Orville Bixby Post, No. 93, G. A. R., and has taken an active part in that order. He is also an energetic Patron of Husbandry and in 1891 and 1892 was Master of White River Valley Pomona Grange.

November 25, 1863, he married Mary Flynn, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Havens) Button. They have five children: Charles F., Lucy A. (Mrs. A. B. Fowler), George S., John C., and Fred J.

SHEPARDSON, SAMUEL C., of West Fletcher, son of Joel and Huldah (Goodrich) Shepardson, was born in Fairfax, Dec. 20, 1824. His father, Joel Shepardson, was a man of excellent business ability, but his principal vocation was farming.

Samuel was brought up at home, receiving his education in the schools of Fairfax and Fletcher, and when he was fourteen years old moved with his family to the farm which he now occupies. Possessed of a powerful frame, quick perceptions and unusual energy, he soon developed a great capacity for shrewd and skillful farm management. He has also been a successful financier, and ranks among the most wealthy citizens of the town. Dairying and the production of maple sugar are his chief resources. He has an orchard of 1400 trees, and manufactures a most excellent and remunerative grade of sugar. He has solved the vexed labor question by rearing two sons, who with his assistance are fully capable of carrying on the farm.

Mr. Shepardson was united in marriage, Oct. 3, 1850, to Emily, daughter of Joseph and Junia (Montague) Robinson of Fletcher. Of their four children, Joel A. died at twenty-three, Mary in infancy, and Willie S. and Herbert D. survive, being associated with their father. Willie is quite prominently connected in town affairs, having been lister, and is at present a selectman and one of the school directors.

Mr. Shepardson is a Republican, and was elected to the House in 1884, where he served efficiently on the committee on agriculture and federal relations.

His widely-known reputation for impartial judgment and strict integrity has often called him to the settlement of estates, but he has not accepted town offices though many times urged to discharge their duties.

SHERMAN, OSCAR L., of Williamsville, son of Nathan and Mary (Howard) Sherman, was born in Dover, Nov. 20, 1831. The common schools furnished him with his education. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he labored for some time upon his father's farm, and then moved to Williamsville, where he was employed for two years as clerk in a general store. Attracted by the reports of the golden wealth of California, he emigrated to that state and was a successful miner. Returning to Williamsville in 1855, he entered into partnership with G. L. Howe to do a general country trade, and after the death of Mr. Howe, in 1865, Mr. Sherman continued the business alone.

In 1860 and 1861 he was elected to the Legislature as the candidate of the Democratic party. In this body he served creditably during that important and critical period. For four years he was postmaster under the administration of President Buchanan, which office he resigned at the end of his term. He is now vice-president and director of the People's Bank of Brattleboro, and the latter position he has held ever since the organization of that institution. He was also a trustee of the Windham County Savings Bank for six years. Mr. Sherman has been in his present store for thirty-seven years, and is well known and respected as an upright business man, and a generous and kind-hearted neighbor.

OSCAR L. SHERMAN.

He was married Sept. 10, 1856, to Betsy C., daughter of Captain Aaron C. and Betsy (Crosby) Robinson of Newfane. Three children have been born to them, of whom two now survive: Robinson M., and Albert N.

SHERMAN, SIDNEY HARVEY, of Brattleboro, son of Joseph and Chloe (Howard) Sherman, was born in Dover, May 11, 1828. His ancestors, originally from Germany, emigrated to the neighborhood of London, whence they came to Connecticut, at length removing to Shrewsbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Joseph Sherman, served in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Nathan Sherman, after participating in Shay's rebellion, emigrated to Vermont and settled in the eastern part of what is now the town of Dover about 1790.

SIDNEY HARVEY SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman enjoyed the common advantages of the district schools, and only three short terms in the village academies, and commenced his business career as a clerk in the store of P. F. Perry, in Dover Center, in 1847, but being dissatisfied with his limited opportunities went to the city of New York, where he engaged as book-keeper for the New York Wire Mills. A year later he went to Amherst, Mass., where he was employed as a clerk for the next six years. After this he engaged in trade on his own account at Williamsville, but sold out to his cousin, O. L. Sherman, and went to Illinois, locating on Fox river, in the town of Geneva, where he remained about two years. He then returned to Dover and erected a store in the village of Rock River, and was instrumental in establishing the postoffice at that place, called East Dover, where for many years he held the office of postmaster. At the commencement of the war he was elected first selectman of the town, and became actively interested in filling the required quota of soldiers and in raising the requisite share of the war expenses, in which he was so successful that no debt was left against this small township, which raised no less than $16,000 in a single year, although the population was but little more than 600 individuals. In the spring of 1869 he associated with himself in business Mr. L. H. Gould, under the firm name of Sherman & Gould, and in 1870 was chosen a delegate from the town to the Constitutional Convention at Montpelier. He was for several years town clerk of the town, and for eight years justice of the peace, and at one time or another has filled all the prominent offices in the gift of his town. He was elected to represent Dover in the Legislature of the state for the biennial term of 1872-'74.

Mr. Sherman was always actively interested in the growth of the village of East Dover, erecting new houses, a parsonage, remodelling the Baptist church and purchasing the mills in that place, investing therein several thousand dollars and running the first circular board saw ever used in the town, where he carried on a very successful business in the manufacture of lumber, chair stock, sap buckets and pails, giving employment to a number of men. He also put in the first portable grist mill in town.

In 1875 he sold most of his real estate in Dover and moved to Brattleboro. He was engaged in the hardware store of C. F. Thompson & Co. for one year, when he bought out the insurance business of B. R. Jenne, taking into partnership Clarence F. R. Jenne, who became his son-in-law.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and at one time its vice-president, and has held for several terms the office of justice of the peace, which he holds at the present time. He has always been identified with the social, religious, and business interests of the town.

Mr. Sherman is by faith a Baptist and was largely instrumental in raising the funds with which to liquidate the debt incurred by the erection of the present Baptist church structure in Brattleboro, and served as one of the building committee when that edifice was remodeled in 1889. He is now and has been for several years the clerk and treasurer of the Windham County Baptist Association.

Mr. Sherman was chosen treasurer of the Connecticut River Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at a time when it had become financially embarrassed, and by his arduous and judicious labors the affairs of the company were settled upon a satisfactory basis and its debts liquidated.

In addition to his own numerous business interests, his services have been frequently sought after in the settlement of estates and other business relations.

Mr. Sherman was first married at Dover, July 20, 1854, to Artie H., daughter of Aaron P. and Hannah Perry. Of this union there was one child, which died in infancy at Geneva, Ill. Mrs. Sherman died at Dover, Feb. 16, 1858. Mr. Sherman again married at North Leverett, Mass., Jan. 2, 1859, Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Anna (Nichols) Farnsworth, of Halifax. Of this union were three children: Ida May (Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne), Della M., and Clifton L. (editor of the Hartford, Conn., Courant).

SHIPMAN, ELLIOT WARDSWORTH, of Vergennes, son of William W. and Elizabeth (Reed) Shipman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1862. Both his paternal and maternal descent are from old and well-known families who early settled in the valley of the Connecticut, and he is directly decended from the daring Wardsworth who concealed the charter of the province in the old oak to preserve it from the clutches of the tyrannical Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.

Mr. Shipman received a most thorough and exhaustive education and after the usual preliminary training entered the University of New York from which he graduated in 1883 having devoted his attention to a classical course. He then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and received a special diploma from the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1885, being honored with second prize as a reward for an essay upon a subject connected with his profession. He then served a year of active apprenticeship in the Charity and other hospitals of New York City, after which he practiced in New York City for a year and then took up his residence in Vergennes, where he has been a practicing physician up to the present time, making a special study and practice of diseases of the eye and ear. In this specialty he is the only practitioner between Rutland and Burlington. In order to increase his skill and keep up with all modern improvements in the manner of dealing with these diseases he spends a portion of the winter in New York, where he has established a connection with a New York specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat work.

Dr. Shipman though taking a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, is so entirely devoted to his professional life that he cannot give much of his valuable time to discharging the duties of any public office, but he is nevertheless health officer of the city and secretary of the board of trade, is a member of Vermont State Medical Society and Burlington Clinical Society. He has been prominently connected with the Lake Champlain Yacht Club and is one of the executive committee of that institution. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Vergennes.

He married, Nov. 15, 1889, Martha T., daughter of Charles O. and Mary E. (Parker) Stevens.

Dr. Shipman ranks high among the profession of Vermont, as well as in his own community.

SHORES, ETHAN PRESCOTT, of Granby, son of Levi P. and Sarah (Prescott) Shores, was born in Victory, Feb. 7, 1842. His father who still survives was one of the early settlers of the town and Ethan was from boyhood inured to hardship and privation, but this severe training developed Herculean frame and iron constitution.

He remained at home till the age of nineteen, dividing his attention between labor and such schooling as in rare intervals he could obtain, but when the Rebellion came he resolved to devote that strength and manhood to the service of his country. He enlisted in Co. K, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., and remained with it during the entire time of service, except thirty days which he spent in the hospital recovering from a wound, which he had received in action.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, the colors of the regiment were nearly captured, for the standard bearer had been shot and the regiment was in full retreat. Shores seized them, but too late, and with one comrade was cut off and surrounded by the enemy, who demanded the immediate surrender of the flag. He shot one and bayonetted another of the rebels, while his comrade likewise stretched still another on the field, then breaking through the ranks around them, they rejoined their regiment which had formed in battle line a short distance in the rear. Here Sergeant Shores delivered the colors to the proper officer, who in five minutes was shot dead, and then their former brave defender bore them throughout the remainder of that bloody fight.

At another time, though severely wounded and made prisoner, he contrived to break from his guards and after two nights and three days of weary travel and perilous adventure, reached the Union lines. After more than three years of brave and constant service he received an honorable discharge.

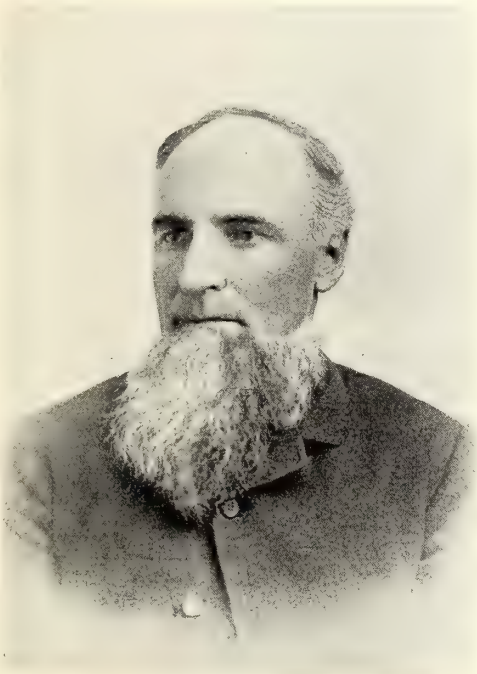
Mr. Shores settled upon the farm which he now occupies, then but an uncleared lot, and has devoted that energy and courage so signally displayed upon the tented field to the subjugation of the virgin soil.

He was wedded, Feb. 7, 1867, to Susan Maria, daughter of Charles and Harriet (Silsby) Gleason. Their union has been blessed with four children: Etta E., Elwin P., Winifred J., and Maud E.

Mr. Shores has been appointed to many posts of honor and influence, and was selected to represent the town of Granby in the Legislatures of 1876 and 1878. He is a prominent member and has been W. C. T. in the Granby Lodge of I. O. G. T.

He is blunt and outspoken, of strong convictions and prejudices, but with his heart in the right place, he is always to be found on the side of temperance and right living.

SHUMWAY, JOHN QUINCY, of Jamaica, son of Lewis and Sally (Mason) Shumway, was born in Jamaica, May 19, 1835.



JOHN QUINCY SHUMWAY.

He was educated at the public schools of his native town. At nineteen years of age Mr. Shumway began his business career, and established a factory for the manufacture of butter tubs. He continued this business until 1870, when he sold out and took the position of foreman in a boot and shoe manufactory, the first and only establishment of the kind in Windham county.

In 1878 he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and resigned his position to accept it. He also took the agency of several leading insurance companies and devoted his entire attention to his official duties as deputy sheriff and his insurance business. He continued in this line until the fall of 1888, when he received the nomination of sheriff of Windham county at the hands of the Republican party, and has since that time held the position, being twice re-elected. Mr. Shumway has been justly popular in his own town, and has been chosen to perform many of the important public duties. He was first constable and collector of the taxes from 1881 to 1889. In 1891-'92-'93 he was elected first selectman, has served as auditor, and represented his town in the Legislature of 1886, refusing a renomination in 1888, preferring to serve his county as sheriff. Since 1886 Mr. Shumway has been a trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank, one of the successful financial institutions of the state.

He is also very prominent in social circles, and has twice been elected worshipful master of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., of which he was for ten years secretary.

Mr. Shumway was married August 13, 1858, to Miss Olive Ann, daughter of Chandler and Polly J. Waterman. Of this union there were three children: M. Agnes, Arthur E., and Olive E.

SHURTLEFF, JOHN TAYLOR, of Bennington, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Taylor) Shurtleff, was born in Williamsport, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1834. Mr. Shurtleff's great-grandfather, having a plantation near Trenton, N. J., furnished cattle for the Revolutionary army in camp near Philadelphia, and General Washington was godfather to the planter's son. His grandfather, Benoni, served in both land and naval battles of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Bridgewater and Phillipsbury, Penn., and afterward pursued a course of studies in the Waterville Institute in the state of Maine, and in St. Mary's Academy, P. Q. In 1851 he came to Woodstock, where he entered the medical college. In 1857 he found employment as prescription clerk in the store of Hageman, Clark & Co., New York City, and later took a medical course in the Ann Arbor Medical College.

For two years he was employed in drug stores at Ottumwa, Ia., and Springfield, Ill., and in 1859 established himself in the drug business in Bennington, where he has built up one of the largest trades in this line and has patented several valuable remedies of his own.

He has filled many minor public positions and in 1886 was sent as representative from Bennington to the Legislature, serving on the general committee and that on banks.

He is a director of the Bennington County National Bank since first organized, trustee and formerly treasurer of the Bennington County Savings Bank, and a member of the Bennington Monument Association, which organization he has served as director and one of the finance committee.

Mr. Shurtleff has been actively associated with the Masonic fraternity, for twelve years presided over Mount Anthony Lodge, No. 13, for many successive terms has filled the positions of High Priest of Temple Chapter, No. 8, and past Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Vermont. He is also past commander of Taft Commandery, No. 8, and for many years has acted as senior warden and treasurer of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Bennington.

June 26, 1862, Mr. Shurtleff was united in marriage to Maria E., daughter of Samuel and Julia Mower, of Woodstock. She departed this life in September, 1881, leaving two surviving children: George Henry, and Mary Elizabeth.

SHURTLEFF, STEPHEN CURRIER, of Montpelier, son of Abial and Rebecca (Currier) Shurtleff, was born in Walden, Jan. 13, 1838. He is descended from William Shurtleff, the first of the name in the United States, who was killed by lightning at Marshfield, Mass., June 23, 1666.

STEPHEN CURRIER SHURTLEFF.

He received his early educational training in the common schools of Walden, and farther pursued his studies at the academies of Glover, Newbury and Morrisville. Resolving to follow the profession of the law, he studied at Plainfield with C. H. Heath, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Washington county at the March term, 1863. In the following May he commenced to practice at East Hardwick, but in September of the same year removed to Plainfield, where he practiced until 1876. In this year he established himself at Montpelier, where he has since resided.

He was united in marriage April 28, 1868, to Elizabeth M., daughter of John Augustine and Arminda M. Pratt, of Marshfield. By her he has had two children: Harry C., and Maud L.

Mr. Shurtleff has always been a Democrat, and in 1874 he represented Plainfield in the Legislature, and in 1886 and 1888 was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Self-reliant and strong, Mr. Shurtleff, from the first, has steadily advanced to his present enviable position at the bar. He has been for many years the counsel of the Montpelier & Wells River R. R., and his practice extends well over the state. He also has a good practice in the United States courts, especially as a patent lawyer. In 1890, in a Legislature strongly adverse politically, he received an almost successful support for a seat on the supreme bench of the state.

SILSBY, WENDELL, of West Burke, son of Harvey and Celia (Bloss) Silsby, was born in Lunenburg, March 28, 1846.

After attending some of the public schools of Westmore until the age of sixteen, he enlisted as private in Co. E, 11th Regt. Vt. Vols., in which command he was one of the youngest soldiers. Though a mere youth he did his duty manfully in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and having been seriously wounded he was transported to the hospitals at Annapolis and Montpelier, where he remained until he was honorably mustered out of the U. S. service, May 22, 1865. After his recovery, for some time he united with his brother in the manufacture of lumber, and he has been engaged in this occupation more or less since that time. In 1872 he purchased an establishment of his own in Westmore, which he operated until 1890. In 1884 he added to his possessions a shingle mill of large capacity, and two years later a saw-mill, finally constructing a dressing mill in 1892. Mr. Silsby has acted as lister in Westmore and Burke, and for six years has discharged the duties of justice of the peace in the latter place. He has represented both towns in the Legislature, serving on the committee of manufactures in both sessions. For two years he was the commander of D. Rattray Post, No. 9, G. A. R., is an Odd Fellow, and has no marked

religious preference, yet attends and supports the Methodist church.

April 11, 1873, Mr. Silsby married Ada, daughter of Elbridge and Sarah (Marshall) Gaskell. Three children have been born of this marriage: Charles E., Harvey W., and Mabel.

SILVER, WILLIAM RILEY, of Bloomfield, son of Arad and Sophie (Nichols) Silver, was born in Bloomfield, March 27, 1820.

Arad Silver came to Bloomfield (then called Mine Head) in 1805, and William R. remained with him on his large farm until his majority. The latter was one of a family of ten children and enjoyed only the most limited educational advantages, walking to school two and one-half miles, journeying over the state line to Columbia, N. H., but he carefully improved the limited opportunities afforded him. His first essay in active life was a passage down the river to Middletown, Conn., on a lumber drive and raft, and for five years he labored in the woods near the banks of the Connecticut river. When he returned to Bloomfield he purchased a fine estate on the Connecticut river, which ever since he has made his place of residence. He has been successfully engaged in general farming and for fourteen consecutive years has won the first premium for seed corn at Upper Coos and Essex county fairs. He has made sheep husbandry a specialty. He is remarkably vigorous and well preserved for his years, and can read without glasses. He signed the temperance pledge at the age of ten years and has never drank a glass of liquor in his life.

His political record has been that of a Republican, for which party he with two others deposited the first ballot in town. Representing Bloomfield four terms in the Legislature, he always served on the committee on agriculture. In 1876 he received the appointment of associate judge of Essex county court. Judge Silver is recognized in the community as a man of benevolent impulses, keen judgment and prudent foresight, possessing the respect and good-will of all his acquaintances and friends.

In 1849 he was married at Bloomfield, to Relief, daughter of Adin and Nancy (Clough) Bartlett. By her he has had issue eight children: George, Louisa (deceased), Elvira, William R., Henry, Fayette, Bernice, and Alice (Mrs. Edson Holden).

SIMONDS, DAVID KENDALL, of Manchester, son of David and Anna (Byam) Simonds, was born in Peru, April 5, 1839.

His education was received in the public schools of Peru, Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, and was graduated from Middlebury College in July, 1862, ranking fourth in his class. In order to defray his expenses during his collegiate career he taught in the Westfield grammar school, in North Troy village and for two years was principal of Champlain Academy, N. Y., at the same time keeping up his studies with his college class. In June, 1863, he visted Tennessee and Mississippi as correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Missouri Republican, and the New York World. Later he studied law with Crane and Bisbee, at Newport, and was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in 1865. Here he practiced his profession for four years during which time, in connection with Royal Cummings, he organized the Newport Express, which he edited for some time, and then he removed to St. Johnsbury. There he founded and took charge of the St. Johnsbury Times, and soon after accepted a similar position from C. A. Pierce, proprietor of the Bennington Banner. In 1871, he transferred his labors to Manchester, where he bought the Journal of that place, which he still owns and edits. Mr. Simonds has been the author of several books and pamphlets.

He was united in marriage, August 7, 1873, to Ellen M., daughter of Rev. Asa and Mary (Simonds) Clark, formerly of Peru. Two children are the fruit of this union: Louise, and Clark.

For three months during the war Mr. Simonds served in the 3d Tennessee Regiment, and as correspondent he followed Grant and Sherman to Atlanta.

Republican in his political views, he has held many offices in the gift of the people in both Newport and Manchester and represented the latter town in the Legislature in 1886, giving his services in that body as chairman of the educational committee. Two years later he was chosen senator from Bennington county, where he was chairman of the committee on federal relations and a member of the committees on education and military affairs.

Mr. Simonds has taken the Masonic vows in Adoniram Lodge, Adoniram Chapter, and Taft Commandery. In 1888 he was Grand Patron of Vermont for the order of the Eastern Star, and he has taken much interest in the Vermont Press Association, belongs to the Manchester Congregational Church, and is one of the executive committee of the Western Vermont Congregational Club. He is also a trustee of Middlebury College, and of Burr and Burton Seminary.

SKINNER, ELIAB REED, of Montpelier, son of Simeon and Abigail (Reed) Skinner, was born in Brookfield, Dec. 25, 1819.

He received a common school education in Brookfield and Chelsea, to which latter place his parents had removed in 1826, and he also attended a private school under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Dow, a noted divine of

the period. When he arrived at man's estate he commenced active business as a butcher, in which occupation he remained until 1852, when he commenced at Chelsea a wholesale traffic in staple and fancy goods, moving to Montpelier in 1858, then extending his trade through the entire northern part of the state. In this he continued till 1875, ever increasing the business, and employing many four horse teams to travel, not only in this state, but also through northern New York. At this time he resigned the personal superintendence of the business, which, however, he still continues to transact by means of traveling agents. In 1880 he purchased a controlling interest in the Montpelier Gas-

ELIAB REED SKINNER.

light Co., to which he devoted his principal attention till 1892, when the plant was purchased by the Standard Light and Power Co.

Mr. Skinner was married, March 27, 1848, to Laura A. Bean, daughter of William and Mary Wilson of Chelsea.

He is a good type of the old-time merchant, one who always minded his own business and minded it well, and who enjoys with the ample competence it has given him the good-will and respect of his townsmen.

SKINNER, RICHARD BAXTER, of Barton, son of Dr. Jonathan Fitch and Sophia (Stevens) Skinner, was born in Barnet, May 1, 1834.

His education was obtained in the schools of Barnet, Brownington Academy and the Lyndon and Peacham Academies. After his graduation from these institutions he attended a course of lectures in Castleton Medical College and in the medical department of Harvard University, from which latter he graduated in 1858 with the highest honors in his class. The following summer he began in Barton the practice of his profession with his father, with whom he remained till 1871, since which time he has been by himself. Dr. Skinner has an extensive practice all over Orleans county and is in great demand as a consulting surgeon in doubtful and critical cases. For the sake of recreation he has purchased a small farm and was one of the earliest breeders of Jersey cattle in the county.

In 1860 he received a commission as surgeon of the Third Militia Regiment of Vermont from Governor Hall.

He has been a staunch Republican since the formation of that party, and in 1880 represented Barton in the Legislature. He was chairman of House committee on the house of correction rendering efficient service on that committee.

For several years he was one of the trustees of Barton Academy and town superintendent of schools. He was one of the early members of the Orleans County Medi-

RICHARD BAXTER SKINNER.

cal Association and also a member of the Vermont State and White Mountain Medical Associations. He was a member of the Newport board of examining surgeons for

pensions at Newport for the four years of President Harrison's administration.

From his early manhood he has been an active member of the Congregational church.

Dr. Skinner was married, Feb. 24, 1864, to Marcia A., daughter of Amos C. and Eliza E. Robinson of Barton, who died Nov. 27, 1882.

SMALLEY, BRADLEY BARLOW, of Burlington, son of Judge David A. Smalley, was born in Jericho, Nov. 26, 1836.

BRADLEY BARLOW SMALLEY.

His father, David A. Smalley, was one of the most eminent citizens of Vermont, and when Bradley was four years of age he removed to Burlington. There the son diligently availed himself of the excellent opportunities afforded him to obtain a good common school and academical education. This completed, he decided to adopt the legal profession, beginning the requisite studies in the office of his father, where he also finished his professional education under the supervision of that admirable expositor of the law, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1863. Two years prior to the latter event he received the appointment of clerk of the United States courts in Vermont, which position he held till 1885 when he was appointed collector of customs by President Cleveland. He was collector till 1889 and was again appointed to the same office in 1883 and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Smalley's political affiliations are with the national Democratic party. That organization seems to be in the permanent minority in Vermont, but notwithstanding this Mr. Smalley wields much influence and has made his mark on the legislative history of the state. In 1874 and again in 1878 he represented Burlington in the Legislature, and established his reputation as a practical working member. He has also held municipal offices in the city of Burlington. In the councils of the Democratic party, both national and state, Mr. Smalley has been and is an influential participant. He has been a member of the national Democratic committee since 1873, and since 1876 has been a member of the national executive committee. As such he has devoted nearly the whole of his time to the service of his party, during the later presidential campaigns having charge of one of the departments. He has been a delegate from the state of Vermont to nearly, if not all, the national Democratic conventions for twenty years. He is in possession of the fullest confidence of his fellow-Democratic leaders, and exhibits almost unlimited power for active political work.

Mr. Smalley was one of the World's Fair Commissioners from Vermont.

Mr. Smalley has manifested much and most intelligent interest in the railroad affairs of the state, and was a director of the Central Vermont R. R. up to the time of its reorganization. He is now one of the directors of the Southeastern system of railroads, and is also a director of the Burlington Trust Co.

Thorough and diligent in business, excellent in civil life, and efficient in all things by him undertaken, he is respected equally by political friends and political opponents.

Bradley B. Smalley was married on the 4th of June, 1860, to Caroline M., daughter of Hon. Carlos Baxter, late of Burlington. Five children have been the fruit of their union.

SMILIE, MELVILLE EARL, of Montpelier, son of Earl and Matilda B. (Thurston) Smilie, was born in Canbridge, August 21, 1844. His father moved to Madison, Wis., in 1852, where he died in 1855, and Melville returned to Vermont in September, 1856.

He received his preparatory education at the common schools and Underhill Academy, and in 1861 entered the University of Vermont, but left that institution at the end of his sophomore year on account of failing health. After leaving college he was employed as a clerk in a store until he began the study of law. Shortly afterward he moved to Montpelier, where he continued to read law

and was appointed deputy county clerk. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county March 15, 1866, and acted as the reporter of the Senate during the session of that year. When that body adjourned he engaged in the practice of his profession at Waterbury, where he remained seven years, during two of which he was employed as principal of the high school of that place.

Mr. Smilie was elected state's attorney for Washington county in 1868, and served for

MELVILLE EARL SMILIE.

two successive terms. He was also superintendent of schools in Waterbury. In 1874 he made his residence at Detroit, but the following year returned to Montpelier, taking charge of the county clerk's office during the last year of Clerk Newcomb's life. He was appointed county clerk the 27th of January, 1876, and has discharged excellently the duties of the position to the present time. He was made president of the village corporation of Montpelier in 1890, and for the last eight years has served as justice of the peace. For many years Mr. Smilie has been a member of the Montpelier school board. He is a director and a member of the executive board of Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He has entered the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Winooski Lodge, No. 49, of Waterbury, in which he has filled the master's chair; he also unites with the chapter and council.

Mr. Smilie was married in Waterbury, May 26, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of Heman and Beulah (Demmon) Pinneo. They have one son: Melville E.

SMITH, CHARLES CARROLL, was born in Sharon, Conn., June 11, 1830, the sixth in a family of eight children of Ransom and Lydia (Burtch) Smith.

His boyhood was spent on a farm under circumstances adverse to acquiring a liberal education, though he had longings in that direction. From the age of eight to eighteen years, a three months' winter school in his native district was his annual allowance, but he so improved his meagre opportunities that he taught successfully the remaining winters till he reached his majority.

He then, for a short time, attended the State Normal School at New Britain, Conn., the better to fit himself for limited teaching in the common schools, but his early longings for an academic education so followed him, that he finally took a preparatory course at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute of South Woodstock, and the full course at Middlebury College, from which he was graduated in August, 1862.

His patriotic impulses at once led him to enter the Union army, as secession was then elated with victories won. He accordingly enlisted, August 30, in Co. E, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., and with a creditable record served out his time, and was honorably discharged when his regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States.

Deciding to devote his life to the healing art, he began its study with Prof. Walter Carpenter of Burlington, and received his diploma from the medical department of the University of Vermont, in June, 1865; but wishing for further opportunity to study diseases before starting in private practice, he obtained a position on the staff of physicians attached to the Citizens' Hospital of Flatbush, L. I., where he remained about a year. He then settled in the village of Gaysville, in Stockbridge, and has been favorably received as an intelligent and faithful medical practitioner in that community. He is a member of the White River Medical Association, and the choice for its presidency has more than once fallen to him, which shows his standing in the profession. He is also a member of the Vermont Medical Society. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served faithfully and acceptably in various offices in the town where he resides.

In politics he is a firm Republican, and as such represented his town in the state Legislature in 1872 and 1884. In 1890 he was a senator from Windsor county, and as a member of the committee on education and of several other committees, rendered important service.

Dr. Smith belongs to the G. A. R.; he was a member of Daniel Lillie Post, No. 61, located at Bethel, at its organization; was

its first commander, and had several re-elections to that position. But the veterans of his town desiring to meet nearer home, in 1891, Gen. H. H. Baxter Post, No. 111, was organized at Gaysville, of which he was a charter member.

October 17, 1862, he married Mary L., daughter of Bela R. Perry of Hancock. To them three children have been born: Ransom Perry (deceased), Mabel Gertrude, and Leda Florian.

SMITH, CLEMENT F., of Morrisville, son of Daniel and Betsey (Pike) Smith, was born in Morristown, July 29, 1856.

Mr. Smith is one of the best known and energetic young farmers in this vicinity. He was brought up on the farm where he now resides. After having availed himself of such educational advantages as were offered by the common schools and People's Academy of Morrisville, he purchased his father's farm and stock, paying $10,500 with only $500 to pay down. Besides having his payments to meet, he has greatly improved the farm and buildings, and has now one of the best Jersey dairies in Vermont. He keeps about forty cows, mostly pure bred, which average to produce nearly four hundred pounds of butter each per annum. He keeps abreast of the times in using all modern machinery, usually being the first one in his vicinity to try the merits of a new machine or device that comes upon the market. He has been agent for and sold a large amount of farm and dairy machinery in his county. His was the third silo that was built in Vermont. He was the first master of Lamoille Grange and has held several town offices. Laport Dairy, as he calls his farm, is pleasantly situated about three miles from Morrisville on the road to Stowe.

Since he was twenty years of age he has been continuously a steward of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a temperance Republican.

Mr. Smith married, Sept. 25, 1878, Mary A., daughter of Mark P. and Rhuhamah A. (Stevens) Burnham of Enfield, N. H. They have been blessed with six children: Mabel C., Lily A., Grace B., Ramy M., Alice B., and Mark B., all of whom are living.

SMITH, CHARLES F., of Topsham, son of Edmund H. and Huldah (Kidder) Smith, was born in Topsham, Dec. 11, 1854.

He was early made acquainted with agricultural labor, being bred upon his father's farm, and thus gaining an amount of experience that proved largely of benefit in his after life. He gleaned such education as he could in the schools of Topsham, and before he had attained his majority he found his way to Boston. There he went to work first in a shoe store, then as a butcher, after which he carried on the business of a sale stable for about six years. He then returned to Topsham and his original occupation, devoting much attention to the raising of poultry, and also entered to some extent into the butter trade. Soon he purchased a stock of

CHARLES F. SMITH.

groceries and general merchandise, and never omitting a favorable chance to buy or sell a horse when opportunity offered, carried on the business of a country merchant, and in addition ran the village sawmill. In the fall of 1892, seeing a better opportunity to realize a competency, he purchased the good-will and stock of the preparation styled the "Green Mountain Liniment and Cough Elixir," and to this he added the well-known Green Mountain Sarsaparilla, with a wholesale drug line. His expectations appear to have been realized, and he is laying the foundation of a widely-extended, reputable and lucrative trade.

A man of so much energy could scarcely escape the responsibilities of public office, and as the natural consequence of his executive ability he has been chosen to discharge the duties of constable, collector and deputy sheriff. He is a Republican, and was for five years assistant in the post-office, and postmaster, and was in 1890 elected representative from Topsham to the General Assembly. He is now sheriff of Orange county.

Mr. Smith was married, June 17, 1877, to R. Augusta, daughter of James and Rachel

(Anderson) Perkins, of Boston, Mass. Their union has been blessed with a son and daughter Bessie May, and Bradley P.

Sheriff Smith is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Barre.

SMITH, CYRUS H., of Townline, son of Elisha and Ellen (Whitford) Smith, was born in Addison, March 5, 1855. His education was obtained at the common schools of Addison, at Ft. Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., and at the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. But more important than this school training was that of kindly discipline, regularity and self-culture, which he received in the home circle. Always taught to regard the interests of business rather than the pursuits of idle pleasure, the result of the inculcation of these principles has rendered Mr. Smith one of the leading farmers and most energetic business men in his native town. He is both intelligent and conservative and strictly attends to his own private affairs. He has especially devoted himself to the breeding of Merino sheep and now owns an excellent flock. He is somewhat interested in horses and advocates the raising of the Black Hawk-Morgan breed as best suited to the wants of the community.

He was wedded in Bridport, Jan. 31, 1877, to Alma E., daughter of John O. and Charlotte (Sanford) Hamilton. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: Mary H., Carroll C., Mabel E., and Herman E.

Mr. Smith is a strong Republican, and, although a comparatively young man, has been called upon to fill many of the town offices, including selectman, auditor, lister, and justice of the peace, and at present is serving as one of the school directors of the town. He is a progressive and substantial citizen.

SMITH, ELISHA, of Townline, son of Hiram and Anna (Starkweather) Smith, was born in Bridport, Dec. 1, 1828. His grandfather, Nathan Smith, was one of the earliest settlers of Bridport. He was twice taken prisoner in the war and carried to Canada, but made his escape each time, and after many perilous adventures and great privations, finally succeeded in reaching the town of Pittsford.

Elisha Smith received his primary education at the common schools of Bridport, followed by a course of study at the academies of Williston and Bakersfield, obtaining what was considered at that time a liberal education.

He was married in Panton, Dec. 18, 1851, to Ellen Whitford; four children have been issue of this union: Anna L. (Mrs. Edward T. Gough, of Addison), Cyrus H., Benjamin W., and Cora E.

After his marriage he moved from Bridport, and settled on one of the lake farms in Addison county, and, in 1864, he purchased and made his home upon the estate which he now possesses in the valley of Lake Champlain, where he devotes his attention to general farming, stock raising and wool growing.

Mr. Smith is one of the sturdy representative yeomen of the state, never seeking office or personal distinction, but a strict man of business and true worth, one honored and respected, who despises the professional politician. He originally belonged to the old whig party, but joined the ranks of the Republicans in 1856. He was selectman during the crisis of the civil war and represented Addison in the state Legislature in 1872, serving as chairman of the committee on mileage and debentures. For many years he has been a believer in the efficacy of the law of prohibition. He belongs to no secret societies, and though he has not lived for the sake of show or distinction, is very influential in his town and county.

SMITH, EMERY L., of Barre, son of Alvin and Susan (Lewis) Smith, was born in Northfield, Oct. 11, 1842.

His mother died in his early boyhood and the family was broken up in consequence of this sad loss, but Emery was fortunate enough to find a comfortable home in the household of Mr. Joseph Gold, of Roxbury. He applied himself diligently to labor on the farm, receiving in the intervals of toil such instruction as the common schools afforded, and after his return from his military service he managed to attend two terms at the Orange county grammar school at Randolph.

Before he had arrived at his majority he listened to the call of patriotic duty and enrolled himself a member of Co. G, 6th Vt. Vols., and before his first year of active service had expired, was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond where he languished in captivity some months, was then paroled and immediately rejoined his comrades. With this exception and a brief service as recruiting officer, on which he was detached as a mark of appreciation of his meritorious conduct, he was constantly at the front during his term of service of three years.

Mr. Smith was married, Oct. 11, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Eliphalet and Lucy (Parker) Hewitt, who bore him four children: Alice L., and Corrie A., then twins who died in early infancy. Mrs. Smith died Nov. 22, 1875. He married Martha, daughter of Clark and Emily (Carter) Day, April 12, 1887, by whom he has had one child: Harry D. (deceased).

When Mr. Smith removed to Barre, for more than a year he worked for his father-

in-law, Eliphalet Hewitt, who was the pioneer stone cutter of the place, but in the spring of 1868 he began business on his own account, and has continued till the present time a stone cutter and granite dealer, having during that period been a partner in several firms. He was the first to quarry granite in the winter season, also to use a permanent derrick, for which he invented a special capstone to increase the power. He was first to see the advantages of the steam drill and the electric battery, and introduced their use. His present partners are John E. and Donald Smith, and the firm possesses one of the best plants in New England, employing a large number of men.

Mr. Smith is a man of independent political convictions and has the courage to live up to them. Of late he has acted with the Democratic party. He has been village bailiff, is a public-spirited citizen who has always predicted a prosperous future for the town of Barre, and does his utmost to realize his anticipations. When he came here there were about a dozen men engaged in quarrying and stone-cutting, but now in its various branches there are a hundred firms, employing a working force of over eighteen hundred laborers.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Smith has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is also a member of R. B. Crandall Post, No. 56, G. A. R., of Barre. He joined many years ago the Knights of Honor, and still continues to affiliate with that society.

SMITH, FREDERIC ELIJAH, of Montpelier, son of Elijah and Anna (Robertson) Smith, was born in Northfield, June 11, 1830. His grandfather served in Thomas Barney's Co., in Col. Ira Allen's regiment during the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Frederic Smith pursued his studies in the common schools until sixteen years of age, then entering Newbury Seminary, graduated from that institution, and in 1848 became a clerk in Loomis & Camp's dry goods store in Montpelier. In 1853 he established himself in Montpelier as a druggist, which occupation he was pursuing with great success when the civil war broke out. Leaving the concern in charge of his clerks he entered the service of his country, to which he had been summoned by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks to take charge of the arming, equipping and subsistence of the 6th Regt. Vt. Vols. With this regiment he was sent by the Governor to the front in order to settle with several quartermasters who had left the state with their accounts unadjusted. While in discharge of this duty he was, Nov. 23, 1861, appointed quartermaster of the 8th Vt. Vols., and immediately returned to commence his new duties, assisting Col. Stephen Thomas in enlisting men, and afterwards taking charge of them while rendezvoused at Brattleboro. He accompanied the regiment which had been ordered to join the command of Major-General Butler to Ship Island, and later to New Orleans. Soon afterwards he was stationed at Algiers, on the west side of the Mississippi, where he was post quartermaster, and made provost judge by appointment of the department commander. He next served as commissary of subsistence on the staff of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel in the department of the Gulf, till December, 1863, providing for the army in the field during all of its marches till they finally arrived at Port Hudson.

After the war he returned to Montpelier where he engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1869, when he moved to New York, where he remained for three years. In 1872 he returned to Montpelier, where he became

FREDERIC ELIJAH SMITH.

engaged in manufacturing, establishing factories in different towns, and having stores in several places in the United States.

Mr. Smith was married, Oct. 12, 1852, to Abba Morrill, daughter of Nathan and Betsey (Dole) Hale of Danville. Three sons were the issue of this union: two died in infancy, the third, Walter Joseph, was born May 9, 1862, and died May 9, 1881, one whose bright and lovely youth had given promise of a noble manhood.

Colonel Smith is now president of the Watchman Publishing Co.; of the Mont-

pelier Public Library (from its foundation); the Colby Wringer Co., of Montpelier; the Maplewood Improvement Co., of Tennessee; and of the board of trustees of the Diocese of Vermont; he is vice president of the First National Bank of Montpelier; of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; and the Bowers Granite Co.; a director in the National Life Insurance Co., and a member of its finance committee; in the Vermont Quarry Co., and in the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co. Colonel Smith was for four years prior to 1891, president of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., an office which the pressure and importance of private interests compelled him to resign. Since the war Colonel Smith has maintained in the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion his military associations, and for many years has been secretary of the Vermont Officers Reunion Society. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He has always taken a deep interest in the educational interests of the state, and is a trustee of the Norwich University and Washington county grammar school, and was for some years president of the Montpelier school board. He has long been junior warden of Christ Episcopal Church in Montpelier, a trustee of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Bishop Hopkins' Hall, a member of the board of investment of the aged and infirm clergy fund, and has been a delegate to the triennial conventions of his church in New York and Baltimore.

In 1876 he was appointed aid to Governor Fairbanks with the rank of colonel, and in 1886 and 1888 served two terms as a senator for Washington county. In 1892 he was made delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis.

SMITH, MYRON W., of Fairlee, son of Grant and Rebecca (Swift) Smith, was born in Fairlee, July 26, 1834.

His educational advantages were limited to the common schools of Fairlee and Thetford, but he has always been a most diligent and judicious reader of books, and may fairly lay claim to the title of a self educated man. The cares of the family devolved upon him at nineteen years of age on account of the death of his father, compelling him to forego his cherished desire to obtain a liberal education. From 1850 to 1868 he lived in Thetford, but since the last date he has passed his time upon his farm in Fairlee, devoting himself to the congenial employment of an agriculturist, to reading and to the discharge of the many official duties which his appreciative fellow-townsmen have intrusted to his charge.

Mr. Smith has acted with the Republican party from the time of Fremont to the administration of Benjamin Harrison. He has, at various times, held many of the offices in his town, acting for nine consecutive years as superintendent of schools. He was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1880 and again in 1890; in both these bodies earnestly advocating reform in the interest of equal taxation.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, Dec. 28, 1859, to Anna A., daughter of Johonathan and Mary (Colcord) Bryant. The grandfather, Daniel Bryant, served for three years in the Revolutionary war. Their union has been blessed with two children: Irving G. and Carrie M.

The great-grandfather (Swift) on the mother's side, was also a soldier of the Revolution for several years and a United States pensioner.

Several generations of this family have made their name a synonym for bravery and patriotism. David Smith, in the eighth generation, emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in New Boston, N. H., where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, but set a neighbor and himself free from two Indian guards the first night by a sudden act of desperately determined bravery. The grandfather of Mr. Smith was commissioned captain of the Fairlee militia in 1778, and served as a minute man, also as scout in the Champlain Valley. Grant Smith, though exempt from military service by reason of his official position, went with the Fairlee company at the time of the battle of Plattsburg. Newton W., a younger brother, died in the United States service Feb. 5, 1864, a member of the 3d Vt. Battery, Light Artillery. Myron W. enlisted in Company A, 15th Regt., Col. Redfield Proctor, in 1862, served his time, and was mustered out with his regiment. He is a charter member of the original and also of the reorganized Washburn Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and was also a member of Valley Grange P. of H. of Fairlee. He has been an active member of the Congregational Society and church for many years.

SMITH, WALTER PERRIN, of St. Johnsbury, son of John S. and Sophronia M. (Perrin) Smith, was born in Hardwick, Nov. 4, 1841.

Judge Smith prepared for college at the Hardwick and Morrisville academies and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1867. He studied law at the University of Michigan and with Powers & Gleed at Morrisville, and was admitted to the Lamoille county bar at the May term, 1869. The following autumn he removed to St. Johnsbury and formed a partnership with Hon. Jonathan Ross. He continued the practice of his profession until elected to the office of judge of probate for the distrfct of Cale-

donia in 1882, which position he now holds. He was state's attorney for Caledonia county from 1874 to 1876; represented the town of St. Johnsbury in the Legislature of 1880, and has been superintendent of schools. He was for several years a director in the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury; is at present a director in the First National Bank, and a trustee and one of the board of investors in the Passumpsic Savings Bank, and president of Carrick Bros. Granite Co.

WALTER PERRIN SMITH.

August 15, 1876, he was married to Miss Susan A. Holbrook of Lyndon, daughter of Dr. Perley R. and Louise M. (Lawrence) Holbrook, and they have one son: Robert H.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist.

SPAFFORD, HENRY W., of Rutland, son of William H. and Eliza (Rumrill) Spafford, was born in Weathersfield, Nov. 2, 1840.

He received his education in the district schools of his native town and Cavendish, and in Springfield Seminary and Chester Academy. At the outset of his active life he was employed as station agent at Danby, and North Bennington.

Enlisting in Co. A, 4th Regt. Vt. Vols., Sept. 4, 1861, he was promoted to commissary sergeant, and after being confined in a rebel prison in Richmond for seven months he was mustered out of service, at the expiration of his three-years' enlistment, at Brattleboro. He again sought service in the same regiment, was promoted to 1st Lieut. and quartermaster, and appointed a member of the staff of Gen. George P. Foster, and Gen. Lewis A. Grant. He was acting quartermaster of the Vermont Brigade during the last part of its service, and when the command left the field for Vermont, he was again mustered out with his regiment at Burlington.

Soon after the close of the war he was employed as bookkeeper in the large hide and leather house of Lapham & Clarendon in New York City, but impaired eyesight caused by exposure in the army compelled him to give up his position. On Jan. 16, 1867, he again entered the service of the Bennington and Rutland Railway Co. as station agent at North Bennington. He was successively promoted to general freight agent and to general passenger agent, both of which offices he holds at the present time.

HENRY W. SPAFFORD.

Mr. Spafford was married, Oct. 5, 1864, to Mattie E., daughter of William and Fanny (Spring) Kingsbury, of Chester. Mrs. Spafford died June 3, 1877, leaving four children. He was again married, Dec. 5, 1879, to Lydia Ella, daughter of Jared and Almira (Eaton) Marsh, of Chester, of which union there are five children.

Mr. Spafford lived in North Bennington from January, 1867, until April, 1882, when he removed to Rutland, where he now resides.

SPEAR, VICTOR I., of Braintree, son of Jacob V. and Caroline (Hunt) Spear, was born in Braintree, Sept. 29, 1852.

His preparatory education was received in the schools of Braintree and at the West Randolph Academy. He then entered Dartmouth College, where he pursued the usual course of study, and was graduated with the degree of B. S. from that institution in 1874.

VICTOR I. SPEAR.

Having a strong natural aptitude for mathematics, he ardently desired to adopt the profession of a civil engineer, but yielding to the wishes of his parents, after some time spent in the profession of teaching, he returned to the paternal farm. Here, in connection with his father, he has combined various branches of business with farming and stock raising, their specialty being registered Merino sheep, of which they usually keep about two hundred. In 1884 he began the business of shipping sheep to Montana, and the venture proving successful, he has sent one or more carloads of sheep annually to that locality. He usually purchases on commission from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds of wool every year, and is quite an extensive land owner. He is also engaged in the manufacture and sale of orchard products.

He was united in marriage Dec. 29, 1886, to Mrs. Abbie M. Davis, daughter of Lieut. James and Maria E. (Slack) Welch, of Randolph.

He is a strong Republican, and as such represented Braintree in 1880, and was chosen a senator from Orange county in 1886. Four years later he was appointed by Governor Page a member of the board of agriculture, and discharged his duties with great devotion and efficiency, acting as secretary in the laborious task of collecting statistics of the unemployed resources of the state. He was reappointed to the board in 1892, chosen statistical secretary, and prepared the illustrated booklet on Vermont, of which 40,000 copies were distributed from the Vermont building at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago. He secured returns of dairying, sheep husbandry and maple sugar products in the state for 1892, and has in charge the general matter of collecting statistics and publishing lists of unoccupied real estate that is on the market.

Mr. Spear is well and favorably known throughout the state, and was a prominent candidate for Governor before the Republican state convention in 1892. He is a gentleman of unassuming manners, undoubted integrity and excellent judgment, combined with genuine public spirit and quite extensive experience of men and affairs.

STANLEY, ALBERT E., of Leicester, son of Silas W. and Electa (Eastman) Stanley, was born in Leicester, June 4, 1833.

ALBERT E. STANLEY.

His education commenced in the common schools in Leicester. At an early age he

went to Haverhill, Mass., where he lived during his minority, enjoying the benefits of the grammar and high schools of that noted town. He contemplated a collegiate career, and entered Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., to complete his preparatory course. Failing health not permitting him to carry out his intention, he returned to Leicester, where he has since resided. For thirty-six years he has been clerk and treasurer of the town, and for twelve years was postmaster. For thirty-five years he has been an active and efficient agent of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and for ten years secretary and treasurer of the Queen City Park Association, while he is constantly acting as administrator in the settlement of important estates.

As a Republican he represented Leicester in the Legislature of 1872, and was the only member of the county who received the compliment of a re-election in 1874. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1882, and was chosen a member of the Senate from Addison county in 1886, and served on the special committee on the division of Rutland. He was also chairman of the committee on the insane as well as a member of the general committee and the joint committee on the library.

In his doctrinal belief Mr. Stanley is a Spiritualist in the proper sense of that word, though holding no less the essential tenets of the Unitarian faith. He has widely lectured upon religious themes and performs acceptable service on funeral occasions throughout the state.

June 3, 1860, he was united in marriage to Ada, daughter of Simeon and Amanda McCanon, of Bennington, N. Y. Two sons have been the offspring of this union: Ned A., and Fred D., both located in New Bedford, Mass.—one a dentist, the other an attorney-at-law.

STANTON, ZED S., of Roxbury, son of George B. and Lucretia (Sulloway) Stanton, was born in Roxbury, May 1, 1848.

After attending the district schools of the vicinity he pursued a course of study in the Northfield graded school. He afterwards worked on the railroad, then taught school and while teaching resolved to adopt the law as his profession and enrolled himself as a student in the offices of A. R. Savage and Frank Plumley of Northfield, and subsequently in the office of L. L. Durant of Montpelier. He was admitted to the bar of the Washington county court, March 15, 1880. In 1882 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and in the U. S. Circuit Court in 1892.

Since 1873 with the exception of one year Judge Stanton has continuously held town office, and has occupied the positions of selectman, lister, agent, constable, moderator, superintendent of schools and school director and trustee. He represented Roxbury in the General Assembly during the sessions of 1884 and 1886 and in legislative work and debate became a leading member.

ZED S. STANTON.

In 1884 and 1886 he was elected an assistant judge of Washington county court and has since 1890 served most efficiently as state's attorney for Washington county, which office he still holds.

Judge Stanton was married, May 31, 1880, to Mrs. Jennie S. (Smith) Walbridge of Roxbury. They have one child: Jessie Lucretia.

START, HENRY R., of Bakersfield, son of Simeon Gould and Mary Sophia (Barnes) Start, was born in Bakersfield, Dec. 28, 1845.

He was educated in the common schools and in Bakersfield and Barre academies, and served in the army as a member of Co. A, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols.

After the close of the war he studied law, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in April, 1867, and began practice the same year in Bakersfield. From 1876 to 1878 Mr. Start was state's attorney for Franklin county. Forming a partnership with A. P. Cross, of St. Albans, he retained his residence in Bakersfield, and the firm of Cross & Start had a large practice. The active conduct of the trial of cases largely

fell on Mr. Start, and when he was elevated to the bench it was at once noted that his wide experience as a trial lawyer had given him good preparation for the right conduct of trials as presiding judge in the county courts.

In 1880 Mr. Start was elected a senator from Franklin county, and served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the joint standing committee on the reform school. From 1880 to 1888 he was one of the trustees of the Vermont reform school, and was, the last-named year, one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of Vermont for Harrison and Morton.

In 1890 he was elected representative from Bakersfield, and at the beginning of the session of that year was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives, and at its close was without opposition elected fifth assistant judge of the Supreme Court. His service on the bench, which he continues by unanimous re-election in 1892, has commended itself to the entire bar of the state as excellent judicial work.

Mr. Start married, June 10, 1869, Ellen S. Houghton, daughter of Stillman S. and Sarah E. Houghton. Their children are: S. Gould, Guy H., Mabel S., and Bennett H. Mrs. Start deceased July 12, 1890.

START, SIMEON GOULD, of Bakersfield, son of Moses and Margaret (Gould) Start, was born in Bakersfield, July 28, 1805. Capt. Moses Start emigrated to the state in the latter part of the last century, and was an active and prominent figure in the town.

Simeon G. was one of a large family, and spent his youth in the labors of the farm. His education was obtained in the district schools, but to this he added a wide fund of general information in his maturer years. His early life was devoted to agricultural labor, and a clerkship in a country store, but he soon invested his modest savings in a farm in Bakersfield, where he remained till 1865, when he moved into the village, and until the last few years has been chiefly engaged in the public affairs of the town.

Mr. Start was formerly a Democrat, but acted with the Republican party during the war, and since 1872 has been an independent in his political views. Honorably discharging the duties of many town offices, he has been the principal trial justice of the place for more than a quarter of a century. He represented his town in the Legislature of 1872, and was ever considered a man of marked and original personality.

He married, Oct. 2, 1833, Mary Sophia, daughter of Comfort and Sophia (Corse) Barnes. Of this marriage there were born: Rolla N., Ozro G. (assistant judge of Franklin county court), Charles N. (formerly attorney general of Minnesota, and now judge of district court at Rochester, Minn.), Lorenzo B., Merritt L., Henry R. (judge of the Supreme Court of Vt.), and Ella S. (deceased). Mrs. Start died April 22, 1862, and he married Mrs. Betsey Perkins, April 10, 1865.

SIMEON GOULD START.

STEARNS, CHARLES H., of Johnson, son of Otis W. and Mary S. (Carpenter) Stearns, was born in Johnson, Feb. 7, 1854.

After preliminary instruction at the common schools he received the balance of his education at the Normal School at Johnson and the Vermont M. E. Seminary at Montpelier. His father was a manufacturer of butter tubs and an inventor, and the son spent much of his boyhood and youth in his father's shop, where he became acquainted with every detail of the business and had entire charge of the establishment before he arrived at man's estate. In 1875 O. W. Stearns & Son built the mill now owned by the latter at Johnson. The senior partner in the firm possessed considerable inventive genius and has devised and applied nearly all of the machinery now used by them, especially a contrivance for smoothing the outside surface of the staves lengthwise with the grain, thereby avoiding the use of sandpaper and giving a finer and more delicate finish, also a labor-saving device for splitting and rossing blocks. Since 1888 Mr. C. H. Stearns has been sole proprietor of the con-

cern, and now runs a large lumber business in connection with the factory, getting out about 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The company manufactured 7,000 tubs during their first year's experience and in 1892 had the satisfaciton of turning out the enormous total of 320,000. Five-pound butter boxes and packing crates are extensively manufactured and sold. In 1890 Mr. Stearns, in company with his cousin, Mr. M. L. Stearns, erected an extensive plant at Lyndonville for the manufacture of butter tubs and lumber, shipping the stock for this factory from their mill in Canada. In addition to these different

CHARLES H. STEARNS.

branches of the lumber trade Mr. Stearns is also extensively interested in granite, owning and operating a quarry and cutting sheds at Hardwick, employing in all these different lines of business from seventy-five to one hundred men.

He was married Dec. 28, 1876, to Viola A., daughter of Jessie A. and Rebecca (McLaren) Hall of Johnson. They have one child: C. Arthur.

Mr. Stearns has been chairman of the Republican Lamoille county committee for the last four years and has also served on that of the town. He was seven years town treasurer and was in 1886 elected to the Legislature in which he was a valuable member of the general committee. He is a director of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Morrisville, and, for a man of his age, is widely known in business and political circles.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since he was twenty-one years old, has filled all the chairs of the lodge, and in 1892 was elected G. J. D. of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. He also claims membership in the I. O. O. F.

STEARNS, JOHN C., of Bradford, son of John and Elizabeth (Chandler) Stearns, was born in Chelsea, Feb. 11, 1831.

His education was received in the common schools and Bradford Academy, and he commenced his business career as a clerk in a general store in Bradford. For six years he was a member of the firm of Brooks & Stearns, which was engaged in trade in Worcester, Mass., in which place he became a member of the Massachusetts militia, and on his return to Vermont enlisted in the Bradford Guards, in which latter organization he was promoted to the position of lieutenant. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Co. D, was promoted

JOHN C. STEARNS.

to the rank of sergeant-major of the 1st Vt. Vols., and at the expiration of their term of service was appointed 1st Lieut. and adjutant in the 9th Regt., but was compelled to resign, June 30, 1863, on account of disability. During his active service he was a member of the staff of General Trimble of Ohio, and participated in engagements at Cloud Mills, Winchester, Suffolk, and Harper's Ferry, at which last place he became a prisoner upon the surrender of his regiment

with other under General Miles, and after being paroled was sent to Chicago, Ill., where he did guard duty till May, 1863.

After his return from the war he employed himself in the general insurance business and farming, in which occupation he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Stearns was a whig, and has been a Republican since the formation of the latter party. He was appointed U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Vermont by President Grant, and U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for the state by President Garfield, June, 1881, in which office he continued till July, 1885. Six years subsequently he was selected by Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, as a commissioner to mark the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and the position of the U. S. Regulars at the battle of Antietam, in connection with the Confederate General Harry Heth of Virginia, and he is now engaged in that work. In 1867 he was appointed colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. John B. Page, and he also held the position of 1st Lieut. and adjutant of the 1st Regt. V. N. G. Colonel Stearns represented Bradford in the House of Representatives in 1886, and served in 1878 as a senator from Orange county. He was appointed delegate to the national Republican conventions held at Chicago that nominated U. S. Grant and Benjamin Harrison. He was one of the original trustees of the Vermont Soldier's Home, and in 1890 was elected its treasurer.

He is a member of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of Washburn Post, G. A. R., and Charity Lodge, F. & A. M.

Colonel Stearns married, Sept. 12, 1863, Martha F., daughter of John Barron and Martha (Tilton) Pecket, of Bradford.

STEVENS, ALONZO JACKSON, of Winooski, son of Alonzo and Susan (Sinclair) Stevens, was born in Essex, April 1, 1828.

He was educated in the schools of Essex, and after reaching his majority engaged in the occupation of carpenter and joiner. In 1855 he came to Winooski, and there was employed as a millwright by the firm of Edwards & White. Soon after the death of the junior partner, Mr. White, the shops were destroyed by fire, and in 1858 the land on which they had been erected was purchased by A. B. Edwards in conjunction with Mr. Stevens, and under the designation of Edwards & Stevens, these two gentlemen built up an extensive business. The firm remained unchanged until 1868, when Mr. Frank Jubell was admitted to the concern. Under the title of Edwards, Stevens & Co., they largely manufacture mill-gearing and shafting, iron and brass castings and wood-working machinery.

In 1858, Mr. Stevens was married to Mary J., daughter of Hiram and Mary (Shelden) Rood of Colchester. Of this union there are issue: Mary Ella, Charles H., and Hattie M.

He was a charter member of the Winooski Savings Bank, and has been a director of the institution since its organization.

In his political views Mr. Stevens is thoroughly Republican, and has several times been elected one of the selectmen of Colchester. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and was elected a senator from Chittenden county in 1886. The esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen has been manifested by the many positions of trust and confidence to which he has been called.

STEVENS, CHARLES, of Maidstone, son of Charles and Emiline (Batchelder) Stevens, was born in Maidstone, Jan. 18, 1842.

CHARLES STEVENS.

His father a farmer and stock raiser. At the age of twenty-one he left his home, arriving in Boston, Mass., with two dollars. He first found employment as foreman on a farm at Chestnut Hill, then was engaged as foreman on the water works there for four years. After this he started for the West where he visited Omaha and Kansas City; from thence he made his way to Memphis on a flat boat and then on foot to Jefferson

in Texas. Here he was employed as subcontractor on a railroad, but his health failing he removed to Duvals Bluff where he was occupied in bridge building until he was compelled to return to his native town by a severe attack of malaria. After his recovery he made New York the scene of his labors, building a section of the Harlem railroad. He next took up his abode in Boston where he was engaged in the construction of sewers. In 1879 he went to Colorado and giving his attention to milling and mining operations he purchased property of the latter description and also constructed a large mill. For two years he continued and then departed to explore the country three hundred miles west of Roseita in Gunnison county where he discovered and started nine mines. In 1884 he returned to the farm which he had purchased in Maidstone, and has been occupied since in improving this property.

Democratic in political faith, he has been selectman several times, is now justice of the peace, and represented the town in 1890-'91.

He was wedded, March 30, 1876, to Sarah A., daughter of William M. and Ruth M. (Jordan) Perkins.

STEVENS, CHARLES PHELPS, of Troy, son of Charles Deming and Murilla (Cob) Stevens, was born at Huntington, July 9, 1836.

The history of his life is a record of one of the most successful self-made business men in Vermont. Receiving only the scant education to be obtained in the district schools of Duxbury, yet possessing abundant health and indomitable courage, this boy, who was brought up in a saw mill, has now become one of the largest manufacturers of lumber in the state. Brought up to the carpenter's trade, in his early youth he secured his first financial start in the construction of dwelling houses by contract. From the profits which he saved he purchased a lot of timber land and in 1862, by the advice of the late Leander Hutchins, president of the Waterbury Bank, who furnished the necessary capital, he invested largely in property of the same nature in Duxbury. This venture was very successful, so much so that in 1862 he became proprietor of a lumber mill in Duxbury, which he operated till 1866, at which time he built another in Bolton, Can., still retaining the management of the first for two years. This property he sold in 1868, substituting another in Jay devoted to the same business. He now made Troy his place of residence, and from their first erection operated all his mills night and day till 1870, when he parted with those in Jay and Bolton, entering into partnership with D. H. Buck of Troy, with whom he commenced a general merchandise business and in connection with this constructed a clapboard mill at Phelps Falls in Troy, Mr. Buck retaining the management of the store, and Mr. Stevens of the mill. C. P. Stevens and D. H. Buck then formed a copartnership under the name of C. P. Stevens & Co.

They afterwards erected at the Falls a large saw mill and the first factory for the manufacture of veneer in Orleans county, if not in Vermont, which, however, was soon transformed into a large feed and flour mill. In 1876 they constructed extensive mills in Richford, around which a village has grown up, known as Stevens' Mills. He is a partner in very many enterprises of this description, and a very extensive

CHARLES PHELPS STEVENS.

owner of timber-bearing real estate in Bolton and Jay, beside having a financial interest in several manufacturing concerns. He also possesses three farms in Troy containing as fine tillage land as can be found in the Missisquoi valley, which under his scientific management clearly proved that farming can be made to pay in the Green Mountain state. It may be easily imagined that Mr. Stevens has not had much time to devote to public affairs, although soon after he arrived at man's estate he was appointed justice of the peace, his commission being signed by the late Gov. Paul Dillingham. In 1882 he represented Troy in the Legislature, serving on the committees of railways and manufactures. Six years later he was chosen

to the Senate from Orleans county, giving valuable aid to the committees on rules, manufactures and railways, also the joint standing committee on game and fisheries, while he was actively influential in passing the $25,000 appropriation for the Soldiers' Home. In the Senate as in private life his unusual capacity for affairs was recognized.

In his political preferences he has always been an ardent and loyal Republican.

Mr. Stevens has been twice married. He first wedded, February, 1862, Francis M., daughter of Truman Morse, who departed this life after their union had lasted ten years, and in 1873 he married Annette C., daughter of Eli Sherman, by whom he has two children: Lena, and Charles Sherman.

Mr. Stevens is liberal in his religious creed, but has always attended and supported the Congregational church in Troy, of which society for twenty years he has been the trustee.

STEVENS, JONAS T., of Hyde Park, son of Amasa and Martha (Smith) Stevens, was born in Eden, June 3, 1842.

His father, Amasa, was a long-time resident of Eden, was prominently connected with public affairs, and for a considerable period was associate judge of the county court.

Jonas T. Stevens obtained his education in the common school, and for a time gave his services to neighboring farmers, being also employed in mills in the vicinity of his birthplace. Acquiring a small but well-earned capital, he invested it in a saw mill, when his business plans were suddenly interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war. He was too good a patriot to remain behind, when so many of his countrymen were thronging to the field, and abandoning his mill he enlisted in Co. I, 1st Vt. Cavalry and participated in nearly seventy engagements, in which that gallant corps were engaged. He had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt and was only prevented by a four weeks' sickness, when he was sent to the hospital, from being always present for duty. He recovered, however, in time to be present in the Winchester fight, where he had the satisfaction of seeing the rebel General Early sent "whirling down" the Shenandoah Valley, and April 1, 1863, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the engagement at Broad Run, and sent to Libby Prison, but was fortunately paroled and rejoined his regiment within less than six months, eager and ready for the fray. He was discharged after almost three years service, having been promoted through every grade to 1st Lieut. of his company.

After his gallant service in the army, he returned to the vocation he had deserted at the commencement of the war, and for twenty three years was engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Eden Mills. Since that period he has occupied himself with farming to some extent, but a large share of his time has been devoted to public affairs.

For eight years he was deputy sheriff and held that office till 1878, when he was elected sheriff of the county, serving two years, and again he discharged the duties of a deputy, till he was re-elected to sheriff in 1892. He has been entrusted with various offices, and was elected representative in 1872 and 1874 by Republican votes, doing good service as a member of the committees on general claims and corporations.

Mr. Stevens was united, in 1867, to Emma, daughter of Charles A. and Eunice White of Eden. One son has been born to them: Edson M.

Mr. Stevens is a member and past commander of Aaron Keeler Post, No. 91, G. A. R., and has received seven degrees in Free Masonry, affiliating with Mt. Morris Lodge, No. 69, of Eden, and Tucker Chapter, R. A. M., of Morrisville.

STEVENS, JAMES V., of Waterville, son of Valorous and Rebecca K. (Morse) Stevens, was born in Waterville, Jan. 12, 1850.

Commencing his education at the common schools, in his twelfth year he served a short time as clerk with William Wilbur, of Waterville, then returned to his studies and continued them till he was seventeen. At that age he entered the employment of Mr. E. H. Shattuck, with whom he remained seven years, when he was admitted as partner having an equal interest in the business. He remained in the concern five years, until 1880, when he left Waterville and engaged in business in Boston, but soon returned to his native place, which since has been his residence.

Mr. Stevens is attached to the principles of the Republican party; has held all the town offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens and is now town clerk and treasurer as well as trustee of U. S. surplus money.

He is a member of Warner Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., and Sterling Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage, August 20, 1874, to Ann, daughter of Clark and Mary Jane Wilbur.

STEVENS, THOMAS B., of East Montpelier, son of Stephen F. and Rachel (Byrd) Stevens, was born in the town of Monkton, Nov. 28, 1833. In 1790 Clark Stevens, a member of the Society of Friends, came to Vermont from the town of Rochester, Mass. He finally settled on a farm in Montpelier upon which his grandson, Thomas B., now

resides. Clark Stevens became a Quaker preacher, and to him belongs the honor of organizing the first religious society and erecting the first structure for public worship in Washington county. He was in his youth a soldier in the Revolutionary army and afterwards a sailor. D. P. Thompson wrote of him as "a prince in appearance, but a child in humility," and the memory of no man is more revered. He died Nov. 20, 1853, having lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years, and departed after having reared a family of eight children, of whom one, Stephen F., after pursuing his trade of a

THOMAS B. STEVENS.

cabinet maker at Monkton for a few years, returned to the old homestead in Montpelier and there cared for his parents till their decease. This faithful son was honored and respected by all the community.

Thomas B. Stevens purchased the paternal estate, four miles from the state capitol, and has devoted a useful and contented life to agricultural pursuits, improving the property and adding to it till he now is the fortunate possessor of many of the most fertile acres in Washington county or indeed in the state. Constructing a commodious dwelling house with ample outbuildings, which are models in their appearance and convenience upon a site commanding an extensive view, he has devoted his efforts mainly to dairy farming. He is no unworthy scion of a family which has been known and honored during three generations for their industry, frugality, energy and sterling worth.

Such a man must have naturally been selected by his fellows for every official position he would accept; and besides holding the usual town offices he was elected by the Republicans to represent the town of East Montpelier in the Legislature of 1872.

Mr. Stevens was married in December, 1862, to Jane, daughter of Allen and Lydia (Edgerton) Bliss of Calais, who bore him one daughter: Lenora Rachel.

STEVENS, WILLIAM BLANDING, late of Bradford, was born in Newbury, April 9, 1822. He was the second son of Caleb and Mary (Matthews) Stevens, and received his education from the common schools and academies of the vicinity.

The independent and self-reliant spirit that governed his whole career manifested itself at the early age of ten, when he worked for the neighbors at a shilling a day, or its equivalent.

WILLIAM BLANDING STEVENS.

At fifteen he commenced his business life as a clerk at South Newbury, with James Chadwick, and afterward entered the store of F. & H. Keyes, at Newbury Street, where he continued until he formed a partnership with his brother, at Piermont Crossing, in 1851. Here they developed a profitable trade, and a few years later they removed to the village of Bradford, where the firm has remained, with several changes in the part-

nership, until the day of Mr. Stevens' death, March 2, 1893. His business career was upright and honorable, receiving the hearty and frank approval of his patrons and competitors. A Boston merchant says: "Mr. Stevens I have known for over forty years; and in all that time I have the pleasantest recollection of his manly and genial presence and strict honor, estimating him as one of the noblest gentlemen and merchants that Vermont has had the honor to produce."

In the many improvements and enterprises of Bradford, Mr. Stevens was always one of the first to be consulted, as he was looked upon as a ready and safe adviser. In the day of Bradford's calamity, when its business centre was swept away by fire, in the spring of 1883, Mr. Stevens proved his faith in the town by the erection of a brick block that still stands as a memento of his confidence and energy. He did much to increase business in Bradford these later years. The new hotel, the creamery, the grist mill, all owe their success largely to the influence of his liberal spirit and financial support. Everything that tended to the prosperity of the town had from Mr. Stevens hearty and substantial aid.

In politics Mr. Stevens was a Republican, and held many town offices. He was a loyal supporter of the North during the war and of the loyal veterans since the struggle.

In religion he was a Congregationalist, and though not a member of the church, he gave its business interests the same practical attention that he did his own. He had much to do with the building of the present church structure, and his religious belief was a potent factor in his life.

He married, in 1856, Miss Harriet E., daughter of Austin and Miriam Ladd, of Haverhill, N. H. They had four children, one of whom, Helen Luella, died in infancy. The others are: Carrie (Mrs. Albert W. Porter of New York), and May (Mrs. O. R. Baker of Bradford).

The home of Mr. Stevens was one of the happiest in the village, with all that love and care could give it.

As a citizen Mr. Stevens sought to live peacefully with all men. He was naturally kind of heart. Those that worked with him as partners, and for him as assistants, always found him pleasant, agreeable and indulgent.

Mr. Stevens departed this life March 2, 1893. An old citizen writes of him that he "took an active interest in the prosperity of the village, being liberal in his support of both churches and schools, and rendering it one of the most thriving communities of the state. His sterling virtues and enterprising business habits endeared him to a large circle of friends, and made him one of the foremost citizens of the town."

STEVENSON, IRVIN, of Lowell, son of Irvin and Eliza (Fletcher) Stevenson, was born in Lowell, April 5, 1885, and is one of the reliable, substantial young business men in the town. Mr. Stevenson was educated in the Lowell and Westfield public schools and at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He is also a graduate of the National Business College, New Haven, Conn., and taught several terms in the public schools.

Not choosing to be a practical farmer like his father, in the fall of 1885 he went into the mercantile business in Lowell in company with A. A. Aseltine, of Enosburgh Falls. A year and a half later he became sole proprietor of his present large store, and carries a fine stock of general merchandise.

Politically he is a strong Democrat with conservative tendencies, and was postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Stevenson is and has been for many years town superintendent of schools, and in 1892 was elected town treasurer. He is also quite actively interested in town affairs.

He has been for eighteen years an exemplary member of the Congregational church, and is an energetic promoter of the welfare of that denomination in Lowell.

November 13, 1879, he was united in marriage to Mary L., daughter of Henry Smith, of Chatham, N. Y., and has by her one daughter: Louise.

STEWART, JOHN WOLCOTT, of Middlebury, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Stewart, was born in Middlebury, Nov. 24, 1825. The first ancestor of Governor Stewart's family on the paternal side, whose record has been preserved, was Robert Stuart, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Samuel, his son, emigrated first to Londonderry, Ireland, and secondly, from thence with the historical Scotch-Irish colony which crossed the Atlantic and settled in Londonderry, N. H., in the early part of the eighteenth century. John Stewart, grandfather of John Wolcott, familiarly known as Captain John, was born in Londonderry, N. H. He was a man of marked characteristics, full of martial energy, and took an active part in the French and Revolutionary wars. At the early age of fifteen he first killed an Indian in a notable fight in the forest. Subsequently he became a member of a courageous band of frontiersmen known as Rogers' Rangers. He accompanied the ill-fated expedition of General Montgomery against Quebec, and was in the immediate neighborhood of that gallant officer at the time of his death. He happened to be in Bennington, paying his addresses to the lady who afterward became his wife, when Burgoyne's invasion took place, and he at

John W. Stewart

once volunteered and led a company of patriot soldiers in the decisive conflict that followed.

John W. Stewart prepared for matriculation in the Middlebury Academy, entered Middlebury College and graduated from that institution in 1846. Adopting the legal profession, he began to qualify himself for practice by reading law in the office of Horatio Seymour, in Middlebury, and remained there until January, 1850, when he was admitted to the bar of Addison county. Commencing practice at Middlebury, he conducted it alone until 1854, when he contracted a copartnership with ex-U. S. Senator Phelps, and maintained the connection until the death of the latter in April, 1855. His association with Senator Phelps proved to be very valuable in many respects.

Early in his professional career Mr. Stewart identified himself with the political affairs of his native state. In the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 he held the office of state's attorney for Addison county. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature as representative of Middlebury, and served therein as chairman of the committee on railroads. His services proved to be so acceptable to his constituents that he was again elected in the following year, and was also re-appointed to his former position on the railroad committee. In January, 1857, the State House at Montpelier was destroyed by fire, and a strong movement was set on foot to make Burlington the capital of the state. This movement Mr. Stewart resisted. Although one of the members from the west side of Vermont, he was influentially active in the legislative debates on the question of removal, and favored the retention of Montpelier as the capital. His logic was weighty and powerful, and was largely instrumental in carrying the point in favor of the old location. In 1861 Mr. Stewart was returned to the state Senate from Addison county, and served on the judiciary committee. Elected for a second term to the Senate of 1862, Mr. Stewart again served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on rules. In 1864 he was returned to the House from Middlebury, and served on the committees on joint rules and judiciary. In 1865, 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the House, and at each session was elected speaker. One of the changes in the organic law of the state, effected by the Constitutional Convention of 1870, was that by which the biennial system was adopted. Mr. Stewart was the first Governor of Vermont elected under the new order of things, and was chief magistrate of the state, to his and its honor, from 1870 to 1872. He was in 1876 again a member of the House, and was again its model speaker.

He has not given his whole time to the practice of his profession, but has devoted a portion of it to the management of financial institutions. He was chosen a director of the Middlebury Bank in 1858, and for several years prior to 1881 he served as president with great acceptability and gave strong evidence of entire fitness for the position. In 1881 the pressure of other engagements upon his time forced him to decline a further re-election.

In 1882 Governor Stewart was elected by the Republicans of the new First Congressional District to the Forty-eighth Congress. His long service in both branches of the Vermont Legislature and his excellent gubernatorial administration gave promise that was amply fulfilled of good and influential service in national legislation. He was re-elected to Congress in 1884, 1886 and 1888. Since the expiration of his eight years in Congress Governor Stewart has returned to the active practice of law—to the work of a profession which he adorns and whose members are all his admirers and friends.

John Wolcott Stewart was married, Nov. 21, 1860, to Emma, daughter of Philip and Emma Hart Battell of Middlebury, a granddaughter of the late Hon. Horatio Seymour of Middlebury. Five children were the fruit of their union. Three of these, two daughters and one son, are still liviing.

STICKNEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Andover, son of Joseph and Ann (Hosmer) Stickney, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 25, 1804. Joseph Stickney, Sr., his grandfather, was a veteran ranger in the old French war, and Joseph, Jr., his father, served with credit in the Revolutionary struggle. George's mother, Ann Hosmer, had often gazed upon Paul Revere, and her father, William Hosmer, rallied with his comrades upon the green at Lexington.

George W. Stickney was of the third of four generations, three of which have acted an honorable part in three famous wars, for his son Cassius was a brave soldier of the Union and died in Libby Prison of wounds received in battle. George W. received only the limited educational advantages of the district school, but is a man of remarkable intelligence and force of character. At the age of eighty-nine his mind is clear, his memory retentive, and he still labors in the field. His uncle, Moody Stickney, cleared the farm in 1790 where he now resides, and this property for more than a century has been in possession of some member of the family, where to-day four generations are sheltered under the roof tree of the old homestead and gather around its hospitable board. Five soldiers of the Revolution settled in this school district in Andover, and

fifteen sons of these worthy sires served in the bloody struggle to preserve the Union, six of whom never returned.

Mr. Stickney was united in marriage Nov. 22, 1832, to Roxillana, daughter of Amos and Roxillana (Utley) Burton. To them have been born eight children: Nancy (Mrs. Alonzo C. Gutterson, deceased), Warren (deceased), Byron, Jane (deceased), Cassius M. (killed in the war), Eliza (Mrs. Warren Beard of Chester), Preston L., and Eva J.

Mr. Stickney was from the outset a pronounced abolitionist, casting his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams and his last for Benjamin Harrison, and deposited his ballot at every intervening election. He has been called upon to serve in all town offices, has acted as justice of the peace for over half a century and for six terms represented Andover in the Legislature, while during the civil war he discharged the duties of deputy United States marshal and enrolling officer.

STICKNEY, JOSEPH TREADWAY, son of Tyler and Laura (Treadway) Stickney, was born in Shoreham, on the 28th of July, 1835.

JOSEPH TREADWAY STICKNEY.

His primary educational training was obtained at the common schools of his native town, and he afterwards graduated at Newton Academy, in Shoreham. He has always devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and to the breeding of blooded stock, in which he has met with great success. He has devoted great attention to raising Spanish Merino sheep, and was honored with the first prize for the best flock at the international exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876. Like all Vermonters, he is much interested in the breeding of horses, preferring those of the Morgan variety, while in cattle his prejudices are in favor of the Durham stock.

Mr. Stickney adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and very deservedly represented his town in the Legislature of 1886, where he was a useful member of the general committee. He has been the choice of his fellow-townsmen for many positions of trust, including that of selectman and overseer. For three years he served on the committee on pedigree in the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association. He has a large acquaintance, and is a man of exceeding popularity, but does not avail himself of this advantage in office-seeking, nor does he desire promotion in the management of public affairs, but quietly works for the good of his party, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Stickney has never entered the married state, and has also avoided membership in clubs and societies, and is not officially connected with any church organization.

STILES, FRANK W., of Springfield, son of William L. and Betsey A. (Sargent) Stiles, was born in Windsor, Dec. 27, 1849.

His education was somewhat limited, being confined to the public schools of Windsor, but during his youth and early manhood, under many disadvantages, he pursued quite an extended course of reading and study.

His father being subject at times to mental derangement, the support of the family devolved largely upon the son, and from necessity he early acquired habits of industry and self denial. In 1864 the family removed to Springfield, and Frank entered the employment of the Novelty Works Co. and other business houses. After ten years experience in this vocation, he established a job printing business, and, Jan. 4, 1878, issued the first number of the Springfield Reporter, a four column folio devoted to the promotion of local interests. The prospect of success was not very encouraging, as seven different attempts in journalism had previously failed in that locality, but Mr. Stiles persevered and through his energy and unceasing effort, soon saw the circulation and influence of his newspaper rapidly increase till it reached its present enviable position, resting on a firm financial basis, entirely due to the business and editorial ability of its founder and promoter. From this success other good fortune has been derived, and Mr. Stiles is now the owner of valuable real estate in the town and its vicinity.

He has always been an outspoken and staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought or held public office.

He has received the first three degrees of Masonry in St. John's Lodge, No. 41, of Springfield.

Mr. Stiles was united in marriage June 5, 1870, to Ann S., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Boyle) Hayes of Plymouth. To them have been born: George Hayes, Louise May (deceased in infancy), Bessie Ann (deceased in infancy), Harold F. W., and Russell William.

STILLSON, HENRY LEONARD, of Bennington, son of Eli Bennett, and Eliza Ann (Leonard) Stillson, was born in Granville, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1842.

He received an academic education, supplementing that of the common schools, and has devoted his life chiefly to journalism and literary pursuits. He commenced his career by lending his services during the war to the Rutland Herald. After four years thus employed he embarked in the insurance business, but soon resumed his original vocation, and since 1871 has resided in Bennington, where for twenty years he has been connected with the Bennington Banner.

HENRY LEONARD STILLSON.

This is a very brief abstract of the life of a man whose reputation as a historian is widely extended on both sides of the Atlantic. He was the editor-in-chief of the "History of Freemasonry and Concordant Order," a standard work which has gone through several editions, and had the unprecedented sale of 33,000 copies during the first year, thus making his name a familiar one among Masons, both here, in Canada and in Europe. He is connected with a number of journals devoted to interests of Freemasonry, and the I. O. O. F., and is a frequent contributor to "Frank Leslie" and other periodicals of that description. In 1892 he had the signal honor to be made a member of the correspondence circle of the "Lodge Quatuor Coronati" of London, Eng., a select circle of antiquaries, and is also a member of the American Historical Association. His ability as a writer in his chosen class of subjects has been heartily endorsed by leading journals of America, England, and those upon the continent.

Mr. Stillson has consecrated some of his best literary efforts to the Masonic fraternity in which he holds an eminent position, and for whose welfare he has ever labored with enthusiasm and energy. He is affiliated with Mt. Anthony Lodge, No. 13, of which he is past master; Plattsburg Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.; Taft Commandery, K. T., No. 8; Cyrene Preceptory and Priory, K. T., No. 29, of Toronto, Canada, and Mt. Anthony Chapter No. 1, O. E. S. He has been called upon to discharge the duties of grand patron of the last named body, is an honorary Preceptor of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada. He is past grand master and past grand representative of the I. O. O. F., and has also written the history of that order in the state of Vermont. The biography of Mr. Stillson's works occupies two pages in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1893, among the latest of which was the "Vermont Centennial History," issued last year.

Mr. Stillson was united in marriage, August 5, 1868, to Josephine Sophia, daughter of Benjamin and Maria (Buckman) Woodruff, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Mrs. Stillson died Feb. 18, 1880, leaving one daughter, Frances Emily Stillson, now living, and a son, Benjamin Leonard Edward, since deceased. September 6, 1881, he was wedded to Helen Kenyon, of Manchester, Vt., and to them four children have been born: Bessie, Ruth Katherine, Adah Caroline, and Lee Hascall, none of whom survive.

Mr. Stillson has always acted with the Republican party and has represented Bennington in state and county conventions but has never sought for or held any other political preferment. He is the present health officer for the village and town of Bennington and North Bennington graded school district —the executive for three boards of health.

STONE, CHARLES MARSHALL, son of Charles and Sarah (Wells) Stone, was born in Lyndon, April 18, 1833.

He left his father's farm in 1849, when sixteen years of age, and entered the office of the St. Johnsbury Caledonian in which he acquired a thorough knowledge of the printing and publishing business, having received his education in the public schools and the Lyndon and St. Johnsbury academies. In 1855 he purchased a half interest in the paper, two years later became sole editor and proprietor and so remained to the last year of his life when his eldest son entered the concern as assistant editor.

Mr. Stone was married in 1858 to Sarah, daughter of Gov. Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. Four children were born to them, three of whom survive. After a short illness, Mr. Stone died, March 12, 1890, at Jacksonville, Fla. He was a veteran in Vermont journalism, having conducted the Caledonian for thirty-six years. Ever devoted to his calling, possessed of breadth of thought, courage of utterance, sincerity and strength of conviction, which qualities marked his entire life, he wielded an influence that was felt and acknowledged not only in his own state, but also far beyond its borders.

STONE, ARTHUR FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, son of Charles M. and Sarah (Fairbanks) Stone, was born in St. Johnsbury, Feb. 18, 1863.

His preparatory education was the usual one received in the public schools and he fitted for college in the St. Johnsbury Academy, where he was graduated in 1881. He then matriculated at Amherst College, Mass., from which he received his diploma as a bachelor of arts, in 1885.

After his graduation, he resolved to devote himself to the profession of journalism and as his first essay, was employed as a reporter on the staff of the Northampton (Mass.) Daily Herald for two years. He then changed the scene of his labors and served in the same capacity for a year in connection with the Fall River Daily News. In 1889 he purchased a half interest of the Caledonian at St. Johnsbury and after the death of his father, in 1890, continued its publication, discharging the duties of the editor-in-chief of that newspaper.

Mr. Stone was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1890, to Helen, daughter of A. J. and Harriet E. Lincoln of Northampton, Mass. They have one daughter: Edith L.

He is attached to the Republican party, but though advocating its principles has never sought official preferment. Mr. Stone is president of the local Natural History Society, is the present clerk of the village of St. Johnsbury and has efficiently served as the secretary of the Vermont Press Association.

STONE, MASON SERENO, of Montpelier, son of Orson N. and Candace (Mason) Stone, was born at Waterbury Center, Dec. 14, 1859.

His early education was received in the public schools and seminary of that place, and he afterwards attended the People's Academy of Morrisville. He was graduated from the classical department in the University of Vermont in 1883.

MASON SERENO STONE.

Having had some experience as an instructor during his college course, he resolved to devote his life to the cause of education, and during the next six years filled the office of principal of the Williston Academy, Bristol high school, and People's Academy, Morrisville. In 1889 he was elected supervisor of schools in Orleans county, and in the next year organized the first summer school in Vermont. In 1891 he was appointed tutor in mathematics in the University of Vermont to fill the position left vacant by the absence of the regular instructor. While at the university he was appointed chief of the educational division of the Indian Bureau at Washington, but declined the position, preferring to accept the office of superintendent of schools for the district of Easthampton, Mass., which post he resigned a year later, when he was elected superintendent of education for the

state of Vermont, the duties of which office he continues to discharge.

Mr. Stone is independent in his politics. For several years he has been a member of the Congregational church in Morrisville, and has always manifested a lively interest in the religious work of the young people's societies. Mr. Stone is a self reliant and energetic man, possessing the happy faculty of arousing the enthusiasm and interest of those with whom he comes in contact in the professional work to which he has hitherto devoted his life.

STOWELL, JOHN WESLEY, of Putney, son of Asa and Mary (Colby) Stowell, was born in Putney, Sept. 29, 1835.

JOHN WESLEY STOWELL.

He received his early education in the public schools of Putney, and at eleven years of age began life for himself. His first employment was in a chair stock factory at Royalston, Mass., where he remained for three years, removing thence to Ashburnham, Mass., where he was fortunate enough to meet Professor Burrage of Amherst College, who took an interest in young Stowell and instructed him privately.

In April, 1861, Mr. Stowell returned to Putney and began the business life which has led him to success. His first venture was in the manufacture of chair stock with J. N. Underwood, which business he continued until 1873, when he formed a partnership with R. C. Hitchcock for the manufacture of toy chairs, continuing until 1883, when Mr. Stowell bought the interest of his partner and continued the business until 1885.

Mr. Stowell has given much of his spare time to inventions, the most successful of which was the Gem folding table, on which he received letters of patent in 1885, and for the manufacture of which he organized the Stowell Manufacturing Co., of which organization he was elected president and general manager.

Mr. Stowell was married at Winchendon, Mass., May 6, 1856, to Helen M., daughter of James and Lydia Hosley, of Marlow, N. H. Of this union there were three children. Mrs. Stowell died April 24, 1870. Mr. Stowell was again united in marriage, Oct. 29, 1873, to Miss Olive J. Farley, of Coleraine, Mass.

Mr. Stowell is prominent in Masonic circles, and has held all the offices of his lodge, as well as that of deputy grand master of the 8th Masonic district of Vermont for two years. He is also prominent as a member of the Knights of Honor.

STRANAHAN, FARRAND STEWART, of St. Albans, son of Farrand Stewart and Mary Caroline (Curtis) Stranahan, was born in New York City, Feb. 3, 1842.

FARRAND STEWART STRANAHAN.

He was educated in the public schools of the metropolis, and in 1859 came to Vermont. He was made paymaster on the Vermont Central R. R. in 1865. From 1867 to

1871 he was engaged in business in St. Albans. At the close of this period he was appointed treasurer of the National Car Co., which position he still retains. In 1886 he became cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans, of which institution he was made vice president in 1892. Mr. Stranahan is also a director in the Central Vermont and the Ogdensburg and L. C. R. R. Cos., and is vice-president of the Missisquoi road.

Republican in political preference, he has served as trustee of the village of St. Albans, and represented the town in 1884. Four years afterward he was elected to the state Senate, was a trustee of the state reform school from 1888 to 1892, and was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1892.

He was united in marriage, August 26, 1862, to Miranda Aldis, daughter of Hon. Lawrence and Fidelia (Gadcomb) Brainerd, from which alliance two children were born: Mabel Fidelia (deceased), and Farrand Stewart.

Mr. Stranahan enlisted in the United States service in August, 1862, and was successively promoted from the grade of 1st sergeant to the rank of 2d and 1st lieutenant of Co. L., 1st Vt. Cavalry and shared in all the battles in which that regiment participated till the winter of 1864, when he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George A. Custer, serving in every engagement in which that brilliant general took part till September, 1864, at which time Lieutenant Stranahan received an honorable discharge and returned to his adopted home. He is a member of A. R. Hurlbut Post G. A. R., of which he has been commander, and he also is enrolled in the military order of the Loyal Legion.

STURTEVANT, WILBER R., of Hartland, son of Cullen F. and Harriet (Morey) Sturtevant, was born in Hartland, Nov. 22, 1844. He comes of Puritan lineage, being the grandson of Friend Sturtevant, who was born in Halifax, Mass., and settled in Hartland in 1804, where he was a medical practitioner. His mother was a near relative of Capt. Samuel Morey, of Fairlee, whose claims as the original inventor of the steamboat have been lately urged with so much authority and force.

Mr. Sturtevant received the customary course of school instruction in the town of Hartland, and then served an apprenticeship in his father's mill to learn the art of woolen manufacturing. His father was widely known as the maker of the Sturtevant Sheep's Grey, an article noted for its extreme durability. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Sturtevant commenced his business career as a merchant in the town of Hartland, where he has continued till the present time, conducting a successful and remunerative trade, and winning the respect of all by the honorable and straightforward manner in which he has dealt with the community.

He was appointed postmaster in 1880, and has held the office since that time, except under President Cleveland's administrations. He has creditably filled the position of town clerk for many years and been called to various other offices of public trust, in which he has never disappointed the expectations formed of his ability and integrity. In 1886 he represented Hartland in the Legislature.

WILBER R. STURTEVANT.

Mr. Sturtevant has knelt at the altar of Free Masonry and is united with Vermont Lodge, No. 18, of Hartland.

He was wedded, Oct. 18, 1871, to Lenora, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Pike) Robinson. Their children are: Florence H., Alice R., and Helen R.

SULLOWAY, LORENZO, of St. Johnsbury, son of Lorenzo and Sabra (Campbell) Sulloway, was born in Wheelock, July 17, 1839

His education was received in the schools of Wheelock, and he commenced his business career as a commercial traveler for a sugar evaporator company. Afterwards he formed a partnership for general trade with B. F. Taylor in his native town, where he remained till 1873. In 1867 he was appointed

deputy sheriff, which office he held till 1878, when he was elected sheriff of Caledonia county, and removed to St. Johnsbury. This office he now holds, having been elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1892, by large majorities. In 1890, he was the regular nominee of both the contending parties. During his term of office he has ably taken charge of a great many notorious criminals. In 1876, he was considered a fitting person to represent Wheelock in the Legislature where he served on the general committee.

He married, Nov. 2, 1870, Lizzie, daughter of John and Jane (Herron) Ranney, of Wheelock. One son has been born to them: Ralph C.

LORENZO SULLOWAY.

Mr. Sulloway is a member of many secret and social organizations, among which may be named: Crescent Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., of Lyndon, in which he has filled all official positions save that of master; Haswell Chapter, Palestine Commandery, No. 5, Mizpah Lodge of Perfection, Caledonia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Olive Branch of Daughters of Rebekah, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Mystic Club. He is a Methodist in his religious belief.

SUMNER, HIRAM S., of Bristol, son of Thomas and Dorcas (Fuller) Sumner, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., May 24, 1834.

He was an only son, and at the age of eighteen accompanied his parents, who settled upon a farm in Addison. His early education was chiefly derived from the schools of Middlebury, where his parents were residing in 1843. In 1860 he purchased a large farm in Bristol Flats, where he has since made his residence. In addition to his successful farming operations he has been actively engaged as agent for the sale of farming implements and machinery.

He was united in marriage at Addison in the summer of 1855 to Olive A., daughter of Erasmus and Lucy (Carpenter) Gulley. Four children were born to them: Charles E., Bertha M., Henry G., and Maude M., the last of whom died after a short illness, Feb. 18, 1891.

Mr. Sumner is a Republican in his political preferences, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. He has held the office of selectman, and was on the board of listers at the quadrennial appraisal at two different times, and has held other positions of honor and trust.

HIRAM S. SUMNER.

He is a member of the Congregational church at Bristol. He is prominently connected with the Masonic faternity, and for nearly thirty years has affiliated with Libanus Lodge No. 47, at Bristol. He has united with Munsell Council, and Gifford Chapter No. 25, at Bristol, and is a Knight Templar of the Mt. Calvary Commandery at Middlebury.

SWAIN, ALBERT NATHANIEL, of Bellows Falls, son of Nathaniel and Lucia (Stow) Swain, was born in Reading, July 12, 1828.

He received his literary instruction in the common schools, but his practical education was derived from the printing office. In this latter he served an apprenticeship of three years, commencing in 1847 in the office of the Vermont Journal at Windsor, during which he gave some attention to the study of Latin. After this he continued for a similar period as journeyman with the same employer, when seized with an ambition to become a journalist he removed to Brattleboro and there found a position as printer and assistant editor of the Vermont

ALBERT NATHANIEL SWAIN.

Republican then published by O. H. Platt. In 1856 he came to Bellows Falls, where he became editor and soon after proprietor of the Bellows Falls Times, which he continued to publish, in connection with conducting a job printing establishment, for more than thirty-two years, when he retired from active life still making that town his place of residence.

Mr. Swain was married, Nov. 13, 1856, to Susan W., daughter of John L. and Phebe (Town) Putnam of Brattleboro.

He was an early member of the anti-slavery party and cast his first ballot for the candidates of the old Liberal party, when it could poll but six votes in his town. In 1852 he voted for John P. Hale, and after the organization of the Republican party gave to it a steady and loyal adherence.

In 1870 Mr. Swain was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention by the unanimous vote of his fellow-townsmen. This assembly he regards as the strongest in ability of any legislative body with which he has been connected, being composed of the strongest men in the state, among them ex-Governors, congressmen, judges, and that eminent lawyer, Hon. E. J. Phelps. The most prominent question debated and decided in that convention was that of the biennial sessions of the Legislature, the adoption of which measure received the earnest support of Mr. Swain. He was also a representative in the Assemblies of 1872 and 1876, and was chosen senator from his county in 1886. He was assigned to various committees, including those on education, printing, joint rules, railroads, and federal relations. On the first three he served as chairman.

Mr. Swain was one of the originators as well as earliest members of the Vermont Press Association, and for four years acted as president of that body. He served as postmaster of Bellows Falls under the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, giving general and marked satisfaction in this position during a period of twelve years. He has been a trustee of the Bellows Falls Savings Bank since 1882, president of the Rockingham Free Library since its organization, and has held many other positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has never disappointed the expectations of those who have committed these duties to his care.

TAFT, ELIHU BARBER, of Burlington, son of Eleazer and Ellen (Barber) Taft, was born in Williston, March 25, 1847.

After the advantages of a good home education and one in the common schools and Williston Academy, he entered the University of Vermont in 1867, graduating in 1871. Four years after he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. He entered his name as a law student in 1870 with the well-known attorneys, Messrs. Wales and Taft at Burlington, and pursued his legal studies with them during his last year in the university. Being admitted to practice at the bar of Chittenden county court in 1873, he took up his residence in Burlington and was admitted some time after to practice in the Supreme Court in the same county. On the motion of Hon. E. J. Phelps, at the February term, 1879, he was admitted as an attorney in the United States district and circuit courts. He was appointed United States deputy collector of internal revenue of the third district of Vermont in 1874 and served

Elihu B. Taft

until he resigned in 1881. Mr. Taft has been a successful lawyer for over twenty years in Burlington and his professional integrity and ability have never been questioned.

He was married, April 1, 1875, to Lucia A., daughter of Anson S. and Agnes (Stuart) Johnson, who died Dec. 15, 1875.

Mr. Taft is a Republican in his political faith and has been honorably recognized by his party and the people. He has served several terms as school commissioner and as one of the board of aldermen, being president of the board for three terms. In 1888 he received the honor of an election as a senator from Chittenden county, and during the session of that year was made chairman of the general committee, one of the most important in the Legislature. He is a life member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. His life-long study of natural history entitles him to rank among the foremost of amateur naturalists, to which fact his large private cabinet of birds, fossils, shells and minerals will bear ample testimony.

He has been a most extensive traveler, not only in the New but also in the Old World. He visited the Centennial at Philadelphia, the region of the great lakes and copper mines of Michigan, is familiar with the scenery on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, the Yosemite Valley, the Yellowstone National Park and the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Puget Sound. Nor has he neglected places of interest nearer his native state but has made extensive tours through Canada, sailing down the St. Lawrence, and up the gloomy Saguenay. The winter and spring of 1887 he spent in the South and Southwest, seeing New Orleans, Galveston and the City of Mexico, also making a trip to the top of the volcano Popocatepetl, to the petrified forest of Arizona and the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

His last and most extended journey was in 1889, to the most important cities and countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, including Paris, Rome, Bombay, Calcutta, Benares, Cairo, Jerusalem, Smyrna, Athens, Constantinople, Vienna, Venice, Cologne and cities of Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Scotland, England and Ireland and Holland, concluding with a visit to Paris where ten days were occupied at the great exposition before he turned his steps homeward.

He has ever been a zealous Free Mason and as soon as he had arrived at man's estate received the obligations of Ancient Craft Masonry in Webster Lodge, No. 61, of Winooski. He was a charter member of Burlington Lodge, No. 100, at Burlington, of which he is a past master. He is past grand recorder and past grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Vermont; a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and has attained the 32d degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In most of the different bodies of this last order he has worthily presided.

Mr. Taft has ever maintained the character of an upright man, an honest and able lawyer and a good ditizen.

TAFT, RUSSELL S., of Burlington, was born in Williston, Jan. 28, 1835, and went to Burlington in 1853, where he resided until May, 1881, when he returned to Williston, but is now living again in Burlington. He was educated at the common schools and academies; read law, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in November, 1856; was selectman of the town of Burlington from 1861 to 1864, and alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869; was state's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a senator for that county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; register of probate in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880, and Lieutenant-Governor of the state in 1872-'74. In 1880 he represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature; was elected sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court. He has since been biennially re-elected to the bench, and has been since 1890 first assistant judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Taft is especially conversant with Vermont decisions, and in disposing of cases is much more inclined to apply to them the law as it is in Vermont than the law as it may be in other jurisdictions.

TAPLIN, MERRICK MANSFIELD, of Barton Landing, son of Richard and Susan (Ordway) Taplin, was born in Irasburgh, June 8, 1851.

After attendance at the public schools of Irasburgh and Orleans Liberal Institute he decided to devote himself to a business career and in 1868 commenced to deal in cattle and horses. In 1884 he added to his former occupation a trade in wagons, sleighs and agricultural implements. At the same time forming a copartnership with Dr. Geo. B. Rowell under the firm name of Taplin & Rowell, and they own and operate a large dairy farm in Irasburgh. He is largely interested in real estate. He with his partner have recently taken a half interest in the St. Johnsbury Carriage Co.

Mr. Taplin is a strong Republican; was for ten years lister in Irasburgh, and served as selectman and lister after removing to Barton Landing.

His religious preferences are Congregationalist and he is a musician of ability. He has been an ardent supporter and president of the Orleans County Musical Association.

Mr. Taplin married, March 23, 1887, Susie L., daughter of Hon. Charles and Mary (Melvin) Rogers.

TAYLOR, GILES GALUSHA, of Fletcher, son of Giles and Cynthia (Leach) Taylor, was born in Fletcher, Feb. 11, 1813. His father was the first blacksmith of the town in which he was one of the earliest settlers, and was a veteran soldier of the war of 1812.

The son received a scanty education in the district schools, and at the early age of eighteen married, and then settled upon a section of land near Metcalf pond, a lonely sheet of water among the hills, where with a woodman's axe he cleared a farm from the native wilderness. By dint of unceasing toil he slowly increased his resources, gradually purchasing more land, until he is now the possessor of an estate of three hundred acres and resides upon a farm adjoining his original homestead, which has been in the possession of the family for three-quarters of a century. The dairy and the sugar orchard are the principal sources from which he derives his income. In his manufacture of maple sugar he uses the best of modern appliances with successful and remunerative results. Mr. Taylor has also a fine apiary.

He is a true-blue Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. For more than forty years he has been moderator in town meetings, and has always presided with dignity and impartiality. Such is the confidence reposed in him that though a member of the minority party, he has been elected to fill various town offices, and was called upon to represent Fletcher in the Legislature of 1890, in which body he was the oldest member.

Four score years have left their traces upon his form, yet his mental faculties are nearly as active as in his youthful days, and he still enjoys a joke and hearty laugh as well as any man in Franklin county.

Mr. Taylor married, Feb. 15, 1831, Lydia, daughter of James and Abigail (Aldrich) Chase. Five children were issue of this wedlock: Lorinda (Mrs. William Leach, deceased), James B. (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. A. B. Case of Cambridge), Florilla (deceased), and Abbie P. (Mrs. W. J. Spaulding).

TAYLOR, HERBERT EDWARD, of Brattleboro, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Edwards) Taylor, was born in Guilford, Oct. 13, 1837.

He was educated at the common schools of Guilford, at the Westminster Seminary, and Powers Institute of Bernardston, Mass., spending his vacations on the home farm, where he also passed the early years of his life.

In 1861 he enlisted with Co. F, 4th Regt. Vt. Vols., and served three years, receiving his discharge in September, 1864. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and was disabled for manual labor, and has since constantly suffered from the effects of his wounds. Returning from the battlefield he located on the home farm, where he remained until the early spring of 1865, when he removed to Brattleboro and engaged in the clothing and furnishing business, which he continued until 1875.

HERBERT EDWARD TAYLOR.

In 1879 he was appointed deputy-collector of internal revenue of the District of Vermont, in which capacity he served the government until 1885. In 1886 Mr. Taylor was elected a deputy-sheriff and also tax collector for the town of Brattleboro, to which position he was re-elected successively for four terms. He was also door-keeper of the House of Representatives in 1888.

Mr. Taylor served in the Vermont National Guard, from 1886 to 1888, as captain and provost-marshal of the 1st Regiment; and also, from 1888 to 1890, as colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. William P. Dillingham. Colonel Taylor has been actively and prominently identified with the

G. A. R., and in 1888 was elected commander of the Department of Vermont.

In social matters Colonel Taylor has also taken a prominent part. He is a member of Columbian Lodge, No. 36, F. & A. M., and a member of Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar, as well as a member of the Sons of American Revolution.

Col. H. E. Taylor was married, Oct. 7, 1867, to Emeline, daughter of Stephen and Electa (Sargent) Dutton, of Dummerston. Of this union is one son: Linn Dutton Taylor, of Brattleboro. Mrs. Taylor died in 1877.

Colonel Taylor was appointed, Nov. 23, 1889, by Secretary of the Treasury Windom, to the position of special inspector of customs, with official station at St. Albans, a position which he held till Nov. 1, 1893, operating upon the northern frontier and in Canada, and was instrumental in preventing and detecting smuggling and other frauds upon the Treasury Department. After the termination of his service for the government, he returned to his home in Brattleboro and engaged in the insurance business with his son.

TAYLOR, HARVEY EDSON, of West Cornwall, son of Samuel and Drusilla (Briggs) Taylor, was born in Salisbury, Jan. 31, 1839.

He commenced his education in the district schools, and finished by pursuing a course of study at the grammar school in Middlebury and at Fort Edward Institute. In early life he commenced the study of the law, but forsaking this, became interested in breeding and selling sheep in the West. For five years he was engaged in trade in West Cornwall, but is now a farmer and sheep breeder. He has devoted himself particularly to the Ramboullett strain, having imported from the flock of Victor Gilbert, of France, in 1884. Mr. Taylor has a large trade throughout the country.

He was united in marriage, at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864, to Kathleen Liola, eldest daughter of William and Martha (Murray) Hanks, of Addison.

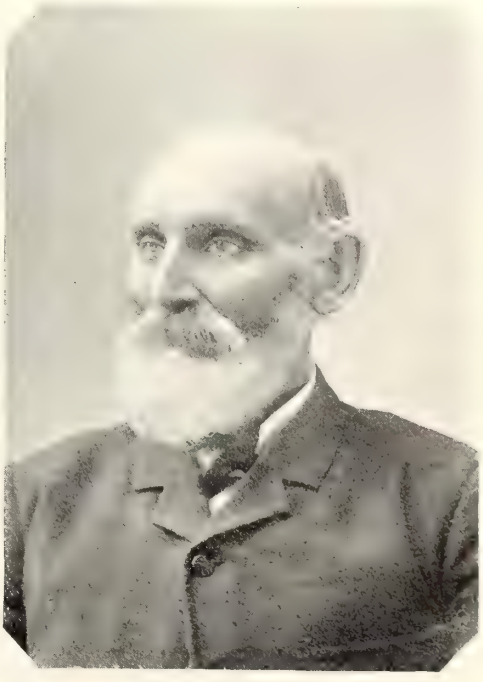
He is an adherent of the Republican party and received the compliment of an election to represent Cornwall in the Legislature of 1890. He served with credit on the committee on claims, and introduced the bill to abolish the commissioner of emigration, in which attempt he was successful. He urged this measure because he was firmly convinced that it was poor state policy to pay salaries to agents to decry the agricultural advantages of Vermont. Mr. Taylor has ever led an active and useful life, in the firm belief that it is better to wear out than to rust out. He has never become a member of any secret society or organization, since he sees no benefit resulting from such connection.

TEMPLE, GEORGE G., of Lunenburg, son of Frank G. and Lucy (Stockwell) Temple, was born in Concord, April 14, 1851.

His educational advantages were restricted to the public schools of Concord and when he was twenty-two years of age he removed to Lunenburg, where he purchased the property known as the John W. Hartshorn farm and since that time he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has added stock raising. He has also been busily occupied in buying and selling cattle. Mr. Temple is a man of strong physique and tireless energy.

He has always been successful in his various enterprises, is strongly Republican in his political preferences and has served several terms as selectman and road commissioner. So strong is the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen that he was sent to represent them in the lower branch of the General Assembly of 1886.

TEMPLETON, HORATIO, of Worcester, son of Joel H. and Abigail (Austin) Templeton, was born in Montpelier, May 29, 1819.



HORATIO TEMPLETON.

He is one of a family of nine children and came to Worcester with his parents when he was six years old, and received his education in the common schools of the town. His

father was not in affluent circumstances and, after his schooling was completed, Horatio worked under his father's supervision at the trade of a carpenter and joiner. As soon as his resources enabled him to do so, he rented a saw mill, which he carried on for several years with such success that in 1849 he was able to build one for himself and soon after to purchase an adjacent farm which he still possesses. Until 1860 he was busily engaged in the manufacture of staves, barrel heads and lumber, but just before the war he rented his property, purchased the hotel in Worcester and as proprietor conducted it for about eight years. During the war he was actively engaged as a recruiting officer under state authority. For a considerable period subsequently he was occupied in trade with his son-in-law at Worcester, the firm being Templeton & Vail, but sold his interest, and since that time has been principally employed in the affairs of the town, in settling estates and as agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He was married, Sept. 1, 1839, to Rhoda S., daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Stevens) Fulsom. Seven children are the issue of the union: Horatio M., Amanda R. (Mrs. E. L. Wright, deceased), John S., Abbie Ann (Mrs. H. D. Vail, of Worcester), Emma J. (Mrs. H. W. Lilly), Charles F., and Lillian M. (Mrs. J. L. Stone).

Mr. Templeton was formerly attached to the Republican party, but since 1872 has affiliated with the Democrats. For nearly thirty years he has discharged the duties of justice of the peace, and has also served as treasurer and constable. He represented the town with credit and fidelity in 1858 and 1859 and, in spite of his political views, was again representative from Worcester in 1882 and 1890. He has long been a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M.

TENNEY, JOHN ALLEN, late of Corinth, son of Dr. Joshua and Susanna (Allen) Tenney, was born, Feb. 21, 1815, in Corinth.

He received his education in the schools of Corinth and at Bradford Academy. Mr. Tenney embarked on his business career as a salesman of paper for Mr. Low of Bradford, and afterward formed a partnership for the sale of general merchandise with Theodore Cooke of Corinth. At the same time he also engaged in farming. In 1859 he removed to Indian Village, Tama Co., Iowa, and while there engaged in trade and also dealt largely in real estate. After four years experience of western life, he returned to Corinth and again pursued the business of a merchant combined with that of a farmer. Here he made his abode until the time of his death.

He was a Republican, and represented Corinth in the Legislature in 1848 and 1849. He was town clerk and register of probate for many years. For nine years he discharged the duties of judge of the probate for Bradford district, and held the position of assistant judge of Orange county court for two years by election, and one year by appointment to fill the place of a former incumbent who had resigned. While in Iowa he was made county supervisor.

Judge Tenney belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and occupied a high position in the brotherhood.

He was married at Corinth, Jan. 1, 1844, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Jennie (McKeen) Doe of Corinth, who died May 7, 1847. His second wife was Lydia Doe, who died Jan. 29, 1889, by whom he had one child: Mary I. He contracted a third alliance with Mary Raymond, June 23, 1892. Judge Tenney died, regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Oct. 1, 1892.

TERRILL, GEORGE EDRICK, of Underhill, son of Londus F. and Susan (Fernald) Terrill, was born in Underhill, July 30, 1861.

GEORGE EDRICK TERRILL.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town and the Green Mountain Academy at Underhill Centre. After leaving school in 1876 he was engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his father where he continued until 1884, when he purchased a half interest and remained a part-

ner until 1889. He then bought out his father and has since successfully continued the business.

He was married in Plattsburg, N. Y., June 11, 1878, to Ida J., daughter of Cyrus and Lucy (Mead) Prior. Of this union are two children: Effie A., and Scott E.

He is a member of McDonough Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., and has been its secretary for six years and also its junior warden. He joined Burlington Chapter in 1882 and also Burlington Council and later the Commandery of which he was standard bearer. He joined Burlington Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and Burlington Council, No. 5, R. & S. M., in 1883; Burlington Commandery, No. 2, K. T., in 1884; Mount Sinai Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Nov. 16, 1892; Vermont Consistory, A. A. S. R., 32d, March 31, 1893. He also belongs to Green Mountain Lodge (Odd Fellows), No. 4. He is a member of Gen. George A. Custer Camp, No. 7, S. of V., was its first captain in 1884. He was successively promoted in this organization to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Division of Vermont, and was a delegate to the national encampments at Minneapolis, Minn., Helena, Mont., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

As a Republican he represented his town in the General Assembly of 1892, was a member of the committee on railroads, and has been town treasurer since 1885, and for six years past has been chairman of the Republican town committee.

TEWKSBURY, AMOS BRADFORD, of West Randolph, son of Amos W., and Annis (Campbell) Tewksbury, was born in New Boston, N. H., April 11, 1832. His father removed to West Randolph from New Boston in 1854. He was widely known as a reliable business man and acted in the official capacity of town clerk and treasurer. He engaged in general trade and soon possessed the deserved confidence and patronage of a wide circle in his neighborhood. During the twenty-eight years which he passed in West Randolph as a merchant and manufacturer the town progressed in development with great rapidity, and Mr. Tewksbury contributed his full share to its welfare. He died at West Randolph, August 16, 1883, with a high reputation for liberality and strict integrity.

The son inherited his father's practical and sterling qualities, and after receiving his education in the common schools of New Boston and the Merrimac Normal School he entered the firm with which his father had been connected, and his business experience has developed a keen insight, a judgment both ready and reliable, and an ability to attend to all petty and various details in his transactions which is rarely equalled among business men.

The trade of A. W. Tewksbury & Sons is one of the most extensive in the state. They have extensive sawmills and manufacture large quantities of lumber. In addition they have a door, sash and blind factory, besides an establishment for making adjustable window screens.

Mr. Tewksbury has deservedly been intrusted with many official positions, and in 1882 he was chosen representative of the town of Randolph; but he has best served the interests of the place by therein conducting a large and profitable business on liberal principles.

He was united in marriage, July 19, 1864, to Anna M., daughter of Abner and Hannah Dodge. Of this marriage there are two children: George D. (deceased), and Edward W.

THAYER, LEWIS PAIGE, of West Randolph, son of W. H. H. and Sarah A. (Lewis) Thayer, was born in Barnard, Oct. 23, 1851.

In his earlier years he pursued his studies at the academy at West Randolph, and the Randolph Normal School. Resolving to devote his life to journalism, he commenced to study the practical part of his profession in the office of the Green Mountain Herald, then owned by the Rev. E. Gerry. Having mastered the printer's trade and obtained some knowledge of editorial duties, he purchased the paper, and from a list of 275 subscribers worked up a circulation of 4000. In 1879 he moved to Montpelier where he commenced the publication of the Vermont Farmer, and after about two years sold the journal to Mr. George H. Richmond, having made the paper a success. He then returned to the Herald, but has not confined his attention to this sheet alone, having been associated with the Northfield News, Burlington Clipper, and other papers.

Mr. Thayer is at present the chairman of the executive committee of Vt. Press Association. He has never desired, sought for, or held political office.

He was united in marriage, August 29, 1879, at Yankton, Dakota, to Alice M., daughter of A. A. and Betsey A. Smith. Two children have been born to them: Maurine, and Harrison Smith.

THOMAS, HORACE, of Salisbury, son of Isaac and Matilda (Hubbard) Thomas, was born in Salisbury, August 15, 1809. Mr. Thomas is a member of a family of old New England stock, which was one of the first to find its way into Vermont.

He took advantage of the scanty course of instruction afforded by the neighboring

schools, and when he came of age, acceded to his father's wish that he remain at home and assist him in the labors of the farm. At his father's death, he purchased the interest of the other heirs, and still remains on the old Thomas homestead.

He married, Dec. 3, 1835, Anna B., daughter of William and Eunice Wainwright, of Salisbury. Of this union there were five sons and one daughter: William W. (who died at Middlebury in 1879), Willard H. (who died at Salisbury in 1887), Walter J. (a veteran of the war), Robert B., Delia A. (Mrs. Frederick Emerson, of Adamsville, Mich.), and Edson H.

Mr. Thomas has always been identified with the Republican party, and is an active promoter of the interests of his native town, where he is universally honored and respected. For thirty-four years he has been town treasurer, and has enjoyed many successive terms as selectman. He was chosen as representative to the Legislature at its first biennial session in 1870. He has been for many years an active and influential member of the Congregational church at Salisbury village, and has long served as a trustee of that society.

THOMAS, STEPHEN, of Montpelier, son of John and Rebecca (Batchellor) Thomas, and grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Vickery) Thomas, was born in Bethel, Dec. 6, 1809. His grandfather Joseph served in the Revolutionary war, and was a lieutenant in a New Hampshire regiment in the Saratoga campaign, and his father John was a soldier in the 31st Regt., U. S. Inft., in the war of 1812, and died from exposure in service at Plattsburgh.

Stephen was but four when his father died, and his widowed mother's circumstances were such that he had to go to work when a mere boy. He went to district school in Thetford, and at eighteen was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer, and followed his trade in Thetford, Strafford and West Fairlee. He started manufacturing for himself at Hartland, but was burned out and went to work in Thetford, and finally settled in West Fairlee. Here he did a good deal of sheriff business, and also pension business, and was soon the leading man of affairs in town.

He represented West Fairlee in the House in 1838, 1839, 1845, 1846, 1860 and 1861, and was a state senator from Orange county in 1848 and 1849. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1843 and 1850; register of probate for the district of Bradford from 1842 to 1846, and judge of probate for that district from 1847 to 1849. Judge Thomas was active in politics, and an earnest Democrat till the rebellion began. He was an alternate to the Democratic national convention of 1848, and a delegate to the next three conventions, those of 1852, 1856, and 1860. At the sessions of the convention of 1860, at Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, he became convinced of the set design of southern Democrats to break the Union if they could not control it. He was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1860, and earnestly advocated the election of Douglas.

At the special session called by Governor Fairbanks at the outbreak of the rebellion in April, 1861, the greatest sum proposed to be raised for war purposes was half a million dollars, but Judge Thomas urged with energy that it be a million—and his fiery zeal carried the appropriation which he well knew would be needed.

STEPHEN THOMAS.

November 12, 1861, he was made colonel of the 8th Vermont, which regiment he raised and led to the South, remaining its colonel till Jan. 12, 1865. Feb. 1, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and served as such till August 24, 1865. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1867 and 1868, and under commission from President Grant was pension agent for Vermont, with headquarters at Montpelier, from 1870 to 1877. He is now president of the U. S. Clothes Pin Co. of Montpelier, which does a large jobbing business in lumber and house findings, and not only extends its clothes-pin trade over the whole country, but does a large export business. The corporation now

employs fifteen hands. He is also president of the North Haverhill Granite Co.

General Thomas served with distinction in the department of the Gulf till 1864, when his regiment was ordered North, and in the summer of that year put under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. His services at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek were of the highest order. He was commended in general orders for services at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, when he charged with the 8th Vermont and 12th Connecticut, under his command on his own responsibility. It is not unjust to other brave officers to tell the truth, that at all soldiers' reunions the applause always gets to its highest when General Thomas appears. He was the idol of the common soldier, and the veterans seem to add year by year to their enthusiasm for the bluff—sometimes gruff and always brave—old general.

General Thomas married Ann Peabody of Reading, who died at West Fairlee, Jan. 8, 1877. They had two children: Hartopp of Junction City, Wis., and Amanda T., widow of Luther Newcomb, who was many years county clerk at Montpelier.

General Thomas has, since the death of his wife, made his home at Montpelier with his daughter, Mrs. Newcomb. He has held the highest places of honor in the gift of the various veteran associations in the state, the camp of the Sons of Veterans at the capital is "Stephen Thomas Camp," and so the sons, like the fathers, regard him as the type of the American citizen soldier—exemplar by descent of those who in battle founded and defended, and in person of those who in battle preserved, the great Republic.

THOMPSON, LAFORREST HOLMAN, of Irasburgh, son of Levi S. and Irene (Hodgkins) Thompson, was born in Bakersfield, Jan. 6, 1848.

His father moved from Bakersfield to Cambridge about 1855, remained there one year and then moved to Potton, Canada, where Laforrest's mother died. The boy worked on the farm until 1865, having scant schooling but reading and studying much for himself. From 1865 he studied at the grammar school (now the Normal school) at Johnson, and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and taught school himself. In 1869, he was fitted for college but his health was not such as to permit him to enter. He taught instead at Craftsbury and Irasburgh, and studied law mostly by himself.

In March, 1871, he was admitted to the Orleans county bar and at once began practice at Irasburgh. He has always been an indefatigable worker and he soon fought his way to the front rank of his profession. In 1874, he was elected state's attorney and from 1876 to 1881, when his law practice demanded his whole time and caused him to resign, he was judge of probate.

In 1880 and 1882, Judge Thompson represented Irasburgh and was, the latter year, chairman of the judiciary committee of the House. In 1884 he was a senator from Orleans county and president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

In 1890 Judge Thompson again represented Irasburgh in the House, and was again chairman of its judiciary committee. At the session of 1890 he was elected sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court, which office he now fills.

His election brought to judicial service at once the ardent student, and the man of affairs giving the right reason for the right decision.

Mr. Thompson married, August 24, 1869, Mary Eliza, daughter of Hon. A. P. Dutton of Craftsbury, who bore him four children. Mrs. Thompson died March 29, 1881, and Judge Thompson afterwards married Harriet C. Kinney, by whom he also has children.

THOMPSON, SUMNER SHAW, late of Lyndonville, son of Jacob and Esther (Shaw) Thompson, was born in Halifax, Mass., April 12, 1823. He was a descendant of Lieut. John Thompson, who married a daughter of Francis Cooke, one of the Mayflower pilgrims.

His education was obtained in the public schools at Plympton, Mass., and at the age of nineteen he received a contract from his brother to build a part of the New Bedford & Taunton railway, and for forty-seven years until his death he devoted himself to railroad construction. He was concerned in building the Vermont & Canada, Central Vermont, New Hampshire Northern, Atlantic & St. Lawrence, New London Northern, Boston, Concord & Montreal, Newport & Southeastern, Passumpsic, Frankfort (Mich.) & Southeastern, Montreal, Portland & Boston, Woodstock, Somerset, Saratoga & Sackett's Harbor, and several railways now incorporated with the Old Colony & Southeastern system.

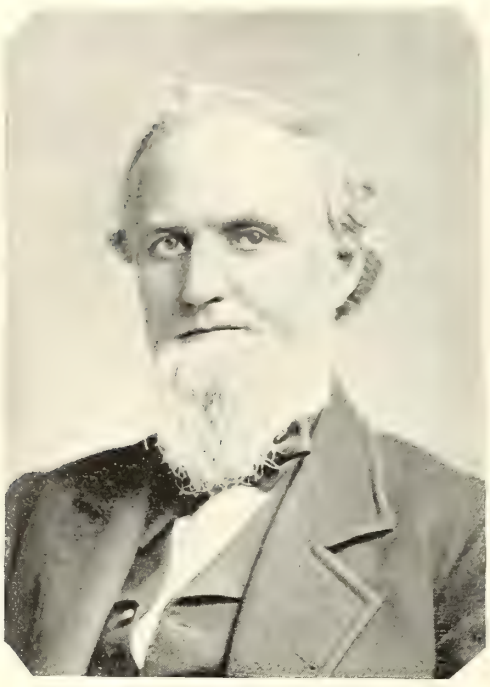
At the time of his death he was president of the Frankfort & Southeastern R. R. in Michigan, a director of the Connecticut & Passumpsic, and vice-president of the Montpelier & Wells River R. R., of which latter he was appointed receiver, managing the property so ably that it increased in value while in his hands. He was also a director in the Lyndonville Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, of which latter corporation he was also vice-president. He was director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and one of the

founders of the St. Johnsbury Republican. He also presided over the board of trustees of the Lyndon Classical Institute, to which he was a most generous contributor.

He was staunchly Republican in his political views, representing Lyndon in 1866 and 1867 in the House, in which he did efficient service on several important committees. In 1876, and again in 1878, he was chosen a senator from Caledonia county, and in 1880 was made a presidential elector.

While residing in Massachusetts he became a member of the Mayflower Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was affiliated with the Christian Baptist church.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, April 10, 1847, to Harriet Stark, daughter of America and Mary (Chandler) Wiley of Fryeburg, Me. Two children were born to



SUMNER SHAW THOMPSON.

them: Ella E. (wife of Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Mass.), and Hattie W. (Mrs. Charles S. LeBourveau, Jr., of Lyndonville).

Mr. Thompson died at Frankfort, Mich., Oct. 24, 1889.

He was an excellent example of a self-made man, and though deprived of a collegiate education, he early learned its value and took great pleasure in aiding young men without means in the pursuit of their studies, and also in donating large sums of money to institutions of learning. Unlike many men who have been forced to make their own way in the world, he was very generous and charitable, never neglecting any appeal for assistance which came from a worthy person. His benefactions were ever unobtrusively offered and quietly bestowed without ostentatious display.

TIFFANY, ELI, of Bennington, son of John and Elizabeth (Marsden) Tiffany, was born in Horbury, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, Nov. 9, 1830.

He attended such schools as were provided at that time for factory operatives till he was fourteen years old. He then worked in woolen mills till the spring of 1851, when he emigrated to this country, making his abode at Waterbury, Conn., to operate new machinery for the Waterbury Knitting Co. In 1856 he removed to Meriden, Conn., where he remained two years employed in a similar capacity by the firm of Powell & Parker. He next visited Glastonbury, Conn., where he invented an automatic rib knitting machine for which he received a patent May 1, 1860. In 1858, previous to the issuing of the above patents, he moved to Thompsonville, Conn., and there connected himself with George Cooper in the manufacturing of the above mentioned machinery, then in 1866 he removed to Cohoes, N. Y., and formed a co-partnership under the title of William Wood & Co., for the purpose of producing knit cuff and drawer bottoms for the knitting mills in general. Finally in 1870 he removed to Bennington, where the firm of Tiffany & Cooper was formed for the purpose of building rib knitting machinery, and an extensive business in this line was built up. In 1874 his original patents were extended and in 1880 he started a new industry with his brothers, which was independent from the firm of Tiffany & Cooper, the articles produced by the concern of Tiffany Bros. being knit underwear, the quality of which has built them up a very flourishing and prosperous business. During the early part of 1886 the firm of Tiffany & Cooper was dissolved. Mr. Tiffany purchasing the interest of his partner for whom he substituted his son Frank M., and continued the business under the firm of E. Tiffany & Son until 1890, when Louis L. was admitted to the firm making it E. Tiffany & Sons, which are now conducting a very large and prosperous business in the line of rib knitting machinery, and have not only thoroughly introduced these machines in the United States and Canada, but have also sent several to South America within the past few months.

Mr. Tiffany possesses a special talent for the invention of knitting machines, no less than fifteen different patents having been issued to him for different devices in this article. During the last year he has made some of the most valuable and important im-

provements, especially in circular machines, for which applications for patents are now pending.

In 1888 he purchased an interest in the Columbian Navigation and Commercial Co., of which he is vice-president, and which is conducting a very successful business in trading, carrying freight and passengers along the coast and up the rivers of the United States of Colombia, S. A.

He is a public-spirited man, always giving liberally to any cause which he considers worthy, and which will tend to help his fellowmen; this has secured for him the respect of the community in which he lives.

ELI TIFFANY.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Tiffany visited his old home in England, spending several months roaming about the country in which he spent his boyhood days, visiting his old friends and enjoying himself in general. Then during the summer of 1893 he made quite an extended trip, visiting his old home once more, then sailing via the West India Islands, visiting Carthagena of the United States of Colombia, where his business called him, and returning once more to his adopted and beloved home in America.

He was united in marriage, August, 1863, to Phoebe E., daughter of James and Ann (Glover) Cooper, of Thompsonville, Conn., who died April 29, 1893, leaving three children: Frank M., Louis L., and William J.

Though holding to the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Tiffany has never sought political preferment. For the past ten years he has been a trustee of the Bennington graded school.

TINKER, CHARLES FRANCIS ORSAMUS, of St. Johnsbury, son of Francis and R. Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Tinker, was born in Ashby, Mass., June 23, 1849.

The days of his schooling were spent in Leominister, Mass., and at the age of seventeen he removed with his parents to South Dedham, now Norwood, in that state. He entered the drug store of his father where he remained until 1870 when he became a student in the medical department of Harvard University, completing the course in 1873. Intending to engage in the practice of dentistry, he was employed in the office of E. D. Gaylord, Boston, for two years, then after a short interval in Norwood, he took up his residence in Johnstown, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for four years. While in that place he became a member of the Fourth District Dental Society of New York. Returning to his native state he still pursued

CHARLES FRANCIS ORSAMUS TINKER.

the practice of his profession in Boston and Norwood, but in 1885 came to Vermont and settled in St. Johnsbury where he still remains. During his residence in this state he has been made a member of the Vermont State Dental Society.

In political faith he is a Republican. He joined Apollo Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, as a charter member. In this organization he has been actively interested

and exceedingly prominent, having been elected to the positions of Prelate, Chancellor, Commander, and Sir Knight Captain. This last office he resigned in order to accept the position of colonel and aid-de-camp on the personal staff of Gen. James R. Carnahan, who commands the uniformed ranks of the Knights of Pythias of the world. When the Grand Lodge of K. of P. was embodied, in 1889, he served two successive terms as Grand Chancellor of the state, at the expiration of which he was chosen Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge for four years.

Mr. Tinker is affiliated with the North Congregational Church of St. Johnsbury, and a member of the Mystic Club of that place.

He was united in marriage, July 14, 1870, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Albert and Martha W. (Swain) Wellington, of Ashby, Mass. This union has been blessed with three children: Orra Gertrude (deceased at the age of seven), Wellington Hutchinson, and Earnest Francis.

TITUS, EDWARD, of Wilmington, son of Alonzo and Mary (Miller) Titus, was born in Wilmington, Oct. 25, 1833, and he has always resided in his native town.

EDWARD TITUS.

He received his early education in the public schools and completed a regular course of study at the Wilmington high school. He taught a number of terms with marked success.

Mr. Titus married Carrie Bills, adopted daughter of David and Harriet (Palmeter) Bills, May 1, 1859. Of this union there was one child: Frank Edward, born Sept. 4, 1864, who for a number of years has carried on a successful business in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Soon after marriage Mr. Titus engaged in the manufacture of various articles of wooden ware, which occupation he successfully followed for over twenty-five years. Since 1869 he has been justice of the peace and for the greater part of this time the principal trial justice. Many important and difficult cases have been heard before him, but his decisions have invariably been fair and correct, being rendered in strict accord with the law as understood and with the facts of the case. In addition he has held nearly every town office in the gift of his townsmen, discharging the duties thereof with scrupulous fidelity. In December, 1891, he was elected member of the board of trustees of the Wilmington Savings Bank and constitutes a member of the finance committee. Recognizing his competency and superior ability in the consideration of legal questions and his integrity of character as a man, he was elected assistant judge of the Windham county court in 1892, the duties of which honorable position he discharges with credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Titus is a true and loyal Vermonter, a self-made man, an upright, active and enterprising citizen. He has ever been identified with public improvements and enterprises and deservedly enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

TOLMAN, HENRY STANLEY, of Greensboro, son of Enoch and Abigail (Cook) Tolman, was born at Greensboro, Sept. 1, 1825. His grandfather (Thomas Tolman), an officer in the Revolutionary army, was one of the early settlers of that town, and was appointed first town clerk and assistant secretary of state.

Mr. Henry Tolman was a pupil of the public schools of Greensboro and Peacham Academy. At his father's death, which occurred just before the son arrived at majority, he took charge of the homestead, to the care of which in addition to several other farms he has devoted the efforts of his life, making a specialty of dairy products and raising horses and sheep. He has a half interest in the lumber firm of Tolman, Simpson & Co., has been a director and stockholder in the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R., and president of the Caledonia National Bank at Danville.

He has served on the town and county Republican committee, was for twenty years selectman, and held numerous other official

position in the town which he represented for three terms in the state Legislature in 1866, 1867 and 1888; he was elected senator from Orleans county in 1874, and during the war discharged the duties of recruiting officer, also drawing the money due to soldiers' wives.

For forty years he has been a consistent member of the Congregational church, serving on the executive committee.

Mr. Tolman married Martha A., daughter of J. C. and Clara (Livermore) Jackson of Greensboro, who died May 11, 1862, leaving one son: Alpha E. He was married a second time to Fannie P. Waterman Eaton, daughter of Arunah and Mehittible (Dodge) Waterman, who departed this life March 5, 1890. By his second wife Mr. Tolman had one daughter: Martha A.

TOWLE, EDWIN RUTHVEN, of Franklin, son of Jonathan and Lorena (Daines) Towle, was born in Franklin, August 1, 1833. His grandfather, Reuben, after honorable service in the war of the Revolution, came to this part of the state, accompanied by his son, from New Hampshire, when Franklin county was as yet comparatively a wilderness, and here engaged in the occupation of a farmer.

EDWIN RUTHVEN TOWLE.

The education of Edwin R. was obtained in the district schools, and he was a student at the Franklin Academy when that institution was under the charge of Hon. Roswell Farnham, afterwards Governor of the state. Although anxious for greater educational advantages, as an only son Mr. Towle felt it his duty to remain at home and follow the occupation of his father. He did not, nevertheless, neglect any opportunity for self-improvement, but devoted all his leisure time to profitable reading and also gave much attention to the art of composition. This probably caused him in early life to resolve to become a journalist. In 1870 he found opportunity to exercise his talents as the agricultural editor of the St. Albans Messenger. This he still remains, laboring to the best of his ability to render his efforts successful in the occupation to which he has devoted so large a portion of his life.

February 14, 1856, he was wedded to Caroline E., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kirby) Truax. From this union have been born two sons: Herman E., and Edwin J.

In 1881 he received the honor of an appointment to the State Board of Agriculture at the hands of Governor Farnham, the duties of which position he discharged most satisfactorily for a period of five years. In addition to the usual work of a member of this body he prepared reports of the meetings for the use of the press and of the board. Many years ago he wrote a historical sketch of the town of Franklin for Miss Hemenway's Gazetteer of Vermont, and a similar paper for the History of Franklin County, published in 1891. In 1892 he was the editor of a genealogy of his family, a work which required much time and labor. While in no sense a politician, he has always been a thorough believer in the principles of the Republican party. He has held several positions of trust in the town and also in the Methodist church, of which he has been a faithful and active member for nearly half a century.

TRUAX, ALBERT B., of Montpelier, son of George and Elizabeth (Briggs) Truax, was born in Swanton, Feb. 28, 1835.

His education was limited to the district school, followed by a course of study at Swanton Academy, but by industrious application he has taken ample advantage of his opportunities and has arrived at a high degree of scholarship.

His father was a blacksmith and he was early initiated into this trade. Albert B., at seventeen, became a member of the M. E. Church under the ministrations of the Rev. Orrin Gregg, of the Troy Conference. For a year he labored as the leader of a young people's class, and soon after was called to preach. He was first licensed to exhort and then permitted to act as a local preacher, which privilege was granted until he entered the travelling connection. He served under Presiding Elder Morris as junior preacher in the Cambridge circuit. He joined the

Troy Conference in the spring of 1858, and two years later was ordained deacon by Bishop Osmon C. Baker, when by a change of boundaries he became a member of the Vermont Conference, in which he was ordained elder by Bishop Baker in 1862. He looks back with grateful remembrance upon thirty-five years of effective service in the church, having never enjoyed a vacation of more than two weeks at any time, and losing only five Sabbaths from illness. Serving his fifth year as presiding elder, he has not failed thus far to meet every appointment. The following charges have been entrusted to his care: those of Winooski, Johnson, Underhill, Bakersfield, Alburgh, West Berkshire,

ALBERT B. TRUAX.

Waterbury, Northfield, Bradford, Brattleboro and Bellows Falls. Having completed a successful six years' term as presiding elder of Montpelier district, he was, in the spring of 1893, appointed pastor at Enosburg Falls.

While stationed at Bradford he served as town superintendent of schools. He has lectured in the state for the past twenty years, particularly on the subject of temperance, and has delivered many memorial addresses on Decoration Day. Mr. Truax was formerly a member of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the state, in which body he served two years as grand chaplain.

He was married, Feb. 6, 1860, at Winooski, to Sarah D., daughter of Theron and Josephine R. (Kingsbury) Winslow. Their union has been blessed with five children: Wilbur A., Ada E. (deceased), Josephine E., Carlotta May, and Albert W.

TRULL, DANIEL N., late of Lyndon, son of Joel and Cynthia N. Trull, was born in Burke, June 12, 1835.

In 1847 the family removed to Lyndon, where he was educated at the academy of that place till 1852, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Selim Newell. After the usual course of lectures in Woodstock and Hanover, he graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1855. He then commenced the practice of medicine in company with Doctor Newell in St. Johnsbury, but owing to too close application to business his health failed, and he was compelled to discontinue his chosen profession after two years.

On the 16th of December, 1860, he was married to Cornelia C., daughter of Hon. S. B. Mattocks, and they spent the winter in Virginia for the benefit of the doctor's health. In the spring of 1861 they returned to Lyndon, where the doctor accepted the position of recruiting officer, in raising men for the army.

DANIEL N. TRULL.

From 1864 to 1869 he was engaged in the carriage business. Upon leaving this business he made several changes of residence, spending another winter in the South hoping to regain his health.

Becoming interested in banking, he was a director of the Lyndon Bank for eight years,

and served several terms as its president. In 1890 he removed to St. Johnsbury, where he resided till a few months before his death, which occured Dec. 31, 1892.

Doctor Trull was a well-read physician, and had health permitted, would have become eminent in his profession. As a business man he was sagacious, far-seeing, cautious, and prudent; as a counselor, no man was more frequently consulted by neighbors, to whom he ever gave intelligent consideration, helpful suggestions, and useful advice. He was quick to respond to appeals for charity, and always ready to assist the deserving poor.

TRUSSELL, JACOB, of East Peacham, son of Joshua and Electa (Curtis) Trussell, was born in Sutton, Sept. 20, 1833.

His education was obtained in the schools of Danville, supplemented by instruction at Phillips and Caledonia County academies. After some experience in the profession of teaching, he studied law with Mordecai Hale and Edward Harvey of McIndoes, and for a short time was under the care of Judge Jonathan Ross. In 1860 he was admitted to the Vermont bar and immediately began to practice at Peacham.

When the civil war commenced Mr. Trussell patriotically enlisted in Co. D, 1st Vt. Cavalry and served mostly with the Army of the Potomac, participating in many battles, raids and skirmishes. He was severly wounded in Wilson's raids, June 23, 1864, and was soon after discharged as 1st lieutenant. When the 1st Regt. was completely routed at Broad Run, Mosby, the guerrilla, pursued Trussell eight miles to the picket lines and nearly succeeded in capturing him, being very desirous to obtain possession of the particularly fine horse which Mr. Trussell bestrode. After the close of the war he made an expedition to Virginia City, Mont., driving fifteen hundred miles across the plains. He then turned his steps to Sioux City, Iowa, taking charge of a gang of men who were completing the railroad to Omaha; he then engaged as contractor on the Union Pacific R. R. till it was completed to Ogden, Utah, when he returned to Peacham and bought a large farm on which he remained fourteen years. In 1882 he returned to the practice of law at Danville and ten years later became engaged in trade at South Peacham.

A Democrat until the breaking out of the war he is now a strong Republican. Represented his town in the Legislature of 1884 where he served on the military committee.

He attends and supports the Congregational church, and is a member of Passumpsic Lodge, F. & A. M., of St. Johnsbury, and Stevens Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Trussell was united in wedlock Oct. 4, 1871, to Flora M. Blanchard of Peacham, who died August 16, 1886, leaving two sons: Nathaniel B., and William. He married for his second wife, Nov. 9, 1888, Mrs. Marietta C. Walbridge, widow of Augustus J. Walbridge.

TUCKER, MELVIN ELLIS, of Hardwick, son of Amasa and Diancy (Ellis) Tucker, was born in Calais, April 27, 1849.

He availed himself of the educational advantages offered by the schools of Calais and Hardwick, followed by one term at the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. As his mother died when he was a mere lad, he was entrusted to the care of Stephen M. Richardson of Hardwick, with whom he remained till he was eighteen and after this period he was wholly dependent on his own

MELVIN ELLIS TUCKER.

resources. He first served an apprenticeship at the trade of a carpenter and millwright, but in 1873 commenced as a dealer in lumber at Eden Mills. Two years later he removed to Hardwick, where he operated a saw mill in connection with a farm. Mr. Tucker has been interested in seven mills devoted to the manufacture of lumber and has a financial interest in several others. He is now busily engaged in the manufacture of lumber from lands he owns in Eden and Lowell. His remarkable success is due to his untiring industry and energetic spirit, for he has had to rely on his own unaided

efforts without the assistance of friends or capital.

He was married, Nov. 12, 1870, to Lizzie L., daughter of Marvin and Sally Smith of Calais. They have had six children: Mary D. (Mrs. W. S. Bunker of Hardwick), Alice B., Iona R., Vena E., Florence S. (died in infancy), and Earl Bartlett.

Mr. Tucker has been too busy a man to take much active interest in political movements, but has been called to the offices of selectman and assistant judge of Caledonia county, the duties of which he carefully and conscientiously discharged. In 1890 he represented the town of Hardwick in the Legislature, where the course he pursued was satisfactory to his Republican constituents.

Judge Tucker has taken the obligations both of Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry, is treasurer of Caspian Lake Lodge, No. 87, of the latter body, and a member of Lamoille Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F. He is a Methodist in his religious preferences.

TURNER, EDWIN R., of North Concord, son of Henry and Charity (Washburn) Turner, was born in Concord, July 22, 1826. His father came to Concord in 1810 and settled on the farm where his son was born. Here he remained for sixty years, dying at the age of eighty-nine.

Edwin received his education in the public schools of his native place and then settled on the homestead, where he remained till he was forty-two, caring for his aged parents till their death. He then removed to Waterford, where he resided for two years, but at the end of that time returned to North Concord, where he purchased a fine meadow farm, which he has operated with great success, carrying an excellent stock of cattle, and enjoying the reputation of being one of the best farm managers in his county. By his intelligent assiduity he has amassed a handsome competence, and is a fine specimen of the sturdy New England yeoman.

A Republican in his political creed, he has held many important town offices, and has served two terms, from 1884 to 1888, as assistant judge of Essex county court, and has been county road commissioner four years, from 1888 to 1892.

Judge Turner is regarded as a prudent, careful and judicious adviser in all matters relating to finance and the affairs of the town.

E. R. Turner was united in marriage at Concord, Dec. 3, 1852, to Jane, daughter of Farewell and Mary (Nichols) Hutchinson of Waterford. Three children have blessed their union: Frank H., Irvin, and Ina D.



TUTTLE, ALBERT HENRY, of Rutland, son of George A. and Susan J. (Cutter) Tuttle, was born in Granville, N. Y., May 25, 1838.

He is a direct descendant of William Tuttle, who came from England to Boston in 1635, soon after becoming a prominent settler of New Haven, Conn.

The education of Mr. Tuttle was received in the public and high schools of Rutland, and in 1854 he began the business of life as a clerk in the service of his father, who was the owner and proprietor of the Rutland Herald. Here he remained till he received

ALBERT HENRY TUTTLE.

an appointment from President Abraham Lincoln in the New York naval office in 1861, where he filled various responsible positions until he resigned in 1864 on account of his father's ill-health.

On his return to Rutland he became one of the proprietors of the Herald, taking active control of the paper, in connection with which were operated a book store, and a book-publishing, binding and job printing establishment for the next ten years. In 1873 he abandoned these employments and took sole charge of the daily and weekly Herald.

He was appointed postmaster by President Grant in 1874, and reappointed 1878, and was continued in office by President Arthur, but was suspended in 1885, one year before his commission expired, by President Cleveland to make way for a Demo-

crat, having been the longest incumbent of any postmaster in Rutland.

Mr. Tuttle possesses an unusual degree of executive ability, and always familiarizes himself thoroughly with every detail of any business which he undertakes. In 1887 he sold the Herald to Mr. P. W. Clement, but for several years remained its business manager. Subsequently, in company with his son, he purchased the Bates House, a prominent hotel in the city, which he still retains. He was largely influential in the construction of the Rutland Street Railway, and for several years was its treasurer. He has been president of the village of Rutland, was a member of the board of village trustees at the time of his appointment as postmaster, compelling his resignation as trustee; has been a director of the Clement Bank, and a member and clerk of the village school board.

He was married in October, 1858, to Emma M., daughter of David G. and Emeline S. (Cluff) McClure, of Rutland. Two children have blessed their union: Cora A. (Mrs. Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn, deceased Feb. 1, 1889), and George D. (deceased).

Mr. Tuttle belongs to all the Masonic orders, having taken every degree from entered-apprentice to the thirty-second inclusive; is treasurer of the Rutland Royal Arcanum Council; treasurer of Protection Lodge, Knights of Honor; treasurer of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Rutland Congregational Church. He has been much interested in the Vermont Press Association, having served as president and chairman of the executive committee. He has ever been an enthusiastic worker in the Republican party, giving his services to the town or county committee ever since his return from New York to the present time. For fifteen years he has been a member of the First district Republican committee in which he has filled the office of secretary, treasurer and chairman.

TYLER, ERASTUS, of Vernon, son of Erastus and Harriet (Johnson) Tyler, was born in Windham, July 4, 1832.

Mr. Tyler's educational advantages were limited to the public schools, and he has always followed the occupation of a farmer in his native town.

He is a strong Republican in his political preference and has held several important official positions, having been elected chairman of the board of selectmen for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. In 1886 he was called upon to represent the town in the Legislature, and for the last four years has discharged the duties of a member of the board of listers.

He was united in marriage at Brattleboro, Nov. 10, 1858, to Martha A., daughter of Edward A. and Julia (Butterfield) Graves. Their union has been blessed with nine children: Anna R., George E., Charles H., Julia H., Edward A. (now proprietor of the Brooks House at Brattleboro), Bert L., William J., F. Leslie, and John C.

TYLER, JAMES M., of Brattleboro, son of Ephraim and Mary (Bissell) Tyler, was born in Wilmington, April 27, 1835.

He received his education in the district schools of Guilford, to which town his parents moved in 1840, and at Brattleboro Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the Windham county bar at the September term, 1860. He then returned to Wilmington and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Gen. S. P. Flagg, which connection continued until December, 1864, when he removed to Brattleboro, forming a partnership with the late Hon. C. K. Field, which terminated with the latter's death in 1880.

In 1863-'64 and at the special session of 1865 Mr. Tyler represented the town of Wilmington in the General Assembly and in 1867-'68 was state's attorney for Windham county. He represented the Second District of Vermont in the sessions of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, where he served on several important committees. His most notable speeches were delivered upon bills relative to the apportionment of representatives in Congress, internal revenue, the tariff, education in the South, and Chinese immigration.

In 1887 he was chosen chairman of the board of commissioners to revise the school laws of the state, but resigned to accept from Governor Ormsbee the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court, which position he still holds by successive elections by the Legislature.

Judge Tyler has been promoted from time to time until he is now third assistant judge. His work upon the bench has fully demonstrated his excellent qualifications for this high and honorable position.

He was married Dec. 11, 1861, to Ellen E., daughter of William F. and Sophia (Plummer) Richardson, who died Jan. 1, 1871. He was again married, Sept. 1, 1875, to Jane P., daughter of Solomon P. and Sarah E. (Appleton) Miles, of which union there was one son: Appleton, who died in infancy.

Judge Tyler was for many years vice-president and trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank of Brattleboro, but resigned when he received his appointment to the bench. He

has been a trustee of the Vermont Retreat for the Insane since 1875, and for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Brooks Library.

In politics he has always been a Republican; in religion he is a Congregationalist.

TYLER, ROYALL, of Brattleboro, son of Chief Justice Royall and Mary (Palmer) Tyler, was born in Brattleboro, April 19, 1813.

ROYALL TYLER.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and entered Harvard as a sophomore in 1831. He graduated in 1834, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Charles C. Loring, a very prominent lawyer on Court street, Boston. Mr. Tyler was admitted to the bar in 1837, and in the following spring returned to Brattleboro. He was admitted to the bar of Windham county on a certificate from the Massachusetts courts in 1840. Within a year afterwards he entered the office of Asa Keyes, the firm being known as Keyes & Tyler. Shortly after this, Mr. Tyler went to Newfane to attend to the business of Charles K. Field during his absence in the West. On the latter's return a year later, Mr. Tyler resumed his practice in Brattleboro. In the meantime he had been elected state's attorney, a position which he ably filled for two years, though he still devoted himself to his private practice. In 1846, having then served as register for the two previous years, he was appointed judge of the probate court for the district of Marlboro. He was elected county clerk in 1851, when he discontinued his practice of the law. The office of county clerk since 1851, and that of judge of probate since 1846, Judge Tyler has conscientiously and ably filled to the present time. He has also represented his town in the Legislature. He has, while clerk, regularly attended every session of the county and supreme courts in Windham county since 1851.

In 1841 he married Laura B., daughter of Asa and Sarah B. Keyes, and they have had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The elder daughter (Mrs. Allan D. Brown) died 1877, while the younger is Mrs. G. W. Platt, of Great Barrington, Mass.

Judge Tyler is a gentleman of the old school, and if there are any gentlemen of a school better than the old school, he is one of them.

Judge Tyler is a prominent member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

---

VALENTINE, A. B., of Bennington, son of Joel and Judith (Wells) Valentine, was born in Bennington, April 1, 1830. He is descended from Richard Valentine, who was one of the original proprietors of Hempstead, L. I., where he settled in 1647.

The educational training of Mr. Valentine was received in the Bennington common schools, Union Academy and at Suffield, Conn. When he had arrived at man's estate he commenced business with his father under the firm name of Joel Valentine & Son, but later attracted by the gold fields of California, he emigrated, in 1852, to the Pacific coast where for two years he was engaged in mining and trade. Then he returned to Bennington where he established a grist-mill in the building formerly occupied by his father.

In 1856 he was united to Alma L., daughter of Luther W. and Cynthia (Pratt) Park. Five children are issue of this marriage: May (Mrs. A. B. Perkins of Bennington, deceased), Park (deceased), Jennie A., Wells V., and Lilian.

July 31, 1862, Mr. Valentine received a commission as lieutenant and quartermaster of the 10th Regt. Vt. Vols., and two years later he was promoted to the rank of captain and commissary of subsistence and was assigned to duty in the old 1st Vermont Brigade. He also received a commission

A. B. Valentine

a brevet major given for meritorious services.

On leaving the service of his country Major Valentine returned to his native town where he purchased his father's property and converted it into a knitting mill. This enterprise met with success and though the mill was destroyed by fire, it was soon rebuilt, and the business reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Valentine Knitting Co.

He was actively engaged in the establishment of the graded schools in Bennington village and in the erection of the fine school building of which Bennington is so justly proud. He took a prominent part in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bennington, being chief marshal on that occasion, and was actively interested in the Bennington Battle Monument Association and in the construction of the monument itself. It was largely through his efforts that the Soldiers' Home was established in Bennington, and in G. A. R. circles he is well known, having been department commander of that organization for two years (in 1882 and 1883).

Though politics as such possessed no great temptation for Major Valentine, in 1886 he was prevailed upon to represent his county as one its state senators. In the session of that year he was identified with many important measures in connection with the Soldiers' Home and the amendment of the laws relating to the National Guard of Vermont, which latter legislation resulted in great benefit to that body. As he had been especially active in educational legislation, he was appointed by Governor Ormsbee one of the committee of three to select text books to be used in the schools of the state and to contract for the purchase of the same. Subsequently he was selected by Governor Dillingham to fill the position of commissioner of agriculture and manufacturing interests of the state. Major Valentine was a member of the Republican national convention in 1884, was one of the original incorporators and directors of the Bennington County Savings Bank and is now president of that institution. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Bennington graded schools, and was a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is now (1894) president of the Vermont Officers Reunion Society. His knit goods manufactory is the largest in the state, and its reputation is second to none in the country.

In his religious belief he is an agnostic, though he attends and supports the Congregational church, contributing liberally to religious and charitable enterprises. Major Valentine has traveled much, is liberal in his ideas, proud of his village, and above all things desirous of its prosperity, being ever ready to unite with his neighbors in adding his influence to any scheme which tends to the improvement of his native town.

VEAZEY, WHEELOCK GRAVES, of Rutland, son of Jonathan and Annie (Stevens) Veazey, was born in Brentwood, N. H., Dec. 5, 1835. Brentwood was the home of his ancestors back through many generations.

He received his early scholastic education at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, matriculated at Dartmouth College and graduated therefrom in the class of 1859. Having selected the practice of law for the future labor of his life he studied in law offices and in the law school at Albany, N. Y., and graduated there in 1860. He began practice in Springfield in November, 1860, and was admitted to the Vermont bar at the next December term of the Windsor county court.

Mr. Veazey was actuated by clear conviction of duty and animated by patriotic enthusiasm when he enlisted as a private in Co. A of the 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. When the company was organized in the month of May, 1861, he was elected to the captaincy, and in the following August received promotion to the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel, and continued to hold the latter rank until sent home to bring out a new regiment in the fall of 1862. On the 27th of September, 1862, he was elected colonel of the 16th Regt. Vt. Vols. With this gallant body of men he continued to serve until August 10, 1863, when, with his regiment at the expiration of its term, he was mustered out of the service of the United States. General Hancock then assured him a brigadiership if he returned to the service, but his health would not permit. During his military experience Colonel Veazey took part in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. For some time he was a member of the staff of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, and on several occasions was placed in command of other regiments besides his own. In the seven days' battles before Richmond, in 1862, he was a participant, commanding either his own regiment or some other to which he was temporarily detailed. At Gettysburg the 16th Vt. formed a part of the third division of the First Army Corps under General Doubleday, and actively shared in the sanguinary encounters of the three days of the greatest battle of the war. In the battle of the second day, near its close, his regiment was in the fight between the corps of General Sickles and the rebel forces under General Longstreet.

That evening Colonel Veazey was ordered to take his regiment and others and establish a picket line along that portion of the field

W. L. Deazley.

where the battle of the second day had been fought. The position of the fourteenth in that line was along that part where Longstreet's corps made the utmost charge of the third day. This is popularly known as Pickett's charge. Veazey's regiment was, therefore, in the pathway of Pickett's division, and not having been relieved on the morning of the third, on account of the difficulty of doing it, owing to the severity of the skirmishing on the picket line during the morning, was the first to be struck by the charging column. Under Veazey's order the men resisted the rebel skirmishers, but when their main lines approached, Veazey, instead of falling back through the Union lines, moved his men to the left just far enough to uncover the rebel front, and thereby had them in position to attack their flank as the column passed him. About that time General Hancock, then commanding all that portion of the Union lines, dashed down to the danger point where Pickett's charge was aimed, and was there wounded and bleeding on the field as Veazey moved his regiment back and to right to take position on the left of the Thirteenth Vermont in the deadly assault made by these regiments, which crushed Pickett's right flank. In this movement Veazey passed where Hancock was bleeding and refusing to be taken from the field. The latter watching and appreciating the movement, said to Veazey: "That's right, Colonel, go in and give 'em hell on the flank." Veazey's next move was to get his men into line, as they were scattered over the field gathering in prisoners, and again change front to the left and charge the flank of Perry's and Wilcox's approaching brigades, which he crushed, capturing many hundred prisoners and two stands of colors. This was the substantial close of the battle of Gettysburg. This young officer's feats in the battle gave him a national reputation, and secured him a medal of honor, under a resolution of Congress, having upon it an inscription as follows: "The Congress to Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, 16th Vt. Vols. For Distinguished Gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863."

Colonel Veazey returned to Vermont in 1863, and, as soon as health badly shattered in the service would permit, resumed the practice of his profession at Rutland, and continued in practice until October, 1879.

From 1864 to 1873, by virtue of eight consecutive elections, he served as reporter of the Supreme Court, and in this capacity prepared nine volumes of the Vermont Reports.

In 1872 and 1873, he represented the citizens of Rutland county in the state Senate, and officiated in that body as chairman of the commitee on military affairs and also in the committee on the judiciary. In 1874 he received the appointment of register in bankruptcy, and retained it until the repeal of the bankrupt law. In 1878, he and Hon. C. W. Willard were appointed commissioners by Governor Proctor to revise the laws of the state. The revision was duly made, reported, adopted by the Legislature in 1880, and is now in force as the revised laws of Vermont. In the same connection Judge Veazey also made a searching investigation and report to the Legislature upon the subject of court expenses, which resulted in a reduction of the same to a very large amount.

The elevation of a lawyer so competent and judicious to the bench was simply a question of time. It came in 1879 by his appointment as judge of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dunton. Beginning with 1880, and including 1888, Judge Veazey was at each biennial session elected a judge of the Supreme Court. This position he resigned in 1889 to accept an appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission, the duties of which important place he continues to perform.

In the educational, financial and corporate institutions of the state, Judge Veazey was naturally deeply interested. He was one of the trustees of Dartmouth college from 1879 and until his resignation in 1891; he has also been trustee or director of other educational as well as industrial institutions in and out of the state. Before going upon the bench, Colonel Veazey was active in public and political affairs. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. He has always taken the greatest interest in his comrades of the war, and been connected with them in their organizations, state and national. Colonel Veazey was one of the early department commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic in Vermont, and has been president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers. In 1890 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a position than which there is none more honorable in the Union. In all the high places held by him—in military and civil life—he has kept the respect, won the admiration and had the affection of his old comrades, and of his fellow-citizens. He received the honorable degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth college in 1887.

He was married on the 22d of June, 1861, to Julia A., daughter of Hon. Albin and Julia A. Beard, at Nashua, N. H. They have had four children, two of whom are living.

VAIL, HOMER W., of North Pomfret, son of Joshua and Harriet (Warren) Vail,

was born in Pomfret, August 5, 1843. A direct descendant of Lieut. Thomas Vail, who was an officer in the old French and Indian war, and fought through the bloody struggles at the capture of Fort Niagara and in the Montreal campaign.

Homer W. received his education in the public schools of Pomfret and the select school. For five years after his majority he was employed in a publishing house in Boston, but was summoned home by the failing health of his father, who shortly afterwards died and left to his care his mother and her younger children.

HOMER W. VAIL.

Mr. Vail was one of the earliest stock raisers in the state to give great attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. He has made a specialty of dairy products, and at the National Food Exposition held in New York in 1892, he obtained the gold medal sweepstakes for the best butter on exhibition.

After holding most of the minor offices in his native town, he was elected by the Republicans to represent Pomfret in the Legislature of 1874 and was chosen a senator from Windsor county in 1892. He is president of the Windsor County Agricultural Society and was appointed a member of the board of agriculture by Governor Ormsbee in 1886 and has served continuously in this capacity ever since. He has held for three years the position of New England director of the American Jersey Cattle Club. He has been associated with the Banner Grange of the P. of H. and is also allied with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Woodstock Lodge, No. 31, of Ottaquechee Chapter and a Knight Templar of Vermont Commandery.

He married, March 9, 1880, Sarah A., daughter of Jackson and Sarah (Angier) Vail of Montpelier. Four sons have blessed their union: Ralph (deceased), Solon J., Henry G., and Homer J.

VIALL, GEORGE MARCIUS, of East Dorset, son of I. G. and Helen A. (Roberts) Viall, was born in Dorset, May 5, 1849.

Of mixed English and Scotch descent. His early educational advantages were the customary ones given in the public schools, and he afterward fitted for college at Elmwood Institute, Lanesborough, Mass. Entering the classical department of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., he graduated at the head of his class, in 1874, with the degree of A. B., receiving the additional honor of A. M.,

GEORGE MARCIUS VIALL.

in 1877. Resolving to devote his life to the medical profession, he commenced his studies in the medical department of the same institution, receiving his diploma in 1876. For a short time he practiced in Dorset, but was compelled by the death of his father and grandfather to devote himself to family interests. Accordingly, he took the management of a large farm on which he has since resided. In addition he has acted as administrator and assignee in the settlement of many important estates, and has held the

offices of town clerk, treasurer, lister, and trustee of public money.

Politically, Mr. Viall is an adherent of the Democratic party, was elected to the state Senate from Bennington county in 1882, and to the House of Representatives from Dorset in 1886, serving on several important committees.

He was united in marriage in February, 1870, to Lucy L., daughter of David E. and Hannah E. (Curtis) Deming, of Lanesborough, Mass. Of this marriage there are two children: Lucy Deming, and Helen Eliza.

Mr. Viall is a member of the Episcopal church, but believes that all will be rewarded or punished according to the deeds done in this life without respect to creed or doctrine.

VIALL, WILLIAM B., of West Randolph, son of A. Boynton and Lucy (Newhall) Viall, was born in Dorset, Oct. 19, 1842.

WILLIAM B. VIALL.

Receiving the customary education of the public schools in 1862 he entered the employment of the Vermont Central R. R. Commencing at the foot of the ladder with the position of brakeman, he soon displayed qualities suitable to a higher class of work. He has served the corporation in various capacities and is now holding the responsible position of adjuster of claims. Though not a lawyer, he is constantly called upon to act for the company in cases involving both business and legal difficulties, and is universally recognized as a man of quick perceptions, acute judgment and wide general information, while from his pleasing address he is deservedly popular. For some years he held government contracts for the greater part of the Star route lines of the Western states, besides some in New England.

In 1878 he took up his residence in West Randolph where he served as postmaster during President Cleveland's first administration, and in 1892 was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

He was united in wedlock, Jan. 29, 1868, to Eunice L., daughter of Alden and Clarissa (Rice) Lamb of Granville, and they have one daughter: Lucy Clarissa.

VINCENT, WALTER H., of Orwell, son of Horace and Cylinda (Wing) Vincent, was born in East Montpelier, March 31, 1858. His great-grandfather, a physician, came from New Bedford, Mass., when his grandfather Captain Isaac Vincent was thirteen years old, to Montpelier, at a time when there was only one frame house in what is now Montpelier village, having an ox team for conveyance. Coming to the end of the road it then being a dense forest, he cleared the timber off and located his future home and lived there until his death. The farmhouse, over one hundred years old, is now occupied by Horace Vincent. The farm proving to be the best in that part of the state, where four generations have thus far spent their lives. It being the old muster grounds for June trainings made so much of years ago. There has been a physician in each generation of the family of which Walter H. is the present.

Mr. Walter Vincent received a good early education, graduated from Goddard Seminary in the college preparatory course, June, 1880, afterwards entered the medical department of the University of Vermont. Took three regular courses of lectures in the University Medical College of Vermont. In the fall of 1883 he removed to New York City, where he became a student at the University of New York, graduating in 1884. He had also profited by the instruction of Dr. Charles M. Chandler, of Montpelier. For three months he was employed in the nursery and hospital of New York as assistant house physician, and then settled in the town of Orwell, July 28, 1884, where he has established a profitable practice.

He is an enthusiastic Republican and true to his party affiliations. Recently appointed for three years as health officer for Orwell, Whiting and Leicester, he is also one of the board of school directors of his town.

In 1889 he was appointed delegate from the Vermont State Medical Society to that of the state of Rhode Island, and has been the Addison county councilor of the former association. In 1892 he was honored with the office of

vice-president of the State Medical Society, and was one of two delegates chosen to be present at the examination of the medical students of the University of Vermont. He is a member of the Rutland County Medical Society; in 1893 he was appointed as a delegate from the Vermont State Medical Society to the American Medical Association at Milwaukee.

Dr. Vincent is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is at present worshipful master of Independence Lodge, No. 10, of Orwell, and affiliated with Farmers' Chapter of Brandon, and is also a Sir Knight of the Mt. Calvary Commandery of Middlebury.

He is a thoughtful and considerate man and those who have known him longest speak of him most highly as a gentleman and physician, a kind friend and generous neighbor.

He was married at Rutland, Oct. 8, 1890, to Kate, daughter of A. M. and Harriet Winchester. One son, Paul Winchester, was born August 23, 1892.

---

WADLEIGH, BENJAMIN F., late of Concord, son of Eliphalet and Ruth (Pressey) Wadleigh, was born in Sutton, N. H., Dec. 23, 1829.

BENJAMIN F. WADLEIGH.

He was principally educated in the public schools of Kirby, to which place his father had removed when the son was a small boy, and the latter found a good home with Hon. E. W. Church, of Kirby, upon whose farm he was employed until he attained the age of twenty-three years. Forty years ago he settled in Concord, where he gave his attention to trade and was also the proprietor of a hotel. He then made West Concord his place of residence, where he remained until his death in September, 1891. For a time he followed various occupations, but later engaged in insurance business, acting as agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at the same time cultivating a small farm near the village. He was well known and universally popular in the community, deservedly possessing the esteem and confidence of all his acquaintances.

He was married at West Concord, Feb. 6, 1859, to Caroline Elvira, daughter of Elmore and Nancy (Taggard) Chase. Six children were issue of the marriage, only three of whom survive: F. Eugene, Elmore E., and Marion I.

Mr. Wadleigh was affiliated with Moose River Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. M., and in his political creed was a Republican with independent tendencies. He had been justice of the peace for several years; and in 1872 was elected town clerk and treasurer, which position he ably filled until his death. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature as representative from Concord.

WAITE, HORACE, of Hyde Park, son of Smith H. and Lucinda (Goodenough) Waite, was born in Fairfield, May 16, 1826.

His education was obtained in the common schools of Sheldon and at Bakersfield Academy. Left an orphan at the age of five he found a home with Asa Grant with whom he remained till he arrived at man's estate and for whom he worked seven years after attaining his majority.

In 1854 he invested his carefully saved earnings in the purchase of a large farm in Eden, where he resided until 1877 when he removed to Morrisville to secure better educational advantages for his family. He has continued to give much attention to his farm, making the dairy its principal feature.

He was united in marriage, Feb. 16, 1853, to Lovisa J., daughter of Benjamin H. and Lydia (McAllister) Leach. Four children are the issue: Smith B., Abbie L. (deceased), Eva B. (Mrs. Solon Abbott of Biddeford, Me.), and Martin P.

Mr. Waite has always been a member of the Republican party, has often been called to office and when the town of Eden adopted the town system of schools under the optional law, Mr. Waite was elected chairman of the

board. In 1876 he was elected to represent Eden in the General Assembly and served on the grand list committee. He has also served as county commissioner and was assistant judge of Lamoille county from 1882 to 1886.

Since the death of his wife Judge Waite has resided with his son, Smith B. Waite, at Hyde Park. The judge possesses in a rare degree the confidence of his townsmen and has been often called upon to act as auditor, referee and guardian in the settlement of numerous estates in his vicinity.

Mr. Waite is an ardent votary of temperance, signing the pledge at eight years of age and keeping it inviolate.

WAKEFIELD, WILLIAM WALLACE, of Westfield, son of Alvah and Hannah (Kimpton) Wakefield, was born in Orleans county, June 27, 1844.

WILLIAM WALLACE WAKEFIELD.

He received his early education in the Lowell public schools, and during his third term at Johnson Academy was one of several students who went to Morrisville and enlisted in Co. M, 11th Vt. Vols., in September, 1863. He remained with his command to the close of the war, receiving his discharge in October, 1865, was engaged in all the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg, including Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and, with four hundred of his regiment, was captured in the engagement near the Welden R. R., but with forty of his comrades he had the good luck to make his escape the very first night after he was taken prisoner.

After his return to Lowell he engaged in farming till 1875, when he became interested in the lumber business at Eden, where he remained two years and then formed a partnership under the firm name of Hoyt & Wakefield, to engage in the same line of trade at Westfield. His sterling qualities, both as a citizen and a business man, have called him to many official positions, among which may be enumerated those of selectman, auditor, lister, first constable, and deputy sheriff, which latter position he holds to the present time. In 1892 he was elected high bailiff of Orleans county, and the same year was sent as town representative from Westfield to Montpelier, where he served creditably on several general and special committees.

Mr. Wakefield has for a long time been a member of Masonic Union Lodge No. 16, of Troy, and twelve years since passed through the Royal Arch. He is connected with the Baptist church in Lowell, and has taken a prominent part in Hazen Post, G. A. R. He has always been a strong Republican, and an active worker in the party.

February 11, 1866, he married Ruth E., daughter of Daniel and Amanda Newton of Lowell. Of their five children four survive: Emma, Florence, Helen, and Maude.

WALBRIDGE, JOHN HILL, of West Concord, son of Henry and Almira (Hill) Walbridge, was born in Plainfield, June 30, 1847.

His mother dying in his earliest infancy, he was put under the charge of his maternal grand uncle, Chauncey Hill, an extensive farmer and highly respected citizen of Concord. Henry moved to St. Johns, Mich., soon after the death of his wife, established himself there as a successful lawyer, and during the civil war served as captain in the 33d Mich. Vol. Infantry.

After having received his early education at the public schools of Concord and St. Johnsbury Academy, Mr. J. H. Walbridge graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., in the class of 1870, in which year he returned to West Concord, and at the earnest solicitation of his foster parents decided to remain with them during the remainder of their lives. Soon after this time he met with severe reverses in business, from the loss by fire of the Essex woolen mills at West Concord, and subsequently through his liability as bondsman and by the failure of debtors. Since these losses he has been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is locally well known as a successful breeder of sheep, dairy stock and colts.

He was wedded, April 19, 1872, at West Concord, to Cynthia H., daughter of Elmore and Cynthia (Hill) Chase. They have three children: Henry Chase, Blanche May, and Winifred.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Walbridge has been affiliated with Moose River Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. M., and for three terms has presided in the East.

JOHN HILL WALBRIDGE.

He has conscientiously and honorably discharged the duties of many official positions, among which may be numbered supervisor of schools for Essex county, to which post he was almost unanimously elected. He has been appointed county examiner, justice of the peace, grand juror, and superintendent of schools. In 1888 he was elected, by the largest Republican majority ever given in Concord, a member of the state Legislature, where he labored actively on the committee of education, and was recognized as an independent and forcible debater. He drew and presented a bill reducing the limit of exemption from taxation in savings banks, and also reducing the percentage that those institutions and trust companies could invest in Western securities, this last measure becoming a law. He also drafted and presented the bill which became the present law for the protection of horse owners. Mr. Walbridge is one of the trustees of the Johnson Normal School. He is an interested student of history and of current political and economic questions. His hearty good will to all, and genial manners, have gained him a wide circle of friends.

WALES, TORREY ENGLESBY, of Burlington, son of Danforth and Lovisa S. Wales, was born in Westford, June 20, 1820.

He graduated from the U. V. M. in the class of 1841; studied law with Hon. Asahel Peck of Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1846, and soon after commenced the practice of law in Burlington. In 1857, he formed a law partnership with Judge Russell S. Taft, under the name of Wales & Taft, which continued twenty-one years. In 1882, he and his son, George W. Wales, became law partners under the name of Wales & Wales; this firm was dissolved by the death of George W. Wales, in 1890.

TORREY ENGLESBY WALES.

Judge Wales was state's attorney for Chittenden county, in 1854-'55-'56; mayor of the city of Burlington in 1866-'67; acting mayor in 1870, and for several years he was one of the aldermen of the city. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Burlington, in 1868-'69,—1876-'77. In 1862 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Chittenden and has ever since held the office by continuous re-elections.

He is one of the original nine incorporators of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, chartered in 1876, and has been its treasurer from the beginning, He is a member of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont. He is president of the Burlington Law Library

Association of the Burlington Manufacturing Co., of the Home for Aged Women, at Burlington, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Saving Institution and Trust Co., and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth C., daughter of Silas and Prudence N. Mason; she died in 1868. For his second wife he married Mrs. Helen M. White, of Boston.

He is a member of the Congregational church.

WALKER, DANIEL C., of North Cambridge, son of Lyman and Adeline (Chase) Walker, was born in Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1841. William Walker, his grandfather, came here from Brookfield, Mass., in 1800, and located in the north part of the town, on the farm where Lyman was born, and resided there to the time of his death in 1879, and where Daniel still resides.

Receiving the customary education of the public schools, and afterwards pursuing his studies at Bakersfield Academy, Mr. Walker, at the age of twenty, enlisted as a private in Co. D, 1st Vt. Cavalry, sharing in all the numerous engagements in which his regiment took part. Constantly on duty, except six weeks when he was confined by sickness in the hospital, he was thrice wounded, but not severely, received a promotion to the grade of sergeant, and was honorably discharged from the service June 21, 1865.

After his return from the war, being gifted with considerable mechanical ingenuity, Mr. Walker was employed for several years as a carpenter and joiner, but his principal occupation has been that of an agriculturist, his chief attention having been given to the dairy and the maple orchard. He has held many of the offices of the town, was lister, selectman, justice and school director and was appointed postmaster under President Grant, which office he held until his resignation in 1892. The same year he received the honor of an election to the Legislature as a Republican, serving on the committee on agriculture.

He joined and has been the commander of Post 10, G. A. R., of Cambridge. Mr. Walker is a modest man of solid worth, who possesses the respect and confidence of his neighbors. His sterling qualities of character have often called him to act as administrator and agent in the settlement of estates.

He was united in marriage, April 16, 1867, to Kate M., daughter of Josiah and Mary (Stone) Converse, of Bakersfield.

WALKER, FRANKLIN WILLIAM, of Benson, son of Rufus and Susannah (Raymond) Walker, was born in Sudbury, June 23, 1812.



In 1817 his parents removed to Benson, where most of his life has been spent. His early educational advantages were limited to the district school, but being possessed with a love for study and a strong resolution to have all there was for him, he devoted himself to the improvement of his mind by study and reading in his leisure moments while employed as a clerk in his brother's store, in Benson, between the years of fourteen and twenty-one. When he arrived at his majority his enterprising spirit led him to try the perils and adventures of an unbroken wilderness in the then territory of Michigan. He bought land of the government in Lenawee county in the present town of Morenci, built a log hut and cleared away the surrounding forest, and took long journeys through the thickly-wooded country in company with other young men of like adventurous spirit, undaunted by cold or fatigue, the experiences

FRANKLIN WILLIAM WALKER.

of which tended to make him a man of nerve and courage. Mr. Walker returned East in 1836, and feeling the need of a better education before entering upon business for life determined to spend some time at school in Castleton. After this he formed a partnership with his brother, a merchant in Benson, which was dissolved in 1846, after which he continued as sole proprietor till 1871.

He is one of the oldest residents of the town, esteemed and respected by all. He enjoyed to such an extent the confidence of the community that he was sent to the

House of Representatives in 1857 and 1858. He was a staunch Democrat until the question of slavery was agitated when he joined the Republican ranks, and has since remained a loyal supporter of their principles. In 1843 he was appointed trustee of the U. S. deposit money and since that time has been honored with many official positions of responsibility, and is the present town treasurer (1894) and has been justice of the peace over forty years.

He is one of the seven members who established the M. E. Church in Benson in 1838, and is still a loyal member of the same.

At St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1861, Mr. Walker was married to Elvira A., daughter of Albert G. and Margaret (Honsinger) Sherman of Benson, then a teacher in Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles, Mo. Three children have been born to them: William Franklin (now cashier of the First National Bank of Fair Haven), Susie Sherman (wife of Dr. C. A. Belden of Torrington, Conn.), and Rufus Raymon (merchant in Benson).

WALKER, WILLIAM HARRIS, of Ludlow, son of Ephraim and Lydia (Harris) Walker, was born in Windham, Feb. 2, 1832.

His parents removed to Londonderry in 1838, where he received his primary education in the district schools of the town. He fitted for college at Leland and Gray Seminary and Black River Academy, and in 1858 graduated from Middlebury College. While pursuing his studies he was elected assistant secretary of the Vermont Senate in the year 1857. In order to secure the necessary funds to complete his collegiate course he was allowed by the faculty of the college to teach in a grammar school in Orleans, Mass., and served one term as principal of the West River Seminary at South Londonderry. Soon after his graduation he was appointed principal of the academy at Little Falls, N. Y., where he remained for two years, during which time he entered his name as a student at law in the office of the Hon. Arphaxed Loomis. In 1860, resigning his position as instructor and removing to Ludlow, he finished his studies with Hon. F. C. Robbins, was admitted to the bar of Windsor county at the December term, 1861, and immediately opened an office at Ludlow, where he remained in practice until he was chosen an assistant judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature in 1884.

Judge Walker represented the town of Ludlow in the Legislatures of 1865 and 1866, and 1884, serving on several important committees, and as chairman of the judiciary committee in 1884. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected a senator from Windsor county, serving on the judiciary and other committees. He ably filled the position of state's attorney for Windsor county for two successive terms. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Fairbanks a commissioner to make examination of the insane asylum, being associated with Dr. Goldsmith of Rutland, and Dr. Fassett of St. Albans, and was a supervisor of the insane for two years ending December, 1880.

WILLIAM HARRIS WALKER.

The integrity, ability, and judicial fairness of Judge Walker have often caused his appointment as referee in cases pending in the courts of several counties in the state. In 1878 he was elected judge of probate, discharging the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the people. He was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1884 until September, 1887, when he was obliged to resign on account of impaired health. He has always been a strong Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential ballot for General Fremont.

He is one of the trustees of Middlebury College, and president of Black River Academy. In this last he has taken an active interest, and was largely influential in the construction of a new building in 1888, at a cost of nearly $16,000.

In 1862 Judge Walker entered the patriot army and was elected captain in the 16th Regt. of the Vt. Vols., but was obliged to resign this honorable position on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever. For a quarter of a century he has belonged to the Masonic order.

In 1849 Bruce Walker was united to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Dr. Ardain G. and Ruth (Pettigrew) Taylor, of Ludlow. One son has been born to them — Frank Ardain.

WALLACE, JAMES B., of Concord, son of Hiram and Lavinia (Pike) Wallace, was born in Concord, Dec. 12, 1838.

He remained on the old homestead with his father, who was a respected farmer, until he arrived at his majority, and received such education as the schools of Concord and the Essex county grammar school could afford.

JAMES B. WALLACE.

At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of James and Jane D. (Hudson) Kenyon, by whom he had the following children: Jennie (Mrs. Freeman Hutchinson), Hiram J., and Willie.

After his marriage he was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, purchasing a large estate in 1864. Soon afterwards extensive copper mining operations were commenced on a farm in the neighborhood and Mr. Wallace was engaged as manager of the property and the boarding house thereon. In this business he remained for fifteen years, and was then engaged by R. B. Graves to superintend his large farm in the town. When this property was sold to Mr. L. D. Hazen, and in connection an extensive lumber business was started, Mr. Wallace was still retained as superintendent of the establishment.

In 1876 Mr. Wallace was elected trial justice of peace, a position which he filled creditably until his election to the judgeship. In 1883 he was elected an assistant judge of Essex county court and two years later received a similar compliment.

His genial face and rotund figure were familiar in the Essex county Republican conventions of which he was a constant and prominent member for twenty years.

Judge Wallace has held the usual town offices, was for ten years chairman of the board of trustees of the Essex county grammar school and has always manifested a marked interest in all educational affairs. He is now county auditor and has often been called upon to act as guardian and to assist in the settlement of various estates. He is well and favorably known in the county, where he enjoys the reputation of a cordial and hospitable host, extending a hearty welcome to all who visit him.

For about twenty years he has been an active member of Moose River Lodge, F. & A. M.

WARD, HIRAM OWEN, of Moretown, son of Earl W. and Elizabeth (Munson) Ward, was born in South Duxbury, Jan. 10, 1842.

HIRAM OWEN WARD.

His education was obtained first in the common schools of Duxbury and Barre Academy, while later he took a course at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

His early labor on his father's farm proved a severe but wholesome training, and fitted him well for the duties of his after life. In 1878 he sold the farm which he had inherited, and moved nearer Waterbury, where he purchased a sawmill and box factory. Selling his boxes at cash prices, he took his pay in musical instruments, deriving a large profit in these transactions. In 1889 he came to Moretown, where his business has constantly expanded till he is now a large proprietor of plants for the manufacture of clapboards, boxes and shingles, as well as a grist mill and a grocery store.

Mr. Ward married, June, 1866, May A., daughter of Harrison and Caroline (Canardy) Smith. Three children have been issue of the union: Clinton H., Burton S., and Clair W.

Mr. Ward has held many offices both in Duxbury and Moretown, and has represented each place in the state Legislature, in which he served on the committee on claims. In business matters he is esteemed both shrewd and prudent, is a genial companion and a public-spirited and intelligent citizen.

WARDWELL, GEORGE JEFFORDS, of Rutland, son of Joseph H. and Lydia (Howard) Wardwell, was born in Rumford, Me., Sept. 24, 1827. Mr. Wardwell traces his descent from a family that settled in Salem in the old colonial days. One of the family was executed during the witchcraft delusion in that place, and another was an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Wardwell's somewhat limited education was received from the public and private schools of Rumford, Me., and a short course of study at Bridgeton academy. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to his cousin, who was a general mechanic, and he commenced his career by the manufacture of sleighs in Rumford and vicinity. Later he moved to Lowell, Mass., where he was engaged in constructing looms. He then, in partnership with his brother, took a contract to build forty of these articles, but the brothers had the misfortue to lose their shop and its contents by fire. Still they fulfilled their agreement, and after fitting up a small shop in Hanover, Me., they were employed in the manufacture of sleighs, and sashes and doors for the California market. Here they met with more than one disaster, and in 1852 the partnership was dissolved. After carrying on the business for some time alone, Mr. Wardwell moved to Andover, Me., where he occupied himself in the various vocations of inn-keeper, postmaster, and manufacturer of furniture. Always possessing great mechanical skill, in 1854 he invented and received a patent for the first pegging machine for making boots and shoes, but unfortunately he did not reap the results of his skill, owing to the dishonesty of his partner.

After a short sojourn in Hatley, Can., he removed to Moe's River, again forming a partnership for the manufacture of furniture and sleighs, then changed the scene of his labors to Coaticook, P. Q., where he worked at his trade and gave much attention to his various inventions, the principal one of which was a stone channelling machine, for which he secured a patent in 1859. The first one was placed in Sutherland Falls quarry in 1861, where it worked successfully, but owing to the depressed financial condition at that time, he was compelled to give up the development of the machine and continued working at his trade in Canada until 1863, when he obtained a new patent on an improved machine which accomplished the work of fifteen laborers, cut a channel from three to four feet deep, and was employed in the Sutherland Falls quarry for seventeen years. As he was still unable to reap any practical result from his discovery, he continued for some time with the company constructing stone-boats. Soon after he received a contract on somewhat unreasonable terms to build several of these machines for various parties, and subsequently was enabled to dispose of his patent to the Steam Stone Cutter Co., receiving $1,500 in cash and $33,520 in the stock of the corporation, of which he was made superintendent. One of the machines was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1867 and was sold in France. The same year he parted with his foreign patents to the Steam Stone Cutter Co., for over $17,000 in stock. At this time several parties constructed machines in direct violation of his patent, the validity of which after a tedious litigation was established, and injunctions were issued against the sale and use of the illicit machines. The invention has proved itself of immense practical value, and from calculations made up to 1886, it has been proved that over $7,000,000 have been saved to the stone producers in the working of their quarries. As a testimonial of its worth Mr. Wardwell received a gold medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association in 1865; and its value was recognized by the presentation of a silver medal from the Paris exposition, in 1867; he afterwards received a similar recognition from the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1874 he invented and patented two different forms of valveless steam engines, which also received medals at Philadelphia. At present he is the largest stockholder in the Steam Stone Cutter Co., at Rutland, having taken out

Geo. J. Wardwell

twenty-five patents for the channelling and other machines in this country and Europe.

October 4, 1850, Mr. Wardwell was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Dickey) Moore of Hatley, Canada, who departed this life Nov. 10, 1883. She left issue four children, two of whom alone survive: Lizzie Olina (Mrs. Thomas Mound of Rutland), and George Alvin. August 22, 1888, Mr. Wardwell espoused his second wife, Kittie C. E., daughter of Hiram W. and Mary M. (Huntoon) Lincoln of Danby. To them one child has been born: Charles Howard.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Wardwell has been a hard and laborious student, a fact to which his large library amply testifies, making a specialty of chemistry and geology. He possesses a very large collection of specimens relating to the latter science, and a well fitted, practical laboratory. He has made several visits to Europe for the purpose of studying the geological formation of the country, especially with reference to quarries. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past eminent commander of Knights Templar, and belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For more than twenty years he has been affiliated with the American and British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an adherent of the Democratic party; has filled various official positions of trust in Rutland; is the vice-president of the board of trade in that city, and one of the committee of fifteen who framed its charter. He is also a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, and at the present time president of the board of school commissioners of the city of Rutland.

Mr. Wardwell is liberal in his religious views, and has been a generous supporter of the Universalist church. He is eminently a self-made man and possesses great inventive genius, having fully overcome the defects of his early education by a long course of arduous study and able and successful efforts for self-improvement.

WARREN, CHARLES CARLETON, of Waterbury, son of Charles W. and Julia (Perry) Warren, was born in Hartland, Feb. 11, 1843.

He was educated in the schools of the place of his nativity and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. In 1862, at the age of nineteen, he joined the band attached to the 1st Brigade Vt. Vols., with which he remained till they were discharged from service. After his return from the war he was for some time employed in a tannery belonging to his father, but in 1868 he leased a large establishment in Waterbury which he subsequently purchased and where he has since conducted an extensive and constantly increasing business, making a specialty of manufacturing harness leather. In 1887 Mr. Warren extended his operations by the purchase of a large farm, which he successfully devoted in great measure to dairy products. This he afterwards sold to the state as a site for the new asylum for the insane at Waterbury village. He holds strong Republican views, and in 1890 was appointed a member of the board of fish commissions that established the first fish hatchery in the state. Though hampered at first by insufficient appropriations and other obstacles, the board, owing largely to the persevering efforts of Mr. Warren, has finally met with great success.

CHARLES CARLETON WARREN.

He was united in marriage Dec. 15, 1873, to Ella F., daughter of Jerry and Florella (Broadwick) McElmore of Middlesex. Two children have been born to them: Kate Grace, and Charles Carleton, Jr.

Mr. Warren is a member of Edwin Dillingham Post, G. A. R., of Waterbury, and has also taken the obligations of the Masonic order, uniting with Vermont Lodge, No. 18, of Windsor.

WATERMAN, ELEAZER L., of Brattleboro, son of Chandler and Polly J. Waterman, was born in Jamaica, July 25, 1839.

He was educated in the common schools, and at Leland Seminary, and, adopting the legal profession, studied law with Butler & Wheeler, and was admitted to the bar of

Windham county at the september term, 1863. He commenced practice in Wilmington, from which town he was sent as representative to the General Assembly in 1867 and 1868. Four years later he was made State's attorney for Windham county, and in 1876 was elected a state senator from Windham county, and was chairman of the Senate judiciary committee. In 1870 he moved to Jamaica, and afterwards to Brattleboro, still continuing his professional labors, and is now the senior partner of the law firm of Waterman, Martin & Hitt. In 1891 he was appointed special U. S. attorney to appear for the government in claims originating from the late war of the rebellion.

Mr. Waterman was united in marriage, May 15, 1864, to Jennie E., daughter of Aaron and Julia D. Bemis of Windham. By her he had issue three sons and three daughters: Mabel J. (now the wife of Dr. D. P. Webster of Brattleboro), Halbert L. (now a practicing physician at Fitzwilliam, N. H.), Hugh A. (now of New York), Ernest J., Ethel L., and Alice M.

WATERMAN, HEMAN A., of Johnson, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Dodge) Waterman, was born in Johnson, Nov. 3, 1830. His family is of mixed Welsh and Scotch descent. Araunah Waterman (grandfather) came to Johnson in the first year of the century, purchasing 1,200 acres of land where the village now stands, paying 4,000 Spanish silver dollars for the property. About two hundred acres of that purchase is now owned by Heman A. He served in the Revolutionary war, was an intimate associate of the Chittendens, and for many years represented Johnson in the General Assembly. Thomas, who was a captain in the militia that served at the battle of Plattsburg, erected the first hotel in the village and was its genial host for forty years. Politically a Henry Clay whig, he was also a member of the Legislature several years and a judge in Franklin county court before Lamoille county was organized.

His youngest son, Heman A., received the customary education of the common schools of Johnson and afterwards attended the Lamoille county grammar school. For forty years he has been a prominent farmer and real estate operator. He has also been a practical surveyor, has acted as trustee and referee, and has been largely identified with the business interests of the place.

A stalwart Republican, he has repeatedly held every office in the gift of his townsmen. He was a member of the Legislature from Johnson in 1878 where he served as chairman of the general committee. For several years he performed the duties of United States assistant assessor and deputy collector. From his various official positions he has acquired and maintained a large acquaintance with the public men of the state.

For nearly forty years he has been a Free Mason, was a charter member and for several

HEMAN A. WATERMAN.

years was the first Worshipful Master of Waterman Lodge, named in honor of his father. He also affiliates with Tucker Chapter, R. A. M.

Mr. Waterman was married Oct. 9, 1855, to Augusta L., daughter of Stephen and Tirzah (Lampson) Hoxsie, who were early settlers of Milton. Their three children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. W. D. Welch of Johnson), Frank H., and Thomas A.

WATSON, JOHN HENRY, of Bradford, son of Asahel and Adelpha (Jackson) Watson, was born in Jamaica, May 12, 1851.

His parents were of limited means and the education which he received in the common schools and academy was freely interspersed with active labor on the farm. He commenced his life career by the study of law in the office of Orin Gambell, Esq., of Bradford, where he continued till he was admitted to the Orange county bar in December, 1877. He immediately formed a partnership with his instructor, and after six months' experience, at the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Watson assumed the full control of their varied and important business, which he has ably conducted since that time. He has the control of one of the largest and most lucrative practices in Orange county.

He was elected state's attorney of Orange county in 1886, and in 1892 was elected from the county to the state Senate, where he gave his services to the judiciary and general committees, and was chairman of that on military affairs. He is one of the trustees of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co., and also of Bradford Academy. In 1882 he was elected captain of the Bradford Guards, and was afterwards promoted to the post of major of the 1st Regt., V. N. G. During the riot at the Ely Copper Mine in 1883, he rendered efficient service in quelling the mob by capturing the powder magazine which was in their possession, receiving much credit for the gallant manner in which he performed this difficult and arduous duty.

JOHN HENRY WATSON.

Mr. Watson married, March 25, 1879, Clara L., daughter of Darwin A. and Laurette L. (Fitts) Hammond, of West Wardsboro; of this union are two children: John Henry, and Hugh.

WEBB, JOHN W., of Maidstone, son of Azariah and Elizabeth (Weeks) Webb, was born in Lunenburg, Nov. 8, 1814.

He received his education in the schools of Lunenburg, Concord Normal, Lyndon and Lancaster Academies. Employed upon his father's farm until 1840, he made a tour of the West as far as Iowa, participating in the stirring scenes of the log cabin campaign. When he returned he settled on the old homestead, a beautiful place, where he has resided for more than half a century. Here in the neighborhood of the pleasant and historic village of Guildhall he has followed the peaceful but prosperous pursuit of agriculture, respected and honored by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

He was married, Jan. 17, 1850, to Lucretia Gates, daughter of Thomas F. and Sally (Duncan) Webb. Five children have been born to them: Charles F., Isabel L. (Mrs. Richard Beattie), George W., Sarah E., and Mary B.

For nearly half a century Mr. Webb has filled the office of town clerk; is Democratic in his political principles, and represented Maidstone in the Legislature in the years 1860-'61-'70, and at the special session of 1861. He carries his years well and is a most interesting and agreeable gentleman of the old school. His home circle is cheered by the presence of his three younger children, who are the prop and stay of the declining years of their parents.

WEBSTER, DAN PEASLEE, of Brattleboro, son of Rev. Alonzo and Laura (Peaslee) Webster, was born in Northfield, Dec. 7, 1846.

DAN PEASLEE WEBSTER.

His preliminary education was received in the common schools and the Newbury Academy. After graduating from the medical department of the University of Vt., in 1867, he successfully practiced his profession in Putney, for sixteen years, when he moved to Brattleboro where he has continued till the

present time, being by his energy and skill secured a large and remunerative business. In 1872, and again in 1874, Dr. Webster was elected to the Legislature to represent the town of Putney, and in 1878 he was chosen a state senator from Windham county. During the fall of that year he was made railroad commissioner, discharging the duties of this office till 1880. He was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Asahel Peck and again holds that position on the staff of Governor Levi K. Fuller, and for a long time served as surgeon of the Fuller Light Battery. During the civil war he accompanied his father, who was chaplain of the 16th Vt. Regt., and was present at the battle of Gettysburg.

Dr. Webster has been an active and enthusiastic Free Mason, having served as deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Vt. from 1876 to 1881, and he is at present the eminent commander of Beauseant Commandery, K. T., of Brattleboro. He is a member of the Connecticut River and Vermont State Medical Associations.

He was wedded, Jan. 9, 1868, to Ada, daughter of Charles H. and Maria White, of Putney, Vt. Mrs. Webster departed this life in South Carolina, March 14, 1887, leaving three surviving children: Hattie A., Harry A., and Dan C. November 1, 1889, he contracted a second alliance with Mabel Julia, daughter of Hon. E. L. and Jennie E. Waterman, of Brattleboro.

WEEKS, JOHN E., of Salisbury, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Dyer) Weeks, was born in Salisbury, June 14, 1853. He is descended from early New England stock, and among his maternal ancestors was John Alden of Mayflower fame. His grandfather came to Salisbury when it was yet a wilderness, and his father was prominent in both town and county affairs.

After receiving his education in the schools of Salisbury, and the Middlebury high school, Mr. J. E. Weeks early engaged in stock and wool buying in the vicinity, in which business he is still interested. He soon settled upon the farm of his father, of whom he has been the successor in the insurance business, acting especially for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was for a time a director. In 1892 he became the junior member of the firm of Thomas & Weeks, hay and grain dealers, at Middlebury.

Mr. Weeks was united in marriage, Oct. 17, 1879, to Hattie J., daughter of Frank L. and Lucretia (Graves) Dyer of Salisbury.

He has been quite prominent in political and social affairs. He was appointed assistant census taker in 1880, and four years later was elected as assistant door-keeper of the Senate. In 1888 he was sent to Montpelier to represent Salisbury, and served on the committee on manufactures, and on special committee in the matter of a bridge between North and South Hero, Grand Isle county. In 1892 he was elected an assistant judge of Addison county court. Judge Weeks has long been a member of and clerk and treasurer for the Congregational church of Salisbury.

JOHN E. WEEKS.

WELLMAN, LEIGH RICHMOND, of Lowell, son of Rev. Jubilee and Theda (Grout) Wellman, was born in Warner, N. H., Jan. 4, 1835, and obtained his education in the public schools of Warner, Westminster, Cavendish and Proctorsville. In the latter he was a classmate of Senator Redfield Proctor. He pursued a further course of study at Craftsbury and Bakersfield academies. His family removed to Lowell in 1851, where his father was the first settled Congregational minister in that town, and with the exception of a few years has resided there ever since. In 1858 he was employed as a clerk in a store in Greenville, Ala., returning North April 11, 1861, the day of the beginning of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The boat ran in close enough so that the ruins of the fort and the steamer that took off the garrison after the surrender could be seen with a glass. In 1861 he commenced a mercantile trade in Lowell, which continued for eight years, when he began the manufacture of lumber. In 1872

he was obliged to visit the West on account of his health, where he spent nearly two years as a clerk in a store in River Falls, Wis. When he returned to Lowell, in 1874, he purchased his present commodious store, where he carries a large stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Wellman assisted in organizing and is a member of Mount Morris Lodge, No. 69, F. & A. M., and did not miss a single meeting during the seven years he occupied the master's chair. He also belongs to Tucker Chapter, Morrisville.

In 1867 he was married to Bertie L. Cheney, who died in December, 1873, leaving one son: Leigh B. In 1878 he married Mrs. Emily B. Mustard, by whom he had two children: Harry R., and Theda G.

Mr. Wellman although a strong Democrat of the conservative order has held many town offices, was for fifteen years justice of the peace, from 1868 to 1872 selectman, and for many successive terms town treasurer.

WELLS, EDWARD, of Burlington, son of William Wellington and Eliza (Carpenter) Wells, was born in Waterbury, Oct. 30, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Waterbury and at the Bakersfield Academy.

EDWARD WELLS.

At the age of seventeen years he entered a dry goods store at Montpelier as clerk, where he remained one year. From 1856 to 1861 he was employed in his father's stores at Waterbury and Waterbury Center.

He enlisted in the band of the 5th Regt. Vt. Vols., Sept. 26, 1861, and served about six months. Mr. Wells held the position of transportation clerk in the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. P. P. Pitkin, for about three years. On his return home, in 1864, he received the appointment of clerk in the office of the quartermaster-general of the state of Vermont, which office he held until 1866. He then entered the office of Hon. John A. Page, state treasurer, where he remained until 1868.

In March, 1868, he became a partner in the firm of Henry & Co., wholesale druggists, at Waterbury, who had just transferred their business to Burlington. In 1872 the firm name was changed from Henry & Co. to Wells, Richardson & Co., and in 1883 was incorporated under the name of Wells & Richardson Co. He is president of the Wells & Richardson Co. and the Burlington Trust Co., and a director in the Burlington Cotton Mills. He was elected to the Legislature in 1890, and served as chairman of the committee on banking, and also on the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Wells married, April 26, 1858, Martha Frances, daughter of Lucius Parmelee, of Waterbury. One daughter was the issue of this union. Mrs. Wells died Nov. 25, 1876. Mr. Wells married as his second wife, Oct. 14, 1879, Effie E. Parmelee, sister of his first wife.

WESTON, EUGENE SYDNEY, of Newfane, son of Freeman F. and Sarah J. (Evans) Weston, was born in Cavendish, August 14, 1847.

His early education was obtained in the district schools and Chester Academy. Having decided upon the medical profession he entered the office of Dr. Z. G. Harrington of Chester as a student and attended lectures in the medical departments of Dartmouth College and the University of Vermont, receiving his diploma from the latter in 1871.

After graduation he first located in Heath, Mass., but soon removed to Coleraine, where he had a large practice for three years. In 1874 he moved to Pittsfield, Mass., and remained there two years being town physician and also physician at the house of correction. In 1879 he located in Newfane where he has since resided. He has been a member of both the Massachusetts and Vermont Medical Societies.

He is a prominent Free Mason and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been an active worker and has taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the order. He has served three terms as W. M. of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 23, of Townshend; has been high priest of Fort Dummer Royal Arch Chapter in Brattleboro; is grand

lecturer in the Grand Lodge and grand scribe in the Grand Chapter of Vermont. For two years he was district deputy grand master of the 5th Masonic District, and has held appointments on some of the standing committees in Grand Lodge and Chapter for several years.

Republican in politics, he was elected in 1892 to represent Newfane in the General Assembly.

EUGENE SYDNEY WESTON.

Dr. Weston enlisted during the civil war, at the age of seventeen, as private in Co. C, 7th Vt. Vols., and served till the close of the struggle, when he received an honorable discharge. His only battle was at the siege of Spanish Fort near Mobile, Alabama. He has always taken an active part in matters pertaining to the G. A. R., and is a member of Birchard Post, No. 65, of which he is a past commander.

Dr. Weston was married, June 6, 1871, to Eva S., daughter of Richard H. and Mary E. (Crowley) Hall of Athens, and has four children: Lena M., Alfred F., Bertha E., and Grace F.

WHEELER, CHARLES FREDERICK, of Burlington, son of Dr. Frederick P. and Mary A. (Doude) Wheeler, was born in Bristol, Sept. 8, 1843.

His attendance at school (in the district schools and academy in Bristol), terminated in 1859, and for five years he was employed as a clerk in a country store. He then moved to the city of Burlington and entered the establishment of Peck Bros., where he remained for eleven years, when he received the appointment of assistant postmaster and served in this capacity till his term of office expired in 1887. He then engaged in the retail clothing trade, in which he is still occupied. In 1891 under a Republican administration he was appointed postmaster of Burlington. This is the only first-class office in the state, doing a business of $80,000. Mr. Wheeler has never held any other official position.

He is an Odd Fellow, is a sustaining member of the College Street Congregational Church, and is an active member of the Burlington Y. M. C. A.

CHARLES FREDERICK WHEELER.

He was married, June 30, 1884, to Louise M., daughter of Rev. F. W. and Mary (McCotter) Olmstead. Their three children are: Mary Louise, Frank Olmstead, and Cora Marguerite.

WHEELER, CHARLES WILLARD, of Irasburgh, son of Willard and Maria (Page) Wheeler, was born in Enosburgh, April 13, 1839.

Obtaining his education in the common schools and academy at Enosburgh, he first engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. Albans, and later in Burlington.

In obedience to his patriotic impulses, he enlisted in Co. I, 10th Regt. Vt. Vols., went at once to the field in the summer of 1862, being actively identified with its movements

in the campaigns of 1862 to 1865. In the midst of the most exacting duties of field service, which had become to be attended with great privation and peril, he declined to accept the proffer of a year's service at home as a recruiting officer, choosing to remain at the front.

After five months' service in the adjutant-general's office, and nine months in the division commissary department, with offers for a discharge from the service and employment as a civilian with lucrative pay, he obtained his release from these positions and

CHARLES WILLARD WHEELER.

joined his regiment when General Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, and from the commencement of that officer's campaign he participated in every battle to the close of the war; was promoted through the grades of corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, to regimental quartermaster. He was wounded at Cedar Creek, and on account of his injuries was absent forty days from military duty. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, and came to Irasburgh, where he opened a general store, in which he has since continued, and at the same time operated in real estate.

He has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and has been honored with many official positions in Irasburgh.

Mr. Wheeler represented Irasburgh in the Legislature in 1886, and in 1890 was elected from Orleans county to the Senate, in which body he introduced the secret ballot act, and labored hard for its enactment.

He is a successful man, and always relied on his own resources, never receiving help from others.

He is a Congregationalist in creed, and a member of George G. Post, No. 99, G. A. R.

He was united in marriage, June 7, 1871, to Louise E. Nichols, daughter of Levi N. and Elizabeth Dow of Enosburgh. The issue of this union were: George E. (deceased), May L., and Lucy H.

WHEELER, HOYT HENRY, son of John and Roxanna (Hall) Wheeler, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., on the 30th of August, 1833. His great-grandfather, Peter Wheeler, emigrated from Littleton, Mass., in 1762, and was a capenter by trade, while the mother of Judge Wheeler was a granddaughter of Joseph Titus, one of the first settlers of Chesterfield. His father, John Wheeler, resided in Chesterfield until 1849, when he moved to his present residence at Newfane.

Hoyt H. Wheeler first saw the light on the farm where two generations of his ancestors had lived and died. His early education began in the common schools of the neighborhood and was completed at the Chesterfield Academy, in 1853. Graduating from this institution he taught school for some time, and also studied law as opportunity afforded in the office of Charles K. Field, of Newfane. Subsequently he studied the same subject under the direction of Jonathan D. Bradley and George B. Kellogg, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1859. He then entered into partnership with John E. Butler, Esq., under the title of Butler & Wheeler. The new firm began professional practice in Jamaica. Mr. Butler died in 1867, and after that Mr. Wheeler practiced law by himself. Early in his career he obtained a very large practice in Southern Vermont, and in the county and Supreme Courts acquired the reputation of a thorough lawyer and a safe counselor.

In 1867, he represented Jamaica in the House, and served on the judiciary committee. In 1868 and 1869, he was returned to the state Senate from Windham county, and served during each session on the judiciary committee. While a member of the House he secured the charter of the West River R. R., which is now known as the Brattleboro & Whitehall R. R. In the following year what was designated the "enabling act" was adopted, under his management, by the Legislature. By virtue of this statute the towns along the route were permitted to invest municipal funds in the bonds of the corporation, the success of whose undertaking was thus assured.

In 1869, Mr. Wheeler was elected an assistant judge of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1870, and again at each biennial election until and including 1876. Of judicial temperament, wise, and learned in the law, he made a model judge. Without solicitation on his part or that of his friends, Judge Wheeler was, in March, 1877, appointed by President Hayes district judge of the United States for the district of Vermont in place of Judge David A. Smalley, deceased. Resigning his seat on the Supreme bench of Vermont, Judge Wheeler at once entered upon his new duties. They do not wholly call him to work in Vermont, and a large share of his judicial labors are performed in New York City, where he has among the members of the New York bar the same reputation as a just judge of profound learning that he has among their brethren in Vermont.

With corporate institutions of financial or other character, Judge Wheeler has held but slight connection. For several years he has been a director of the West River National Bank of Jamaica, but beyond that has not accepted any official position.

Judge Wheeler was married on the 24th of October, 1861, to Minnie L., daughter of John Maclay of Lockport, N. Y.

WHEELOCK, EDWIN, of Cambridge, son of Samuel and Patty (Adams) Wheelock, was born in Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1822.

His maternal grandfather was a near relative of President John Adams, and he comes of good New England parentage on both sides of the house. After an attendance at the district school he fitted for college at the old Burlington Academy, entered the U. V. M. and graduated from that institution in 1849. For four years he was employed as a teacher in the Mountain Academy in West Tennessee, then returned to Cambridge, where he commenced and has continued his ministerial labors in the Congregational church of that community. For forty years he has continued his pastorate in that town, during which time he has conducted more than 1,200 funeral services and officiated at 800 marriages. He was an original member of the Lamoille Association of Congregational Ministers, and is still an influential factor in this organization.

For fourteen consecutive years Mr. Wheelock has been superintendent of schools in Cambridge, was a member of the House in 1866-'67, and was chosen senator from Lamoille county in 1876. Four years later he was made chaplain of the Senate. He has been an honored member of the Masonic order and has served as chaplain of the Grand Lodge since 1886 until now (1894), rarely, if ever, having missed a meeting of the Grand Lodge since he has belonged to the order.

He was married July 30, 1851, to Laura, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Wheelock Pierce, who bore him six children, four of whom survive: Mary Ella (Mrs. B. R. Holmes of Cambridge), Lucy (of Boston, Mass.), Abbie Laura (Mrs. C. F. Hulburd of Cambridge), and George L. of New York.

EDWIN WHEELOCK.

WHEELOCK, MARTIN W., of Berlin, son of Joseph W. and Laura E. (Phillips) Wheelock, was born in Montpelier, March 18, 1853. In 1854 his parents moved to Berlin, and he has since resided there, receiving his education in the schools of Montpelier.

Employed from his earliest years in his father's bindery, it was but natural that he should follow that vocation, and upon the death of his father, in 1876, Mr. Wheelock succeeded him in the business of the Montpelier Bookbindery, which he has since successfully conducted, adding to his force from time to time, until he now employs fifteen to twenty people. After Montpelier established its present system of water supply, he introduced and placed in operation the first water motor in town, and procured the first exhibit of electric lighting in Montpelier from power derived from water motors, and caused to be put up the "police signal light," so called.

At the age of twenty-one he was elected town superintendent of schools and represented Berlin in the Legislature of 1880, and has held minor offices of responsibility and trust, and for the last eighteen years has been town clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace in Berlin. He is at present one of the directors of the Montpelier Board of Trade, was, in 1893, president of Volunteer Hose, No. 1, and is still a member of the fire department, and is a member of the New England Order of Protection and of Vermont Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.

He married Julia A. Miles, of Montpelier, daughter of Otis G. and Mary A. (Smith) Miles, March 16, 1878, and they have three daughters: Mabel E., Florence M., and Winona.

Mr. Wheelock is deeply interested in the prosperity of his native place, and is an earnest believer in the investment of capital in home enterprises—a course that experience proves is not only for the good of the community, but as safe—to say the least—for the individual invester.

WHIPPLE, EDWARD O., of Danby, son of John and Clarica (Oakes) Whipple, was born in Athens, June 20, 1821.

EDWARD O. WHIPPLE.

He received his schooling in Albany and afterwards studied medicine with Doctors P. D. Bradford and Samuel W. Thayer, subsequently graduating from the Castleton Medical School in the class of 1847. He was also for a time in attendance at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

Dr. Whipple took up his residence in Danby in 1848 and has built up an extensive practice in that and the adjoining towns. A strong Republican, he has never consented to accept any political office, choosing rather to devote himself entirely to his professional duties, but his sterling worth and ability have gained him the highest esteem of the community in which he resides.

Dr. Whipple has received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, affiliating with Marble Lodge, No. 46, of Danby. He has also taken all those conferred in the I. O. O. F. He is an active member of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society and also of that of the state.

He was married in West Townshend, Sept. 25, 1848, to Augusta, daughter of Zadock and Sarah Sawyer. They have one son: Frank E., a physician of Danby.

WHITCOMB, ERVIN JACKSON, of Ludlow, was born in Ludlow, Feb. 24, 1822.

ERVIN JACKSON WHITCOMB.

He lived on a farm most of the time during his minority, was educated at the common schools, and Black River Academy, and occasionally was occupied in teaching. In 1844 he engaged in trade, dealing in general country merchandise, in which occupation he remained five years. After a sojourn of three years in Ontario, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, he re-

turned to Ludlow, where he dealt in horses, farm produce and agricultural implements until 1866. He then formed the partnership of Whitcomb & Atherton, conducting a wholesale and retail feed, flour and grain business in connection with a grist mill. In 1871 the firm erected Whitcomb & Atherton block, and added a bakery to their business. In 1877 he retired from active business.

He wedded, Sept. 29, 1846, Elizabeth Goddard, daughter of Hon. Sewall and Eunice Howe (Goddard) Fullam of Ludlow. The fruit of their union is one child: Belle E.

Mr. Whitcomb is the only surviving grandson of Jonathan Whitcomb, a Revolutionary soldier. He has been for many years a member of Black River Lodge, No 85, F. & A. M. In religious belief he is a Universalist, has taken deep interest in and been a liberal donor to the church. He is a trustee of the state convention, and also of Goddard Seminary.

He was formerly a whig, but is now a Republican, and, after having discharged the duties of several town offices, was chosen representative from Ludlow for the two successive biennial terms of 1870 and 1872, and four years later was elected a senator from Windsor county.

WHITE, ELLIOT G., of Cavendish, son of George W. and Clara M. (Swift) White, was born in Cavendish, June 8, 1856.

His education was received in the common schools of Cavendish, and after its completion he entered the service of his uncle, Hon. F. E. Swift. Later he moved to Boston, where he entered the employment of a horse car company and next was engaged as a clerk in a hotel near Bar Harbor, Me., but soon after returned to Cavendish, where he married and engaged in trade. Commencing business during a period of general depression caused by the loss by fire of the woolen mills in that place, by his untiring energy and good management he has built up a profitable and remunerative business in a general country store, dealing, in addition to his ordinary trade, in feed, grain, and lumber. He is also interested in real estate.

November 10, 1880, he was married to Nella C., daughter of Peter P. and Chloe (Adams) Wheeler of Cavendish.

For fourteen years Mr. White has held the positions of town clerk and postmaster; for several terms he has served as selectman and is now the chairman of the board. He is one of the trustees of the Chester Savings Bank, a director in the Chester National Bank, and also librarian of the Fletcher Library of Cavendish. He has always voted with the Republican party, and for four years discharged the duties of deputy sheriff. He is a member and past master of La Fayette Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M., of Cavendish, and is affiliated with Skitchewang Chapter of that order.

WHITE, HEMAN ALLEN, of Washington, son of Thaddeus and Rebecca (Gleason) White, was born in Washington, Sept. 21, 1817. His father, Thaddeus, joined the patriot army at sixteen years of age, served under the gallant Lafayette, and after the close of the struggle was one of the earliest settlers who came to Washington, threading his way on horseback through the dense forests by a line of blazed trees. He posted the notice of the earliest Freemen's meeting, Sept. 2, and in 1794 was elected the first representative to the Legislature. He died in 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

HEMAN ALLEN WHITE.

Heman was the youngest son, and enjoyed only the advantages of the common school until he arrived at his majority, when he attended Newbury Academy, supporting himself while pursuing his course there. In 1840 he commenced studying law with Hon. John Colby at Washington, was admitted to the Orange county bar at the December term, 1843, and is today the senior practicing member of his profession in that county.

Since 1848 Mr. White has been town clerk; he represented Washington in the General Assembly in 1857, '58, '63, '64, '65, and '76, and was chosen a senator from Orange county in 1870. In 1866 and '67 he

was state's attorney for Orange county. He cast his first and last presidential vote for a Harrison and in 1856 was elected judge of probate for the district of Randolph, having previously served two years as register. Judge White possesses the entire confidence and respect of all who know him.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 23, 1851, to Mary, daughter of Ziba and F. A. Spencer, by whom he had one child: Dora M. (Mrs. R. G. Spafford, deceased). In April, 1861, he contracted a second alliance with Mariette A., daughter of Cutting S. and Martha H. (Paine) Calef.

WHITE, H. C., of North Bennington, son of John and Clarissa (Castle) White, was born in North Bennington, Dec. 25, 1847.

H. C. WHITE.

After receiving his education at the public schools of North Bennington, at the age of twenty-one he removed to the city of New York, where he entered into partnership with B. G. Surdam, and engaged in the manufacture of stereoscopes and lenses. There he remained four years and after attaining the necessary skill he returned to his native town, where he started in the same line of business for himself.

In 1877, he removed to his present site and erected a large plant, and successfully carried on the business of manufacturing lenses, writing desks, and stereoscopes. In 1886, his entire establishment was consumed by fire, but he immediately erected a larger plant of twice the capacity of the one burned, and since then has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity. Mr. White has invented several improvements in stereoscopes, which he has patented, giving him almost a monopoly of the stereoscope business.

Mr. White married Margie L., daughter of William Watson of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he has issue four children.

WILCOX, HENRY CLAY, of Granby, son of Edmund W. and Matilda (Farnsworth) Wilcox, was born in Cambridge, August 20, 1842.

After receiving the educational advantages of the Cambridge and Johnson public schools, at the age of nineteen he found employment in the U. S. Armory, at Springfield, Mass., where he remained till the close of the civil war, when he returned to Johnson and for three years labored on his father's farm. For the next seven years he was variously employed as a manufacturer of butter tubs, clerk of a hotel in Hyde Park,

HENRY CLAY WILCOX.

and foreman in different establishments engaged in the lumber trade. In 1882 he assumed the general superintendence of the Buck & Wilcox Lumber Co., a very important and responsible position, the duties of which he satisfactorily discharged up to 1885, when they sold to C. H. Stevens & Co., since which time he has been in the employ of C. H. Stevens & Co. and the Northern Lumber Co.

Mr. Wilcox was formerly deputy-sheriff at

Johnson, and since his removal to Granby has been the incumbent of several important offices, serving as justice and selectman; he was the Republican representative of Granby in 1886 to 1890, and a prominent candidate for senator from his county in the convention of that party in 1892. Mr. Wilcox is regarded as a man of sound business capacity and great general intelligence.

For more than a quarter of a century he has belonged to the Masonic fraternity, has held the office of W. M. in Eden Lodge, No. 69, H. P. of Tucker Chapter, and District Deputy G. M.

WILKINS, GEORGE, of Stowe, son of Uriah and Nancy (Kittredge) Wilkins, was born in Stowe, Dec. 6, 1817.

GEORGE WILKINS.

After enjoying the educational privileges of the common schools and the academies of Johnson and Montpelier, Mr. Wilkins studied law with Messrs. Butler and Bingham, and was admitted to the Lamoille county bar at the December term of 1841. He then formed a partnership with O. W. Butler, Esq., which was continued till 1845, when he purchased that gentleman's library and alone has conducted the practice of the firm since that time.

He espoused, July 12, 1846, Maria N., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Blanchard) Wilson of Hopkinton, N. Y. They have adopted Charles B., son of Capt. J. H. Swift of Washington.

In 1852 he was elected state's attorney, and in 1856 a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was chosen senator from Lamoille county in 1859 and was subsequently delegate to the union convention at Philadelphia; a presidential elector from the Third District and a member of the national Republican convention that nominated General Grant.

Mr. Wilkins is everywhere recognized as an astute and able trial lawyer, a graphic and interesting writer and an earnest, thorough, and resolute advocate. Always interested in educational affairs he has been a liberal donor of books and apparatus to the schools in his vicinity. The management of several large farms purchased by him in the town and its neighborhood has recently engrossed the chief share of his time and attention.

WILLARD, ANDREW JACKSON, of Burlington, son of Nehemiah Batchelder and Hannah (Emerson) Willard, was born in Harvard, Mass., March 19, 1832. Among his progenitors, the lineage being the same

ANDREW JACKSON WILLARD.

as Miss Frances Willard's, he numbers Major Willard of colonial fame, and President Willard of Harvard College, while on the mother's side he is a scion of the well-known Emerson family, which has given the country so many eminent teachers of religion and philosophy, including the "Sage of Concord," Ralph Waldo. The Willards and the Emersons seem to be happily blended in the subject of our sketch.

Having lost his father in early youth, Mr. Willard was placed by his widowed mother in the academy at Lancaster, Mass., but he finished his preparation for college at the Walnut Street high school of Worcester, Mass. At the age of seventeen he was admitted to Yale college, where his career was in every way creditable. Though his studies were to some degree impeded by impaired health and eyesight, he took many prizes for excellence in debate and English composition, and he graduated with high honors in the "famous class" of 1853. He then spent three years in the study of theology at the Yale Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Congregational Ministers. After a brief residence as licentiate at Andover, Mass., he was called in January, 1857, to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Upton, Mass., one of the oldest and largest in Worcester county. Here he spent nearly nine years of honorable service, when he was obliged by failing health to resign his charge, and later still to give up entirely the ministerial profession.

Rev. Mr. Willard removed to Burlington in 1865, and for about five years he supplied the pulpits at Essex Centre and Essex Junction. In 1870 and 1871 he was the superintendent of the public schools in Burlington. While trying to regain his shattered health he, as it were, accidentally attended a medical lecture at the University of Vermont, and was thereby led to the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the university in 1877. At this time he was appointed valedictorian, but declined the honor. He was awarded the prize for the best thesis, the subject of which was "Medical Chemistry," which received the unusual compliment from the medical faculty of a recommendation to publish. Having spent several months in special study in New York City, he had just commenced to practice medicine in Burlington, when he was appointed instructor in chemistry and assistant professor in that science in the U. V. M. Later he was appointed special professor of hygiene and sanitary science. These positions he held till 1890, when increasing professional duties connected with his specialty obliged him to resign his active connection with the university, but he has continued to retain, up to the present time, the honorary position of adjunct professor of chemistry in that institution.

Soon after graduation in medicine Dr. Willard was made superintendent and resident physician of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington. In December, 1886, he retired from this position after nearly six years of unremitting devotion to the interests of the hospital. There can be no question that he did a good work while there, to which many grateful patients bear willing witness. One of his first achievements was the foundation of the Mary Fletcher Hospital Training School, for nurses, which is still in successful operation. He early saw, when at the hospital, the need of special treatment for diseases of the nervous system, and therefore, for this purpose, he founded an institution in Burlington, known as "Dr. Willard's Rest Cure and Nervine Establishment." Its present name, however, is the "Willard Nervine Home." In many respects the success of this institution has been phenomenal. In addition to the main building on North Prospect street, a summer retreat has been established on the shores of Lake Champlain, called "The White Birches," to which Dr. Willard frequently takes his convalescing patients.

Dr. Willard was married May 19, 1857, in Burlington, to Harriet Buell, daughter of Henry Pearl and Maria (Buell) Hickok. Five children have blessed their union: Henry Hickok, Albert Emerson, Helen Elizabeth, Julia Maria, and Frederick Buell.

In politics Dr. Willard has always been a staunch Republican. In religion he has been a Congregationalist, until quite recently, when he joined the Episcopal church.

WILLARD, GEORGE F. B., of Vergennes, son of George and Delana D. (Lake) Willard, was born in Boston, Mass., on the 26th of July, 1853.

He received a liberal education for his chosen profession, graduating from the high school at Middlebury in 1872, and from Middlebury College in the class of 1876. He later pursued a course of study at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received his diploma of M. D., in 1883. The same year Doctor Willard settled at Vergennes, where he has deservedly won a leading position among the physicians of the city and surrounding country.

He was married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1883, to H. Ada, daughter of I. D. and S. E. Vedder, of Whitehall, Ill., and from this union there are issue five children: Delana E., Ada Hopkins, George Vedder, Lucy Amelia, and Sarah Lake.

Doctor Willard has always strictly devoted himself to his professional duties, never seeking publicity or political office, but at present fills the office of alderman and is a member of the school board of Vergennes. He belongs to the Vermont Medical Society, and while in college affiliated with the D. U.

Friendly and open-hearted, he is very popular with all classes in his own city, being esteemed by all who come in contact with him.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Willard, the doctor gave up his practice in Vergennes in 1893, and removed to Roodhouse, Ills.,

where he is at present building up a good practice.

WILLIAMS, FRANK CLIFTON, of Coventry, son of Clifton and Marnette (Loomis) Williams, was born in Glover, May 12, 1853.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Glover, in the Orleans Liberal Institute and Goddard Seminary. Shortly before he arrived at man's estate he was employed as clerk in several mercantile establishments in Glover and Coventry, and in

FRANK CLIFTON WILLIAMS.

1877 entered into a partnership with Homer Thrasher at Coventry. Four years subsequently he bought out his partner's interest and for some time continued alone, when Mr. Salmon Nye entered the concern which continued its operations till 1892, building a fine block for business purposes on the main street and besides his regular occupation Mr. Williams has engaged in lumbering, farming and horse breeding. In this latter branch he has been very successful, having turned out a large number of fast trotters, though he makes a specialty of roadsters of the Morgan family.

He is liberal in his religious opinions, but attends and supports the Congregational church. For many years he has filled the offices of justice of the peace and town clerk and treasurer of Coventry, which town he represented in the Legislature in 1884 where he was a member of the committee on claims.

Mr. Williams was wedded, May 30, 1877, to Helen Louise Burbank, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Coburn) Bowles Burbank of Coventry. Five children have blessed their union: Grace Helen, Florence Eliza, Sam Clifton, Kate Mildred, and Harold Frank (deceased).

WILLIAMS, GEORGE ABNER, of Saxtons River, son of Russel H. and Mercy (Waters) Williams, was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., July 10, 1853.

His earlier education was obtained in Whitestown Seminary, Whitesboro, N. Y. He was graduated from Colgate University in 1880, and afterwards received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the same institution. While in college he specially devoted himself to languages and mathematics, and

GEORGE ABNER WILLIAMS.

was honored with the valedictory address upon his graduation. In 1879 he represented his alma mater in the intercollegiate contest in New York City, winning the highest honors in the Latin language. Mr. Williams has followed the profession of teaching since 1873. Immediately after his graduation he became the instructor in mathematics and the sciences in Whitestown Seminary, and subsequently has occupied positions in the Hamilton (N. Y.) Union School and Cook Academy, at Havana, N. Y. Since 1889 he has been principal of the Vermont Academy, at Saxtons River, which position he occupies at the present time.

He has always displayed great ability as an instructor, successfully laboring for the intellectual and moral improvement of all pupils who have been entrusted to his charge. His services have always been sought for, and he has never been obliged to make an application for any post which he has filled. He is a member of the American Institute of Instruction and of the American Philological Association.

While in college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and acted both as president and vice-president of the Colgate Chapter. He was a delegate to the convention of the fraternity at Schenectady in 1879. At graduation he was chosen a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He was united in marriage, June 30, 1880, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet and Martha (Spaulding) Owen. Four children have blessed their union: two daughters, Elbertine and Roberta, and two sons, Maynard Owen and Russel Hill.

Mr. Williams is a descendant on both sides of the house, from Revolutionary soldiers, and is a Baptist by inheritance and conviction. He is the author of a book on "Topics and References in American History," widely used in schools, and is actively interested in educational problems in Vermont. He was a member of the legislative committee of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, which appeared before the educational committee of that body in 1892, urging the adoption of the town system of schools, which measure was finally adopted. Since 1889 he has served upon the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Though always taking an active interest in public affairs, he has never sought or accepted political office. Hitherto a Republican in his preferences, he is now strongly inclined to independent views with regard to national and state affairs.

WILLIAMS, JAMES PETER, of Sunderland, son of Peter and Emeline (Jordan) Williams, was born in Auburn, Me., April 5, 1836.

His education was obtained in the schools of Auburn, and Fitzwilliam, N. H. For some time after he arrived at his majority he was employed in a factory for the manufacture of wooden ware, and afterwards removed to Sunderland, in which place, in 1858, he purchased an establishment for the manufacture of clothes-pins, which he afterwards changed to a turning shop. Mr. Williams then changed the scene of his labors to Manchester, where in connection with Dexter Pierce he manufactured spoons, and in 1878 dissolving his partnership he returned to Sunderland, where he continued in a similar occupation, cultivating in addition a farm of about one hundred acres.

August 29, 1866, he espoused Delia, daughter of George Newbury and Sarah M. (Phillips) Olmsted of Fitzwilliam. Four children were born to them: Grace Amanda (deceased), Waldo Frank, Anson Streeter, and Shirley Olmsted.

A Republican in his political faith Mr. Williams has never assumed any official position, and in regard to his religious views he is an agnostic.

WILSON, JAMES DUNLAP, of Greensboro, son of John and Margaret (Young) Wilson, was born in Greensboro, Sept. 13, 1848.

He was educated in the schools of Greensboro and in Morrisville Academy, and for some time taught in the public schools of Greensboro. He then, for five years, followed the occupations of farmer and carpenter and subsequently was employed in the Fairbanks scale works of St. Johnsbury. Since his return to Greensboro in 1880 he has devoted himself to dairy farming and the manufacture of maple sugar from a large orchard of 1,200 trees.

November 22, 1877, he wedded Mariette T., daughter of James J. and Lilias (Miller) Lumsden of Greensboro. Three children have been born to them: Florence Edith, John Erwin, and James Harrison.

Mr. Wilson has been selectman and justice of the peace for several years; has discharged the duties of town auditor, was delegate to the state convention in 1892 at Montpelier and represented Greensboro in the Legislature of 1892, serving on the committee on land taxes and the canvassing committee. For four years he was a member of the Republican town committee.

He belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which he has been for a long time elder and Sunday school superintendent.

WILLSON, MELVIN A., son of Sydney and Lucy (Boutwell) Willson, was born in Lowell, Mass., July 31, 1847.

He was one of a family of four children and in his early boyhood was thrown upon his own resources, by the death of his father. Removing to Victory at the age of eight, he gleaned a scanty education from the schools of Lunenburg and Lyndon, meanwhile contributing from his earnings to the support of the family.

He enlisted Sept. 13, 1864, in Co. K, 8th Vt. Vols. under the command of Col. Stephen Thomas, saw service in the Shenandoah campaign and was honorably discharged May 13, 1865.

After his return from military service Mr. Willson settled in Granby, where he purchased

the property on which he now resides. He has been extensively engaged in general farming, raising, buying and selling stock and his plain, blunt common sense and shrewdness have rendered him financially successful in all these enterprises, making him an important factor in the business affairs of the town. For the last two years he has added to his other occupations a trade in feed, flour and grain.

Mr. Willson is a Republican, but is independent in his views, and has been elected to nearly all the responsible offices in the town of Granby, which he represented in the Legislature of 1884.

He was united in marriage March 6, 1872, to Jean, daughter of Loomis and Adeline (Farr) Wells, of which marriage seven children have been born: Addie L., Sidney L., Leonard H., Samuel G., Oscar M., John H., and Dora M.

WING, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Montpelier, son of Joseph A. and Samantha Elizabeth (Webster) Wing, was born in Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1843.

He was educated in the district schools, at Barre Academy, at the Washington county grammar school, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He has been a resident of Montpelier since 1858. He studied law in the office of his father, Joseph A. Wing, Esq., and was admitted to Washington county bar, March term, 1868.

He was assistant state librarian in 1864, 1865 and 1866, and a deputy secretary of state from 1867 to 1873. During part of this latter period he was a clerk in the office of the state treasurer, Hon. John A. Page of Montpelier. Concluding this service, he began the practice of his profession, in which he has become distinguished, both for soundness of judgment and ability as an advocate. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montpelier in 1882, and rendered important service to the state on the ways and means and the grand list committees. He had an important part in framing, and to him belongs the honor of formulating, the corporation tax law enacted at that session of the Legislature—a law that was distinguished by the clearness and precision of its phraseology and by the benefits its well considered provisions conferred upon the state at large. As a member of the grand list committee his counsel, practical judgment and peculiar gift in so formulating an enactment that it could bear but one, and the right, interpretation, were brought into requisition in the act revising and consolidating the tax and grand list laws. In advocating, explaining and defending these measures in the debates in the House, and in his legislative duties generally, he disclosed the qualities of a wise and capable law maker. From 1884 to 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland, although a staunch Republican, he held the office of postmaster at Montpelier, to which he had been elected toward the close of President Arthur's administration. He was a capable and popular administrator of the affairs of the post office, judicious and efficient. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of the Village of Montpelier, and in 1892 was chosen president of the corporation. He is treasurer of the Farmer's Trust Co., incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and which has its Eastern office at Montpelier.

Mr. Wing is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., and has taken the 32d degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

December 1, 1869, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Dr. Orlando P. and Millie (Hendee) Forbush, who died in April, 1871, leaving one child: Sarah F. October 1, 1882, he married Miss Ida I., daughter of Stephen F. and Caroline C. (Stone) Jones.

Of Mr. Wing, a brother attorney says: "He entertains and instructs, whether before the jury or court, or on the stump. He is at once scholarly and practical, and has an enviable power of illustration peculiar to himself."

WINSLOW, DON AVERY, of Westfield, son of Orlando and Salome (Hitchcock) Winslow, was born in Westfield, Oct. 25, 1824.

He is the seventh in lineal descent from Kenelm Winslow, one of the earliest settlers of Plymouth county, and also through his grandmother Winslow, a descendant of the Adams family of Quincy, Mass. The estate formerly belonging to Daniel Webster in Marshfield, Mass., was the original Kenelm Winslow homestead, and had been preserved in that family till its purchase by the great orator and statesman.

The subject of this sketch, after attending the public schools of Westfield and Derby Academy, did not care to follow the footsteps of his father, who was a farmer and general merchant in the village, and in 1846 found his way to Boston, where he studied music under the instruction of the well-known Lowell Mason. Mr. Winslow commenced his musical career as tenor in an English opera in the Boston Theater, and also in a quartette in the Unitarian church of Bulfinch street in the city. Subsequently, after instruction in musical composition and in piano and church organ playing, he settled in St. Albans, where he was employed as organist in the Congregational church, and as professor of music in Swanton Academy. During this period he composed

both secular and sacred music, and many of his efforts have been published in Emerson's, Perkins', Marshall's, and other musical works.

For over fifty years he has been continuously connected with churches, either as leader of the choir or organist. After giving up his profession he was employed for ten years at Johnson as station agent and telegraph operator. In 1889 he removed to Westfield, where he now resides on the old homestead.

DON AVERY WINSLOW.

March 27, 1848, he married Mary S., daughter of Curtis and Mary (DeWolf) Newton of Greenfield, Mass. She died Jan. 12, 1882. Five children were born to them: Edward W. (drowned in early youth), Helen M. (now president of the Women's Press Association, Boston), Mary A., Isabel N. (Mrs. Alexander Conrad of Cooledge, N. M.), and Harriet P. Mr. Winslow contracted a second marriage, May 5, 1886, with Amanda M., daughter of Bela and Ann M. Johnson, of Whitfield, N. H.

He has been a consistent member of the Congregational church in Westfield, was formerly a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and was one of the organizers and early presidents of the Orleans County Musical Association.

WINSLOW, SAMUEL DUTTON, late of Amherst, Mass., son of Peleg and Nancy (Bowles) Winslow, was born in Dummerston, April 17, 1832.

His parents moved to Townshend ten years later, and he there received the usual education of the common schools, completing his studies at the establishment which is now styled the Leland and Gray Seminary, of which he was a trustee for twenty-five years. During his vacations, as was then customary for all farm-bred boys, he assisted his father in the management of his property, and in the winter of 1851 taught school in Athens. The following spring he went to Boston, Mass., where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment for more than three years. He next turned his steps to California, where he was an instructor in the public schools, but in the fall of 1858 he returned to Townshend and engaged in general trade, in which he continued for thirty-one years. His health failing him, he sold out his business in 1891, removing with his family to Amherst, Mass., where he died, Feb. 20, 1893.

SAMUEL DUTTON WINSLOW.

He married, Dec. 6, 1859, Mary E., daughter of David and Betsey (Wood) Willis, of East Alstead, N. H. There were four children born to them, of whom the youngest, Lotie May, alone survives.

Mr. Winslow was quite influential in town and county affairs, but generally avoided official positions. He was for nearly twenty-one years president of the Windham County Savings Bank, and was very active in promoting its interests.

He contributed most liberally both time and money to promote the welfare of the

Congregational church, of which he was a member for thirty years, and in which he served from 1863 to 1891 as deacon, Sunday school superintendent and teacher, doing all in his power to advance its interests and efficiency.

He was a typical New England man of active and energetic character, self dependent, and relying solely upon his efforts. He possessed superior financial ability, was very successful in his business enterprises, and honorably and deservedly amassed considerable wealth.

WITHERELL, JOHN H., of Bridport, son of James and Susan (Willis) Witherell, was born in Bridport, July 31, 1841.

JOHN H. WITHERELL.

He received his early education in the schools of Bridport, but supplemented this instruction by an extended course of reading and practical and advantageous study. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, formerly on the shores of Lake Champlain, but later in the village of Bridport, where he has since resided. He has been successful in his efforts and for three years has acted as manager of the Black Hawk stock farm. He makes horses a specialty and has bred already some fine specimens of the Wilkes and Morgan strain.

Though not one who seeks preferment Mr. Witherell has held many town offices, among them those of selectman and justice of the peace. He has always been a constant Republican and is held in high repute by his townsmen for his good judgment and honesty. In 1880 he was called upon to serve in the Legislature, serving on the standing committee as also on special committees.

He was united in marriage at Bridport, Sept. 4, 1875, to Anna D., daughter of Judge Henry and Eliza Sollace. Five children were born to them, four of whom survive: Gertrude S., Kittie E., Herman S., and Georgiana.

For four years Mr. Witherell was Master of the Morning Sun Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M. of Bridport, and he is a Sir Knight of Mount Calvary Commandery of Middlebury.

WOODBURY, URBAN ANDRAIN, of Burlington, son of Albert M. and Lucy L. (Wadleigh) Woodbury, was born in Acworth, N. H., July 11, 1838. His father was a native of Cavendish, and returned to Vermont, after a temporary residence in New Hampshire, when Urban was two years old. The latter was educated in the common schools of Morristown and the People's Academy in Morrisville, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859.

URBAN ANDRAIN WOODBURY.

The subject of this sketch was one of the first to enlist in the service of his country at the breaking out of the civil war. He became a member of Co. H, 2d Regt. Vt. Vols., May 25, 1861; was immediately advanced to the grade of sergeant, taken prisoner two months after his enlistment, at the

battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he had the misfortune to lose his right arm; was paroled Oct. 5, 1861, and discharged from service on account of wounds Oct. 18, 1861. Undaunted by his trying experience, he again sought to defend his country's flag, and Nov. 17, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Co. D, 11th Regt. Vt. Vols. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps June 17, 1863. In March, 1865, after faithfully discharging the duties of his position, he resigned.

Captain Woodbury was married, Feb. 12, 1860, to Paulina L., second daughter of Ira and Sarah Darling of Elmore. By her he has six children: Charles Lincoln, Minnie Stannard, Gertrude Frances, Edward Philo, Lila Darling, and Mildred Dorothy.

After his return from the war he settled in Burlington, and became general manager of the lumber business of J. R. Booth. His skill as a financier and his power of application have made this concern a great success. He has also engaged in real estate operations, and for twelve years has been the owner of the Van Ness House property.

Mr. Woodbury is a Republican in his political views. He was elected alderman from the second ward in Burlington in 1881 and '82, and the latter year was made president of the board. In 1885 and '86 he was chosen mayor of the city, and in 1888 he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the state, serving under the administration of Governor William P. Dillingham. In every position, both public and private, he has made a most honorable record, and one that justly entitles him to the confidence and respect of all his fellow-citizens to whom he has proved by his past career that he is worthy of all honors they can bestow.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodbury is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken the obligations of the 32d degree and of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., the United States Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Knights of Pythias.

WOODWORTH, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, of Enosburg Falls, son of William S. and Patience S. (Stevens) Woodworth, was born in Berkshire, May 7, 1823.

After receiving his education at the common schools of Enosburg he was instructed by his father in the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he worked till he arrived at his majority. Soon after he was employed as an agricultural laborer by Judge Aldis and Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans. As he was prudent and industrious, on his return to Enosburg he was enabled to invest his well-earned savings in a farm, to which he has given most of his attention up to the present time, making a specialty of dairying. When the railroad reached Enosburg he was elected a director, and purchasing some timber land became heavily interested in the sale of wood and ties to the corporation. He is a joint owner and manager of the Lumber Manufacturing Co., at Sampsonville.

Mr. Woodworth was married, Nov. 15, 1848, to Adaline T., daughter of Alpheus and Jane (French) Ladd of Enosburg. One daughter has been born to them: Linnie R. (Mrs. Walter P. Phelps).

ARTHUR WELLINGTON WOODWORTH.

He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, is an ardent Republican and has filled many responsible positions. Always active in the public affairs of his town and county, he was elected to the Legislature from Enosburg in 1858 and 1859 and in 1880 was chosen a senator from Franklin county, serving on many important committees.

He was a director of the St. Albans Savings Bank and Trust Co., and is regarded by all as a man of sound judgment and undoubted integrity, and as one who by his own unaided efforts has been financially successful and has lent a helping hand to many a fellow-man in need.

WOOLSON, AMASA, late of Springfield, son of Asa and Ann Woolson, was born in Grafton, August 6, 1811.

Receiving a common school education, Mr. Woolson early displayed remarkable mechanical ability, and from the age of fourteen to thirty-five was engaged at Manchester and Chester in manufacturing and finishing woolen cloths and inventing and making machinery suitable for this purpose. In 1840 he removed to Springfield, and here became a member of the firm of Davidson & Parks, engaging in the manufacture of cloth finishing machinery. Four years later, upon the death of Mr. Davidson, the concern became Parks & Woolson thus continuing until 1878, when it was made a stock company. Mr. Woolson invented and patented the most effective shearing machine now in use, with a set of twenty-two revolving

AMASA WOOLSON

blades. In 1888 Mr. Woolson, in connection with others, purchased the stock of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co., of Windsor, moved it to Springfield and commenced the manufacture of machinists' tools of every description, but soon devoted their efforts to turret machinery exclusively, using for this purpose and patenting several valuable appliances invented by James Hartness, superintendent of the works. The company is now erecting factories which, when completed, will double the capacity of the business.

Mr. Woolson never aspired to political preferment, but for nearly forty years was identified with the business and religious life of Springfield. At the time of his death he was deacon of the Congregational church, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co. and of the First National Bank of Springfield.

As an inventor he held a high rank, and was awarded seven premiums, consisting of gold, silver and bronze medals, at different fairs in Boston and New York, as well as at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

He married, Jan. 15, 1838, Mary L., daughter of John Davidson. Their only child, Helen M., died in infancy, and her mother departed this life a few months later. He was again united to Mary E., daughter of Aaron and Lettice Baker, July 1, 1863. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive: William D., and Charles A.

WOOSTER, JAY, of Whiting, son of Benjamin P. and Hannah (Warner) Wooster, was born in Whiting, Oct. 23, 1847.

His educational advantages were confined to the schools of the town and he resolved to devote himself to the honorable occupation of a farmer. He has also speculated largely in live stock, and for several years has been extensively engaged in purchasing beef cattle for the general market.

Mr. Wooster is a very strong Republican and an enthusiastic upholder of the national policy of that party. While never seeking office he has had all the public positions thrust upon him, which he cared to accept. For seventeen years he has discharged the duties of constable.

He was married in Whiting, March 31, 1875, to Mary Pond, daughter of Nelson and Jane Remeley. From this union two children were born: Robert N., and Egbert R.

Mr. Wooster is a typical Vermonter of his class, of powerful frame and of more than average intelligence. His acquaintance is extensive and his friends numerous in the county in which he resides.

He is a Free Mason, affiliating with Simond Lodge, No. 59.

WYMAN, ANDREW A., of Athens, son of Thomas and Huldah (Gilbert) Wyman, was born in Rockingham, March 12, 1830.

After receiving his early education in the common schools of Rockingham, followed by several terms at the Townshend and Thetford Academies, he taught school in the surrounding towns during the winter and was employed on the homestead in summer. For some time he acted as salesman in the grocery store of his brother at Cambridgeport, and afterwards purchased a farm in Athens, removing in 1871 to the old homestead.

Mr. Wyman, at Chester, Oct. 27, 1857, was united to Martha, daughter of John and Martha (Davis) Eastman. One child, Stella

S., was the issue of this alliance. Mrs. Wyman died in October, 1881, and he was again married Nov. 16, 1882, to Abbie A., daughter of Everett P. and Electa Wellman.

He has been prominently identified in the affairs of his town, for a long time served as justice of the peace and selectman, and was elected assistant judge of the county in 1878 and held the office six years. For four sessions (1864, 1865, 1867 and 1872) he represented his town in the Legislature, and in 1874 was elected a state senator from Windham county. All these positions he has filled with credit to himself and universal satisfaction to his constituency. In 1890 Mr. Wyman was appointed upon the board of cattle commissioners by Governor Page, and in 1892 he was elected county commissioner.

He is a public-spirited man, always manifesting liberal ideas.

WYMAN, CYRUS WARREN, of Brattleboro, son of Thomas and Huldah (Gilbert) Wyman, was born in Rockingham, Dec. 18, 1823.

CYRUS WARREN WYMAN.

In the intervals of his labor upon a farm he received his early education in the common schools, and afterwards enjoyed the advantages of instruction in a seminary. In early life he followed the occupation of a merchant in his native town, where he held for six years the position of postmaster. He then moved to Brattleboro, and for a long period continued in trade, until failing health compelled him to withdraw from active business. For sixteen years subsequently he gave his services to the Brattleboro Savings Bank, and for half that time he ably acted as treasurer of that institution.

As religious and temperance principles were strongly inculcated in his early youth, he has always been a strong advocate of total abstinence and prohibition.

He was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1848, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of James and Elenor Bruce. Of this union there are three children: Emma F. (wife of E. C. Crosby), Helen M. (wife of N. D. Allen), and Annie L.

WYMAN, MARTIN L., of Gaysville, son of Anson and Lydia (Hannaford) Wyman, was born in Poultney, May 3, 1836.

MARTIN L. WYMAN.

His education was obtained in the district schools of Stockbridge and in the public and evening schools of Boston, Mass. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the trade of a machinist at Boston, and was for a time in the employment of the Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. He spent five years at Fitchburg working at his trade, and afterward returned to Boston, where he continued till 1861, when, with Charles E. Moore, he formed a copartnership to engage in the manufacture of all kinds of experimental machinery. He was one of the first to engage in the construction of passenger elevators for hotels and office buildings, under the patent of the late Otis Tufts. The name

of Mr. Wyman often appears as the patentee of many useful inventions, more especially those appertaining to elevators. He retired from active participation in business recently, leaving his son, Charles E., to occupy his place as treasurer and manager of the Moore & Wyman Elevator and Machine Works.

An adherent of the Republican party, he has been selectman, auditor, grand juror, justice of the peace, and trustee of the public money of the town of Stockbridge, from which he was elected to the Legislature in 1892, being a member of the committee on manufactures.

He married, Feb. 12, 1856, Lydia B., daughter of Emerson and Eliza (Barrett) Hardy, of Harvard, Mass. Five children have been born to them: Walter E., Charles E., George R., Martin L., and Alice M.

Mr. Wyman is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and has been allied with the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years. He is now W. M. of White River Lodge, No. 90, of Bethel, and belongs to Whitney Chapter, R. A. M., Haswell Council, and Mt. Sinai Shrine. He is also a Knight Templar of Mt. Zion Commandery.

YOUNG, JOHN STILLMAN, of Troy, son of John and Sophia (Pike) Young, was born in Jay, March 6, 1845.

His education was received in the public and grammar schools of Jay, Westfield, and Troy, after which he taught several terms of school; he then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Burlington, from which he graduated in a shorter time than any preceding pupil. He studied law with his brother-in-law at Derby Line for awhile, but concluding the mercantile business would be more congenial, he went to Boston, and engaged in book-keeping for about two years and in 1871 entered into partnership with L. P. James in a general store in Troy. After being in business one year he sold out to his partner and again returned to Boston, where he remained for two years, but on account of ill-health returned to Vermont. After a short connection with the Reed Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co. in Westfield he purchased, in the fall of 1875, a general mercantile establishment in Troy, which he has operated to the present time. In 1891 his store was consumed by fire, but the following season he erected one of the finest buildings for the purpose of trade in Orleans county. He deals in agricultural implements, furniture and undertakers' supplies, besides carrying a large stock of general merchandise. He has large real estate interests, and owns the old homestead in Jay, upon which he was born and reared.

Mr. Young married, Jan. 25, 1883, Ludelle, daughter of Albert and Dorcas (Angier) Hodsden.

Till 1886 Mr. Young was a Democrat, but since then has been a Republican. He has served the town of Troy in the capacity of selectman, treasurer, clerk, and auditor for many years, and from 1889 to 1893 was the postmaster of Troy, and in 1893 was elected chairman of the board of school directors.

He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, but as he was under age and could not obtain his father's consent he remained at home.

He is a member of Masonic Union Lodge, No. 16, of Troy, and in his religious preferences affiliates with the Methodist church.

He possesses rare executive ability, and is one of the most successful business men in Orleans county.

# PART III.

# BIOGRAPHIES OF SONS OF VERMONT.

ALLBEE, BURTON H., of Springfield, Mass., son of Hiram S. and Biglow Allbee, was born at Andover, Feb. 9, 1866.

BURTON H. ALLBEE.

His early life was spent on the farm and in acquiring his education in the graded schools of Springfield. His journalistic career began with local work upon various state newspapers and the authorship of trenchant articles on Vermont and her advantages and agriculture. He is said to have been the earliest advocate of a State Bureau of Emigration, and became the proprietor of the Vermont Monthly, devoted to the resources and possibilities of the state. Later he founded and disposed of the Teachers' Journal, the only educational journal in the state. From 1889 to 1892 he was occupied in local work and correspondence upon the Springfield (Vt.) Reporter, Bellows Falls Times, Boston Journal, Herald, Globe and Record, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Manchester Union, and editing the Teachers' Journal. In November, 1891, he began contributions to "Stone" of Indianapolis, on the mineral resources of the state, a subject to which he had given considerable attention, and had made an extensive collection of the economic minerals of the state. The result of this work brought him the editorship of "Stone and Milling," which he resigned to assume an editorial chair on the Indianapolis Sentinel. After fourteen months' service, ending with the city editorship of the paper, he was called to the city editor's chair on the Springfield (Mass.) Homestead, and also the commercial editorship of the New England and New York Homesteads and Farm and Home, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Allbee was married Dec. 18, 1889, to Emma, daughter of James H. and Sarah J. Goldsmith of Weathersfield Center. From this union was one child: William Goldsmith.

ABBOTT, GEORGE B., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the present surrogate of Kings county, N. Y., was born at Brookfield, Sept. 27, 1850.

His parents removed to Brooklyn in his youth, and he was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute in that city. His academic education was completed at Williams College, where he graduated in 1872. He then traveled in Europe, and on his return to New York entered upon the study of law in the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, now on the bench of the Supreme Court in that city, and also studied in the law school of Columbia College, from which institution he received the degree of L. L. B. in 1874. He at once began the active practice of his profession, and in 1881, upon the retirement of the late Henry J. Cullen, Jr., from that office, he was appointed public administrator in Kings county, and received a re-appointment to the same position in 1886.

On February 9, 1889, Mr. Abbott was appointed by Governor Hill to the office of surrogate of Kings county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Abraham

George B. Abbott

Lott. At the general election in November of the same year he was elected surrogate for a full term of six years, beginning on Jan. 1, 1890, when his term by appointment expired.

The amount of business done annually in the Kings county surrogate's court and the value of the property administered under its direction make that tribunal the most important probate court in the land, with the single exception of the surrogate's court in New York City. Speaking of Judge Abbott's character as a judicial officer, "The Surrogate," a monthly journal devoted to subjects connected with the probate law, said, last year: "Even the limited time which has elapsed since Mr. Abbott's promotion to the bench has been sufficient to demonstrate his exceptional fitness for the high post he occupies. We have already spoken of his mastery of the peculiar practice and proceedure of courts of probate. This gives him an ease and facility in disposing of routine business not easily acquired except by years of experience on the bench. In the higher qualities of the judicial office he has manifested a vigorous industry, a degree of painstaking care, a perfect fairness and a knowledge of legal principles and how to apply them which has already won for him the confidence and approbation of lawyers, litigants and the public, and assure him a career of the most honorable distinction among the surrogates of this state."

Judge Abbott, in addition to his city residence, is the owner of a fine cottage at Shelter Island, where he spends his summer vacation; and he is a prominent figure in the social life of Brooklyn, being a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Excelsior and Germania Clubs there and of the University Club in New York.

On Nov. 20, 1878, he married Miss Eva T. Reene of Brooklyn, and has two charming children: a girl eleven years old and a boy six, to whom he is devoted.

ALFORD, ALONZO, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Ammi and Clarissa (White) Alford, was born in St. Albans, Jan. 28, 1837.

He received the educational advantages of the schools of St. Albans, and at the age of twenty took a position with A. G. Strong, hardware merchant of Burlington, and after four years removed to New Haven, Conn., and engaged in the flour and grain business with Wadhams & Merwin. In 1863 he located in New York, was a salesman for Merwin & Bray, predecessors of Merwin, Hulbert & Co., and a few years later having become interested in the Ballard Rifle Manufacturing Co., was chosen treasurer and manager of that concern, and subsequently organized the house of Alford, Berkele & Clapp, which firm, besides carrying on its own business as jobbers of fire-arms, was the New York distributing agents of E. Remington & Sons, predecessors of the Remington Arms Co. In 1871, when the Remingtons opened their New York warerooms, Mr. Alford was placed in charge of them as general manager, occupying that position for eight years, and then purchased the business from the then embarrassed company, and conducted it successfully for two years, when he sold it back to the Remingtons and resumed his old position as manager. 1881 he resigned this position, purchased the controlling interest in a tool and cutlery manufactory in Massachusetts, and established warerooms in New York for the sale of these wares. The success of this concern began from the

ALONZO ALFORD.

first, and in 1883 it was incorporated under the title of the Alford & Berkele Co., with Mr. Alford as president, a position which he still occupies. In 1887 the Alford & Berkele Co. bought out the Avery Sewing Machine Co., and organized the Avery Sewing Machine Agency, Mr. Alford being elected president and holding the position at the present time, June 30, 1893.

Mr Alford is a Republican, and since his residence in Brooklyn has been chairman of the Ward Association, member of the general committee, and a liberal supporter of his party.

He is a member and one of the deacons of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn; a member of the Congregational

Club, the Sons of Temperance; for twenty years a member of the directory of the Y. M. C. A.; a director of the Congregational Church Building Society, and of the City Mission and Tract Society, and president of the Mercantile Benefit Association. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow; was treasurer of the Amateur Rifle Club during its existence, and a life member of the National Rifle Association, out of which was organized the American Rifle Team, which distinguished itself at Dollymount, Wimbledon and Creedmoor.

Mr. Alford was united in marriage at Bernardston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1860, to Chloe Cornelia, daughter of Henry and Sylvina A. (Hale) Slate. Mrs. Alford is an active Christian worker, and is treasurer of the National N. P. W. C. T. U., and for many years was the publisher of the official organ of the W. C. T. U., Our Union, now the Union Signal, and at present publisher of the Temperance Tribune.

Since the foregoing was written Mr. Alford has retired from business, and has taken up his residence at Bernardston, Mass., where he has a comfortable country home.

ALFORD, ALBERT GALLATIN, of Baltimore, Md., son of Ammi and Clarissa G. (White) Alford, was born at St. Albans, Oct. 14, 1847, and afterwards removed to Waterville.

Death breaking up his parents' home while he was yet a boy, Mr. Alford was thrown upon his own resources, having had only the advantages of the village schools. After a short time spent in the American Hotel at Burlington he went to New Haven, Conn., to learn a trade. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the U. S. Engineer Corps at New Haven, Feb. 21, 1865, and served three years, having been promoted an artificer. A taste for military life has always been fostered; and while living in Chicago in 1874, he enlisted in 1st Regt. Ill. N. G., and was rapidly promoted, holding a lieutenant's commission at the time of his resignation when he moved to Baltimore; and from 1886 to 1893 held the office of captain, ordnance officer and inspector of rifle practice in 1st Regt., Md. N. G.

In business life he early became connected with the great firm of gun manufacturers, E. Remington & Sons, and from 1874 to 1883 was their manager of the arms department in Chicago and later general manager of their entire business in Baltimore, when in 1883 he established the great sporting goods house now known as the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Co.

Mr. Alford has occupied a leading part in social organizations and societies. From the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, he was transferred to Custer Post, No. 6, of Maryland, in 1879, in which post he served as commander; also as assistant inspector general; two terms on commander-in-chief's staff; junior vice-department commander of Maryland in 1882; and has served continuously as department and national officer from 1880 to 1891 in positions mentioned, and also as chief mustering officer and A. D. C. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and U. S. Benevolent Fraternity; of the latter he is one of the supreme officers.

ALBERT GALLATIN ALFORD.

Mr. Alford has never sought political preferment, but has always been a Republican, and in 1893 was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of his ward for first branch city council, and although this ward was over five hundred Democratic the year previous, was defeated by only thirty-three votes.

In 1886 he married Clara Augusta, daughter of William T. and Margaret Robinson, of Baltimore, and has two daughters: Delia R. and Bessie P. Mrs. Alford is the department treasurer of the Women's Relief Corps, and one of the organizers of the department.

ALLEN, JOHN CLAYTON, of Lincoln, Neb., son of John H. Allen, was born in Hinesburg, Feb. 14, 1860.

He received his early education at Hinesburg Academy and graduated from the New Haven Academy, when he associated himself with his father in the lumber and harness business in his native town and there continued

until 1881. Removing to Lincoln, Neb., in March, 1881, he entered the wholesale grocery house of Raymond Bros. & Co., representing that firm in southwestern Nebraska and eastern Colorado, where he remained until 1886. In that year, Mr. Allen entered into business on his own account at McCook, Red Willow county, Neb., and built up one of the largest wholesale and retail general merchandise houses in southwestern Nebraska, which he continued until 1892.

JOHN CLAYTON ALLEN.

Politically, Mr. Allen has held true to his early training and is a member of the Republican party. He was elected a councilman in the city of McCook in the fall of 1886, and served two terms of two years each, being president of the council during the entire term of his incumbency and acting mayor for six months, resigning that office at the time of his election as secretary of state. In 1890, he was nominated by the Republican state convention for the office of secretary of state, and was elected over four other contestants with a plurality of 3,800.

In 1892 he was renominated by acclamation by the Republican state convention for a second term, and was elected by 21,209 plurality votes over four others. Mr. Allen has always been regarded as one of the stanchest Republicans and one of the best informed politicians of Nebraska, and naturally has a large following. He is looked upon as a representative of the business interests of Nebraska, and he has always enjoyed the confidence and support of the business men irrespective of political opinion.

He is a member of Willow Grove Lodge, No. 42, K. of P., McCook, Neb., and a member of the Commercial Pilgrims of America.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage, in August, 1881, to Abbie Stapleford of Vermont, Ill., a niece of ex-Attorney General C. J. Dilworth of Nebraska. The issue of this marriage is: Ralph C., born Sept. 1, 1883.

ALLEN, JOHN CLARENCE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Rufus C. and Sabrina (York) Allen, was born July 28, 1848, at Wallingford. Mr. Allen is from an ancestry distinguished in religious constancy. His mother and her

JOHN CLARENCE ALLEN.

ancestors for generations were Baptists; while his father and mother were active Christians from their youth, and sang together in church for thirty-five years. Love of music and skill in it are family characteristics, no less than church work. Mr. Allen's sister Fanny is the wife of T. J. Whitaker of Brooklyn.

He was educated at the Wallingford high school and Black River Academy at Ludlow, and was graduated with highest oratorical and other honors at Madison (now Colgate) University at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1874. Mr. Allen entered upon his first pastorate in Newark, N. J., in 1875. Success crowned his efforts. Following this work he served

the First Church (Baptists) of Elizabeth, N. J., for five and a half years, performing loyal work, baptizing many and raising the church. The earnest call of the Hanson Place Baptist Church drew Mr. Allen to Brooklyn. Here his tireless devotion and energy found wide scope. During the summer and fall of 1885 he remodelled the main audience room and erected lecture and Sunday school rooms, fitting them with essential modern appliances for church work. In the first year of the pastorate the entire church debt was pledged and paid off, amounting to $40,000. During Mr. Allen's ministry thus far he has baptized over five hundred souls, and has been the means of securing over $125,000 for the use of the Baptist denomination, and has borne an honorable part in the formation and work of the Brooklyn Baptist Extension Society.

His activity in temperance and other reform work has been highly commendable. At the national Prohibition convention, at Cincinnati, in 1892, he was a delegate. To many social organizations he has lent his earnest support and membership. Among them are the Phi Beta Kappa Society of New York; the American Institute of Civics; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Brooklyn Baptist Social Union; Brooklyn Society of Vermonters; and the New York Alumni Association of Colgate University, of which he is president.

Mr. Allen was married in 1874 to Julia I., daughter of Rev. Charles T. and Irene (Buell) Johnson.

ANNIS, JERE WRIGHT, of Osage, Iowa, son of A. W. and Laura (Hodgkin) Annis, was born in Westfield, Jan. 22, 1844.

He received his education at the district schools of his native town and the Westfield Academy.

Upon attaining his majority he removed to Osage, Iowa, and there formed a partnership with E. O. Hitchcock in the mercantile business, which was successfully conducted until 1868, when he formed a partnership with Judge Hitchcock and J. H. Johnson, and conducted a large hardware business under the firm name of Johnson & Annis, which was continued until 1885, when he received the appointment of assistant cashier of the Osage National Bank, which was followed in 1891 by his promotion to the position of cashier, a position he still holds, as well as a directorship in the same institution.

Politically Mr. Annis has affiliated with the Republican party, and at the hands of his party was honored by an election to the mayoralty of Osage in 1881, and again in 1893, being the present mayor. He is president of the Osage Board of Trade, president of the Mitchell County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Agricultural Society.

He is a member of Osage Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M., and Osage Chapter, No. 36, and is Eminent Commander of Coeur de Leon Commandery, No. 19.

JERE WRIGHT ANNIS.

Mr. Annis was united in marriage Nov. 24, 1864, at Westfield, to Lucia S., daughter of Hiram and Harriet Hitchcock. Four children have blessed this union: Franklin W., Fanny, Laura L., and Homer B.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., late President of the United States, was born in Fairfield, Oct. 5, 1830, the son of Rev. Dr. William Arthur. The educational antecedents and scholarly tastes of Dr. Arthur induced him to give his elder son, Chester A., a thorough course of instruction in the best schools of Union Village and Schenectady, N. Y. Classical preparation for college he made his own especial care, and with such success that the future President was fitted for

matriculation at Union College when only fifteen years old. Honorably graduating with the class of 1848, young Arthur selected the profession of law for his future activities, and began the requisite studies in Fowler's Law School at Ballston Spa. In 1853 he repaired to the city of New York, entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and commenced professional practice.

Mr. Arthur's earliest opportunity of legal distinction was in connection with the famous slave case of Jonathan Lemmon of Virginia. Lemmon had attempted to carry eight slaves through New York on his way to Texas. His right to do this was disputed on the ground that they were free because of his voluntarily bringing them into free territory. The case was tried on a case of habeas corpus before Judge Payne who ordered the slaves to be released. The judge affirmed that they could neither be held to servitude in New York, nor relegated to slavery under the provisions of the fugitive slave act. The Supreme Court of New York sustained his decision, as did the Court of Appeals. Not less honorable to Mr. Arthur was the defence of the legal rights of the colored people in 1856, when he was counsel for Lizzie Jennings, a colored girl who had been forcibly ejected from a street car after she had paid her fare. A verdict against the company was obtained.

Mr. Arthur's genius was naturally inclined to the science and art of politics—in the true sense of that much abused phrase. His first active associations were with the Henry Clay Whigs. Of the Saratoga convention, which founded the Republican party in New York, he was a member. Military affairs also interested him. Prior to the outburst of the secessionist rebellion he held the office of judge-advocate of the second brigade of the state militia. Under Governor Morgan he was raised, in 1860, to the position of engineer-in-chief of the staff. Subsequently he was made inspector-general, and next quartermaster-general of the state militia. This latter office he held until the close of Governor Morgan's magistracy in 1863. In performance of his official functions he equipped, supplied and forwarded the immense number of troops demanded from his state. Intelligent, sagacious, vigorous and always incorruptible, his military administration was notably brilliant and successful.

General Arthur returned to legal practice in 1863. His business was largely that of collecting claims against the government. In legislative affairs he was also greatly influential. Many important enactments were drafted by him, and to his labors their adoption at Albany and Washington was mainly due. For a brief period he acted as counsel of the New York board of commissioners. In local politics he soon became an efficient factor. By President Grant he was appointed collector of customs at the port of New York on the 20th of November, 1871. A second appointment to the same office followed in 1875, and was at once confirmed by the Senate, without the customary formality of reference to a committee. Difficulties between himself and President Hayes occurred in 1877, in consequence of an order issued by the latter, which prohibited persons in the civil service of the general government from personal activity in political management. This injunction was specially onerous on General Arthur, who was then chairman of the Republican central committee of New York City, and also on Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, who was chairman of the state central committee. Both refused to comply, and both were suspended from office in July, 1878. The successor to General Arthur, appointed after his suspension, was confirmed in the ensuing session of the United States Senate. A previous attempt to effect Arthur's removal had failed, through refusal on the part of the Senate to confirm the nominee of President Hayes. No official dereliction could be detected by either of two special committees who investigated the administration of the office. The probity of his official acts was unquestionable, and was freely acknowledged by the superiors who sought to oust him from office. The public desired his retention. All the judges of the New York courts, most of the leading members of the bar, and nearly all the mercantile importers in the city signed a petition asking that he might be continued in office. But he himself suppressed the petition. The only accusation against him was that he had disregarded the President's injunction to refrain, in common with all civil servants of the public, from active political management. In a letter addressed to Secretary Sherman he showed that during the six years of his administration as collector at New York he had removed only two and three-fourths per cent. of the whole number of subordinate officials, while the percentage of removals under his three immediate predecessors average no less than 28 per cent. He also showed that in ninety-seven out of one hundred appointments to important positions, having a salary of $2,000 or more, he had raised the incumbents from the lower grades of the service on the recommendation of the heads of the several bureaus. His fidelity to the best interests of the public could scarcely have been more apparent.

Returning to private life, General Arthur again resumed the practice of law in the city of New York. He also zealously guided the

movements of his political associates, and assisted in the nomination and election of Mr. A. B. Cornell to the gubernatorial chair of the state. He and Roscoe Conkling were closely allied in the effort to secure the nomination of General Grant to a third term in the presidency of the national Republican convention held at Chicago in 1880. Their lack of success, singularly enough, prepared the way for his own nomination to the vice-presidency. James A. Garfield was selected for the national chief magistracy, and Chester A. Arthur for the second position. The latter was nominated by acclamation. In the exciting canvass that followed he was one of the principal managers. In his own state, as chairman of the Republican central committee, he was particularly effective. His presidency of the Senate of the United States, during the special session which began the 4th of March, 1881, was characterized by great personal dignity. In the contest between President Garfield and U. S. Senator Conkling over civil appointments in the state of New York, and particularly over the nomination of Judge William H. Robertson to the collectorship of New York, he declined to participate. He did, however, in harmony with that faithfulness to private friendships, which was one of his most conspicuous and attractive traits, repair to Albany after the New York senators had resigned, in order to co-operate in their re-election. While the issue was yet undetermined, President Garfield was assassinated. The pistol of Guiteau prevented further electioneering in behalf of Mr. Conkling. General Arthur was overwhelmed by the deepest grief over the terrible tragedy.

The death of President Garfield was announced to General Arthur by telegraph at New York. The members of the cabinet expressed the wish that he would repair to Long Branch on the following morning. This he did. But before his departure, and in harmony with the advice of his friends, he took the oath of office as President of the United States in his own house, about 2 a. m. of September 20, before one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New York. From Long Branch he accompanied the remains of his deceased predecessor to Washington. There he was formally sworn into office before the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 22d of September, and briefly stated his own appreciation of the grave possibilities devolved upon him. His first official act on the same day was to proclaim a day of general mourning for the lamented Garfield. A special session of the Senate was convoked, to begin on the 10th of October, for the purpose of choosing a presiding officer and of confirming such appointments as might be submitted. The members of the cabinet were requested to retain their portfolios until the regular meeting of Congress in December. All of them consented to do so with the exception of Secretary Windom of the Treasury Department, who insisted on resigning in order that he might become a candidate for the Senate from Minnesota. Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, was nominated and promptly confirmed as his successor. On the declinture of the latter gentleman to serve, Chief Judge Folger, of the New York Court of Appeals, was chosen and confirmed in his room.

After his accession to the presidency General Arthur made official changes in a gradual and cautious manner. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, son of the martyr President, was retained in the secretaryship of war. All the other members of the cabinet were replaced by different statesmen. In February, 1882, he nominated Roscoe Conkling to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, but after that gentleman had been confirmed by the Senate he respectfully declined to accept the elevation. In August President Arthur nominated General U. S. Grant as one of two commissioners to be appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. In all the legislation of that and the following year he was a wise and judicious factor. The foreign relations of the government were undisturbed and satisfactory. The "Monroe Doctrine" was again asserted by him in relation to the canal across the Isthmus of Panama—the neutrality of which naturally and rightfully falls under the protectorate of the United States—in correspondence with the British government. On May 9, 1883, he approved and promulgated the rules of the civil service, under which demonstrated fitness is the only condition of continuance in office.

President Arthur's administration was attended by the unexampled prosperity of the people. Whether in the meetings of his cabinet, at his weekly receptions, or in Sabbath worship at the church, he was ever the same gentle and unobtrusive gentleman. But beneath this quietude of aspect was an enormous reserve of power. Holding an office to which he was only indirectly elected, he exercised its functions in a manner that challenged the unfeigned admiration of all observers. None of the fears entertained by some at the epoch of his accession were realized. He fulfilled the highest hopes of those who knew him best. The respect and gratitude of the nation were justly and freely accorded to him. The simplicity, the strength, the dignity, the wisdom of his patriotic service are acknowledged on all hands.

Chester A. Arthur was married in 1859 to Ellen Lewis, daughter of Captain William Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., Mrs. Arthur died in January, 1880, leaving two children, viz.: Chester A., aged fifteen, and Ellen Herndon, aged eight years. President Arthur died in New York Nov. 18, 1886.

ARNOLD, LEMUEL H., was born in St. Johnsbury, Jan. 29, 1792, and removed to Rhode Island at an early age. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, was educated for the bar, but turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1831 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1832; he was a member of the Governor's council during the Dorr rebellion in 1842, was a representative in Congress from 1845 to 1847, and died in Kingston, R. I., June 27, 1852.

ATWOOD, HARRISON HENRY, of Boston, Mass., son of Peter Clark and Helen Marion (Aldrich) Atwood, was born in North Londonderry, August 26, 1863.

HARRISON HENRY ATWOOD.

Soon after his birth his parents located in Boston, where his school training was obtained. He graduated from the Phillips grammar school in 1877, and immediately entered the law office of Godfrey Morse and John R. Bullard. At the age of seventeen he took up the study and practice of architecture as his chosen profession, and became a student of Mr. Samuel J. F. Thayer, where he remained for four years, and after spending one year in the office of Mr. George A. Clough, ex-city architect, he began practice in the fall of 1886, his prize designs for the Suffolk county court house and the public library being his best work as a student. After commencing practice he was at various times employed by the city of Chelsea, on public work, and established a reputation for thoroughness and care, his First National Bank building in Chelsea being the finest and most expensive building in the city. In May, 1889, he was appointed by Hon. Thomas N. Hart, mayor of Boston, as city architect, in which position he served during Mayor Hart's administration, being re-appointed in 1890. While city architect he completed the legacies in the way of unfinished public buildings left by former administrations, viz.: The Horace Mann School for Deaf Mutes, the South Boston grammar school, the Roxbury high school, and several minor buildings; and the new work laid out, completed or placed under contract during his term of office comprise four of the finest public school buildings in New England—the Henry L. Pierce grammar school; the Prince primary school; the Bowditch grammar school, and the Adams primary school. All the new work was placed by him in one single contract, a method of doing the public business never before or since adopted by the architect department. Besides these beautiful school buildings, much work was accomplished during these two years for the fire, police, water, sewer and park departments.

Mr. Atwood was a member of the House of Representatives of 1887 from the eighth Suffolk representative district, was re-elected in 1888, and honored again in 1889, at which election he received the highest number of votes ever cast before or since for any representative candidate, and this too, despite the fact that the district was over a thousand Democratic majority. During his service in the Legislature, his committee appointments were among the most important. His work upon the committees on state house extension, liquor law, mercantile affairs and cities was most creditable, and gained him much in character and reputation. He was elected an alternate delegate from the old fourth congressional district to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1888, and was again honored by being chosen as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He has been a member of the Republican city committee of Boston since 1884, serving as its secretary for four years, and for the years 1887-'88 was a member of the Republican state committee. September 14, 1892, he was nominated by the Re-

publicans of the new tenth Massachusetts congressional district as their standard bearer in one of the hardest fought political campaigns that Massachusetts has witnessed in many years. His dignified and manly course throughout this most exciting congressional canvass, and especially towards those of his own party whose support was given to an independent Republican candidate, was such as to win even the plaudits of his political opponents and make even keener the regret when at the close of what was at first considered a hopeless task, his election was defeated by only six hundred and eighty-five votes with the independent Republicans attracting the support of over twenty-two hundred voters.

Mr. Atwood is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, and Boston Commandery, is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

He was married in Boston, Sept. 11, 1889, to Clara, eldest daughter of the late John August and Sophie (Kupfer) Stein; they have two sons: Harrison Henry, Jr., and August Stein.

BABCOCK, JOSEPH WEEKS, of Necedah, Wis., was born in Swanton Falls, March 6, 1850; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1856, where he received a common school education; he is a grandson of the late Hon. Joseph Weeks of Richmond, N. H., who was a member of the 24th and 25th Congress; is by occupation a lumberman; settled at Necedah in 1881, where he has since resided; was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1888, and served as chairman of the committee on incorporations, and was re-elected in 1890; was elected to the 53d Congress as a Republican.

BALDWIN, MELVIN R., of Duluth, Minn., was born in Windsor county, April 12, 1838; removed to Wisconsin 1847; entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1855, remaining through the sophomore year; studied law, and then adopted civil engineering as a profession; was engaged on Chicago & Northwestern R. R. till April 19, 1861; enlisted as a private in Company E., 2d Wis. Infantry, brigaded with the Iron Brigade; was slightly wounded at the first, and severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; promoted to captain of his company; was captured at Gettysburg and confined in Libby, Macon, Georgia, Charleston, and Columbia, South Carolina; made two escapes, but was recaptured, and was finally exchanged after seventeen months' imprisonment. Engaged in operative railroad work in Kansas after the war; was general superintendent four years; removed to Minnesota in 1875, and has resided in Duluth since 1885; president of Duluth Chamber of Commerce since 1886; always a Democrat; twice declined Congressional nomination; nominated by acclamation in August, 1892, and was elected to the 53d Congress.

BARBER, J. ALLEN, was born in Georgia, after a partial course of studies at the University of Vermont, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1833; in 1837 he removed to the then territory of Wisconsin, and settled at Lancaster, where he has since practiced. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin in 1846; was elected to the state Assembly of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853 and 1863, serving the last year as speaker; was elected to the state Senate in 1856 and 1857; was elected a representative from Wisconsin in the 42d Congress, as a Republican; was re-elected to the 43d Congress.

BARTO, ALPHONSO, of St. Cloud, Minn., was born in Hinesburgh May 27, 1834, and was the son of William R. and Mary (Gage) Barto.

He was educated at the district schools and under private instruction. At an early age he removed to Illinois and engaged in farming, which vocation he followed until his enlistment in 1861. Upon his return from the war of the rebellion in 1864 he engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Elgin, Ill. Desiring to lead a professional life he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Removing to Sauk Centre, Minn., in 1869, he began the practice of his profession and has since followed it with great success both there and at St. Cloud, where he now resides.

He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 52d Ill. Inf. Vols., in 1861, and was successively promoted to second-lieutenant and captain. Serving three years he was mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.

A Republican in his political beliefs he has held many positions of trust within the gifts of the people; was a justice of the peace in Kane county, Ill., for three years, and treasurer of the same county, 1867-'69; was a member of the House of Representatives of Minnesota, 1871; re-elected in 1872 and elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Minnesota in 1873, serving through a creditable administration until 1875; was a member of the national convention which nominated Blaine in 1884; has held many local and state offices and is now register of the

U. S. land office at St. Cloud; was one of the organizers of the St. Cloud Merchants National Bank, has been a director since its organization, and is now its vice-president.

He married at Middlebury, in 1854, Harriet E., daughter of Allen E. and Sarah Hitchcock, of Whiting. The issue of this union were: Mary E. (deceased), Lyman R. (now judge of municipal court at Sauk Centre, Minn.), and Harriet M. (deceased). Mrs. Barto died Oct. 13, 1866, and Mr. Barto married Charlotte, daughter of William and Mary Ann Allen, of Ferrisburgh, Oct. 17, 1867. Of this union was one son, William A., who is now about to graduate from the University of Minnesota.

ALPHONSO BARTO.

Governor Barto has been prominent in Masonic circles, and first affiliated with Geneva Lodge, No. 139, at Geneva, Ill., in 1861, receiving the chapter degrees and was exalted to a Royal Arch Mason in Fox River Chapter, No. 49, at St. Charles, Ill.; was knighted in Sycamore Commandery, Sycamore, Ill., and took the Scottish rite degrees to the 32d in Occidental Consistory, Chicago; and has held nearly all the offices within the local and grand lodges, was grand master of the state in 1891-'92; is prominent in G. A. R. circles and organized one of the first posts in Illinois at Elgin in 1866 and was its first commander; has been past district and department commander in Minnesota; a member of the Loyal Legion, department of Minnesota, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

BATCHELDER, GEORGE W., of Faribault, Minn., was born in Danville, Feb. 18, 1826, the son of John and Alice (Kittredge) Batchelder.

After the usual course at the public schools he fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Danville, graduated from the University of Vermont with the class of '51, receiving the degree of A. B. and that of A. M. in 1854; was a member of the Sigma Phi and Phi Betta Kappa Societies.

Upon leaving college he went to Windsor, where he took charge of the graded schools and began the study of the law with the Hon. Warren Currier. In 1852 he removed to Tazelville, Tenn., where he was in charge of the Tazelville Academy for a year, and the following year was at the head of McMinn Academy, Rogersville, Tenn., continuing his law studies with the firm of Hall & Walker. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and returned to Vermont for a short visit. Resolved to follow the advice of Horace Greeley, he "went West" and for a

GEORGE W. BATCHELDER.

short time practiced his profession at Janesville, Wis., but later in 1855 prospected in Minnesota (then a territory), locating at the new town of Faribault, in which place he has made his home and built up a lucrative practice. His first partner was the late Judge John M. Berry; from 1857 to '80 he

was a partner of Thomas S. Buckham, now judge of the fifth judicial district of Minnesota, and his present associate is his son, under the firm name of G. W. & C. S. Batchelder.

Mr. Batchelder has always affiliated with the Democratic party; was nominated for Congress for the Southern District of Minnesota in 1868, when there were but two districts in the state; also for associate justice of the Supreme Court, 1888; was elected and served as state senator, 1871 '72; was mayor of the city of Faribault, 1880-'81; has been chairman of city board of education for twelve years, and exerted a great influence in bringing about the union of the parochial and public schools and the adoption of the "Faribault Plan," which was so widely discussed by the press and in the Protestant and Catholic churches of this country and Europe, adopted by Archbishop Ireland and sanctioned by the Pope at Rome.

Having always taken a prominent part in the affairs of Faribault, Mr. Batchelder has been a director of the First National Bank for twelve years and a director of the Austin National Bank since its organization.

Mr. Batchelder wedded, in Wisconsin, July 12, 1858, Kate E., daughter of Cornelius and Mary Davis. Of this union are three children: Georgia L., Charles S., and John D.

BAXTER, LUTHER LOREN, of Fergus Falls, Minn., son of Chauncey and Philena (Peet) Baxter, was born in Cornwall, June 8, 1832.

He received his education at the district schools of his native town, supplemented by private tuition, a year at Castleton Seminary and a two years course at Norwich University. Commencing the study of the law at nineteen years of age under Lindsley & Beckwith, and concluding his studies with Judge Horatio Seymour, he removed to Illinois in the fall of 1853 and was there admitted to the bar in March, 1854. Locating at Geneva, Wis., he practiced his profession successfully until 1857 when he removed to Carver county, Minn., and resumed the practice of his profession which he continued, except during his enlistment, until 1885; from 1876 to 1882 at Minneapolis and since 1882 at Fergus Falls, where he still resides.

Judge Baxter enlisted in September, 1861, as captain of Co. A, 4th Minn. Vol. Infantry and was assigned with two companies to the command of Fort Ridley; remaining there until March, 1862, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Snelling and was promoted to the rank of major. In April, 1862, he was ordered South with his regiment, where he participated in many battles, but owing to sickness was compelled to resign in October, 1862. Re-entering the service in November, 1864, as major of the 1st Minn. Heavy Artillery, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in February, 1865, and commissioned colonel the same year and participated in the battle of Nashville. He was elected to the state Senate in the fall elections and was granted leave of absence to take his seat. Returning to the army in March, 1865, he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of Chattanooga, remaining with his regiment until mustered out of service in October, 1865.

LUTHER LOREN BAXTER.

Judge Baxter is a staunch Democrat, and as such has held many positions of honor and trust; was judge of probate for Carver county in 1858; prosecuting attorney for the 4th judicial district, 1859; county attorney of Scott county, 1863; senator from Scott county, 1865-'69; member of the House from Carver county, 1869; senator from 1869 to 1876; county attorney of Carver county, 1877-'79, and member of the Legislature, 1879-'81. At the hands of the Republican Governor Hubbard, he received the appointment of judge of the 7th judicial district, in March, 1885, to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to the same position for a term of six years at the elections of 1886, notwithstanding the fact that the district cast a Republican majority of 3,500; re-elected at the last election without opposition, he still holds the position.

He has been a Master Mason for thirty-eight years and is now a member of the Scottish Rites; affiliated with the Loyal Legion and is prominent with the local G. A. R., being a trustee of the Soldiers' Home.

Judge Baxter was first united in marriage to Emma Ward. She died in June, 1870. He formed a second alliance with Barbara Deuhs, who died in March, 1881. He again married in November, 1883, Hilda Emma, daughter of Lewis and Emma M. Child. He has only two children: Chauncey Luther, and Bertha.

BEAMAN, FERNANDO C., was born in Chester, June 28, 1814; removed to New York when a boy, and left an orphan at the age of fifteen; received a good English education at the Franklin County Academy, studied law in Rochester; removed to Michigan in 1838, and commenced the practice of his profession; was for six years prosecuting attorney for Lenawee county; was judge of probate for four years; was a presidential elector in 1856; in 1860 was elected a representative from Michigan to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

BELCHER, ISAAC SAWYER, of San Francisco, Cal., the son of Samuel and Anna G. (Caldwell) Belcher, was born in Stockbridge, Feb. 27, 1825.

ISAAC SAWYER BELCHER.

His father was a farmer and young Belcher worked upon the farm and attended the district schools until he was fifteen years of age. He fitted for college in the academy at Royalton and entered the University of Vermont in 1842, graduating with the class of '46. Having chosen the law as a profession he entered the office of J. W. D. Parker at Bradford and after a thorough course of legal study was admitted to practice in the county courts in 1849 and to the Supreme Court of the state three years later. He continued the practice of his profession in Windsor county until 1853, when he started for California, arriving in San Francisco on the 16th of June. He went at once to the mines in Yuba county and there practiced his profession until March, 1855, when he settled in Marysville in that county and soon acquired a lucrative practice. Mr. Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States and other distinguished lawyers, were then practicing at the same bars. His brother, William C. Belcher, now a leading member of the San Francisco bar, was associated with him.

He was elected to the position of district attorney of Yuba county in 1855, and held the office until 1858. He was elected judge of the tenth judicial district in 1863, and held that office until 1870. In 1872 he was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court of the state, and at the expiration of his term declined a nomination to succeed himself and resumed his practice at Marysville. In June, 1878, he was elected a member and served as vice-president of the Constitutional Convention which met that year. In 1880 he was elected by the Legislature a trustee of the State Library, which position he held for eight years. In 1885 he was appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court of the state, and this position he still holds.

At the founding of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University he was appointed one of its trustees and since that time has acted as such. In this connection a local paper says of him: "Judge Belcher is a man of remarkable strength of mind and soundness of judgment, and his fellow trustees will find in him a valuable coadjutor in administering the noble trust confided to their keeping."

Mr. Belcher was united in wedlock, August 12, 1861, to Adeline M., daughter of William T. and Martha (Tappan) Johnson, of Augusta, Maine. The fruit of this union are: Martha A., Richard, William J., and Robert. He now resides in San Francisco, in the full enjoyment of the fruits of an upright, honorable life.

BELCHER, WILLIAM C., of San Francisco, Cal., son of Samuel and Anna G. (Caldwell) Belcher, was born at Stockbridge, Dec. 12, 1820.

He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1843, and subsequently taught several years in the Academy of Bradford. He was admitted to the bar in that county in 1855.

In 1856 young Belcher went to California and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and in some of the most important law suits on the Pacific coast. While in Marysville he was a partner of his brother Isaac S. Belcher who is now on the supreme bench, but since moving to San Francisco he has become one of the firm of Mastic, Belcher, Van Vleet & Mastic.

WILLIAM C. BELCHER.

He has never held any political or judicial office, or been associated with any secret society except the Masons. Mr. Belcher is a life member of Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, and is highly esteemed by his associates, and by the citizens of the commonwealth in which he resides.

BEARD, ALANSON WILDER, of Boston, Mass., collector of the port of Boston, was born in Ludlow, August 20, 1825.

Leaving his native town at the age of seven he spent the years preceding his majority at Stockbridge, working on his father's farm during his boyhood, receiving a common school education, and in addition private instruction from the pastor of the Congregational church, Thomas S. Hubbard, who was a man of liberal culture.

Early inured to the hardships of farm life among the rugged hills of Vermont, we find young Beard at seventeen, strong, hardy, of wonderful vitality, with a thorough English education, well equipped for a life work, that may now be said to have begun when he entered the school room as a teacher, in which occupation he continued with but little intermission until his twenty-first year. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Beard began a mercantile career, opening at Pittsfield in his native state a country store, which he kept for six years; during the time he was postmaster of the town, the first position under the national government he ever held, and the only one until he was first appointed collector of the port of Boston. Both the postmastership and the storekeeper's life he gave up to come to Boston in September, 1853, entering the clothing house of Whiting, Kehoe & Galloupe, as salesman. Less than three years after he was in the wholesale clothing business on his own account; later under the firm name of Beecher, Beard & Co. His Boston business was continued until 1879 under the successive firm names of C. W. Freeland, Beard & Co., Beard, Moulton & Co., Beard, Moulton & Bouve. During this time he had the management of from two hundred to six hundred employes, the manufacturing being under his personal supervision.

On the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Beard, whose early associations had been with the Whigs, gave his influence to the new political creed and has held that allegiance ever since. The year 1864 brought him into the Republican state committee, there to remain three years. Subsequently he was chairman of this committee in 1875 and '76 and again in 1885. In 1868 he was delegate to the national Republican convention and again in 1888 he was delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention. Mr. Beard was also a member of the House of Representatives for Massachusetts in 1870 and '71, and again in 1884 and '85. Mr. Beard served as collector of the port of Boston, under appointment of President Hayes, for the full term beginning March, 1878, leaving the office in May, 1882. In January, 1886, he became treasurer of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and that office he held for three years. In 1890 he was again made collector of the port of Boston, which position he held until March, 1894. In every capacity he has served his party, his state and country faithfully and well.

Mr. Beard was married at Wayland, Mass., Nov. 27, 1848, to Mary Calista Morgan, daughter of Harvey and Sophia Morgan, then of Rochester, Vt. To them have been born three sons: James Wallace, Amherst Wilder, and Charles Freeland, of whom only Charles Freeland is living.

A. W. Beard

Although in his sixty eighth year, he is strong and rugged, a fine specimen of physical manhood, six feet and two inches in height and weighing upward of 200 pounds; although of a military appearance and bearing, he is a most genial and companionable man.

BELL, HIRAM, was born in Vermont, and was a representive in Congress from Ohio, from 1852 to 1853.

BENEDICT, ROBERT D., of the New York bar, was born at Burlington, Oct. 3, 1828. His father was for many years a professor in the University of Vermont, where R. D. Benedict was educated and where he was graduated in 1848. After his graduation he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and taught school for two years in what is now the Twenty-second ward, after which he entered the office of his uncle, Erastus C. Benedict, (afterwards chancellor of the University of the State) in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced law ever since.

In 1864 he married Miss Frances A. Weaver, of Colchester, and settled in Brooklyn, which he had left for a few years after concluding his school teaching. His children are two sons: Wyllys (also a lawyer in New York City), Edward G. (who is associated with his father in business), and a daughter, Elizabeth Evelyn.

Mr. Benedict is well known to the legal profession as the editor of Benedict's Reports, in ten volumes, presenting the decisions of the United States district courts. He has recently prepared a new edition of Benedict's Admiralty, which was published many years ago by his uncle, and has been the recognized elementary authority on this subject. His law practice is largely in the Admiralty courts.

From the foundation of the New York Times till the death of Henry J. Raymond, its founder, Mr. Benedict was connected with that newspaper as a reporter in the United States courts and as a writer of editorials.

An address delivered by him in 1891 on the centennial anniversary of the granting of the charter of the University of Vermont, was published by the University, and a lecture on "The Hereford Map of the World and the Legend of St. Brandon," was published in the proceedings of the American Geographical Society for 1892.

He was for twenty years a member of Plymouth Church. For the last eighteen years he has been a member, and is a trustee of the Central Congregational Church. He was president of the board of elections in Brooklyn for several years after its creation, and was the last president of the Republican League of that city. For many years he has been a trustee of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn; is a director of the Lawyer's Surety Company of New York; is president of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and has been president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, and of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn. He was also a member of the Kings County Club, and is now connected with the Hamilton and the Union League clubs.

BENJAMIN, CHAUNCEY E., late of Malden, Mass., son of Josiah and Rebecca (Emerson) Benjamin, was born in Berlin, Feb. 1, 1829.

He was educated in the schools of his native town, and assisted his father on the home farm until his majority when he removed to Wakefield, Mass.; remaining there about a year, he located at Malden in the same state and made that place his home until his death which took place April 15, 1892.

During the first year of his residence in Malden Mr. Benjamin worked in the rubber factory, afterwards he joined his brother-in-law, E. E. Andrews, in the hardware business, in which he continued with success for several years. He then established an express line between Malden and Boston which he continued for a year when it had assumed such proportions as to require additional assistance and he took in as a partner George W. Vaughn, with whom he continued the business until his death.

He took a deep interest in Masonic matters and was a prominent member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Benjamin was married in January, 1856, to Lucy J. Stanwood of Malden. Three children have been born to them: Carrie S. (deceased), Georgiana, and Philip C.

BENTON, JACOB, was born at Waterford, August 14, 1819; received an academic education; engaged in teaching for several years, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843 and commenced practice at Lancaster, N. H.; was a member of the state Legislature in 1854, 1855, 1856; was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1860; was brigadier-general commanding the state volunteers; was elected to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and was reelected to the Forty-first Congress.

BENTON, REUBEN CLARK, of Minneapolis, Minn., son of Reuben C. and Almira (Fletcher) Benton, was born in Waterford, May 13, 1830.

Robert J. Bondick

In 1841 he removed with his father's family to Lunenburg, where he resided until twenty one years of age. During that time by study at home and at such schools as were in Lunenburg, and two terms at the St. Johnsbury Academy, he was fitted for college. He entered the University of Vermont in May, 1851, and was graduated in 1854.

After graduation he went to Johnson, where he took charge of the academy. Previous to entering college he had read law with the late Jacob Benton of Lancaster, and with William Heywood, then of Guildhall. While in Johnson he read law with Whitman G. Ferrin now of Montpelier, and was admitted to practice in June, 1855. He commenced practice in 1856, remaining in Johnson until 1858, then removing to Hyde Park, where he continued until 1867.

REUBEN CLARK BENTON.

March 18, 1856, he was married to Sara M. Leland. They have had four children, all of whom are deceased.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he entered the service as captain of Co. D, 5th Regt. Vt. Vols., at the organization of that regiment in September, 1861, was present with his regiment until July, 1862, and was wounded at Savage Station in June of the same year. Upon the organization of the 11th Regt. in August, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, in which position he continued until the last of June, 1864, when he resigned for disability.

In March, 1867, he removed to St. Albans, where he continued in the practice of his profession until June, 1875, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he still resides.

He was in the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 elected city attorney of the city of Minneapolis, which office he resigned December, 1881, to enter the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co., as its attorney at Minneapolis. For its successor, the Great Northern Railway Co., Mr. Benton and his firm still continue as attorneys, having, besides, a general practice.

During his practice in Minneapolis, he was at first in partnership with his brother, C. H. Benton, also a Vermonter, under the firm name of Benton & Benton; after the dissolution of that firm, with William P. Roberts, as Benton & Roberts; and for the past two years with Mr. Roberts and Rome G. Brown, the latter a Vermonter, as Benton, Roberts & Brown, which is the present style of his firm. Mr. Benton has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law since his residence in Minneapolis, and has won the position of one of the leaders of the bar of Hennepin county, and of the state. In politics he is a Republican, but has no religious affiliations.

BISBEE, LEWIS H., of Chicago, Ill., son of David and Sarah Bisbee, was born March 28, 1839, at Derby.

The subject of this sketch (one of the most prominent and gifted members of the Chicago bar) was born and reared through boyhood on a farm. It is not true that the broad, stimulating and intense conditions of wealth and city life are necessarily suppressive of marked individual force and character. It is true, however, that much of the brawn and muscle, the life and brain, the refinement and energy which lead and govern the real forces of society are developed under the more quiet and rugged conditions of country life. It is a most happy and valuable fact that the real strength and virtue of society are being constantly replenished from the rural and agricultural forces of the country. And there is probably no source from which is derived a stronger and better reinforcement of manners and social refinement. The home of Hon. Lewis H. Bisbee is in Hyde Park. It is one of the most refined and elegant in the country, and is a prominent center of healthful and refining social influence on a moral and intellectual plane as high as social development has anywhere attained.

Mr. Bisbee's advantages in the common schools while a lad were good. But he early conceived the idea of obtaining the higher and broader education afforded in the acade-

L. H. Bisbee

nies of Vermont. In summers he worked on the farm, attending school in the winters until the age of sixteen. At this age he fell back on his own resources and proved himself possessed of the energy and tenacity of purpose requisite to overcome the obstacles naturally in his way. He attended the academies at Glover, Derby, and Morrisville in Northern Vermont and took a course at St. Hyacinth College, near Montreal, Can., when nineteen years of age. The course of instruction there being conducted in the French language, he became a thorough French scholar. Subsequently he read law with J. L. Edwards, Esq., a prominent practitioner at Derby, paying his way mainly by teaching French, and was admitted to practice in June, 1862.

The same month he was admitted to the bar he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 9th Vt. Inf., and was afterward promoted to the captaincy of Co. H, of the same regiment. During his military service his conduct was marked by gallantry and faithfulness. Through all the hardships of war he was found resolute and cheerful, and in battle always at the front. In 1863 he resigned on account of sickness and returned to Newport and engaged in the practice of law, soon building up an extensive and lucrative business.

In 1866, Mr. Bisbee was elected state's attorney of Orleans county, where he then lived, and was re-elected in 1867, but soon after resigned to accept the position of deputy collector of customs, which office he filled till 1869, when he was elected to the Legislature of the state. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1870. He proved a most valuable and efficient member of that body, was one of the leaders of his party in the legislative debates, and a member of important committees. In extempore debate, when the occasion was important, he was considered one of the most vigorous and effective speakers on the floor.

It was in April, 1871, that Mr. Bisbee moved to Chicago, but scarcely had he become well started in business when the great fire occurred. In the rebuilding of the city, the reorganization and re-establishment of order and business, Mr. Bisbee came naturally and directly to the front of affairs. He had an unwavering faith in the future of Chicago, and the ability to seize and hold the front position which he has ever since occupied.

Mr. Bisbee is one of the most successful jury and chancery lawyers in the Northwest. His practice is of the highest and most lucrative order. His management of the case known as the "B. F. Allen blanket-mortgage case," for Hoyt Sherman, especially, was conducted with extraordinary ability, and was highly complimented by courts and bar; also the noted Sturges case, with many others, might be adduced as confirming his high reputation as a lawyer.

In 1887 the Illinois Legislature passed a law permitting the annexation of the town of Hyde Park to Chicago. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Bisbee the annexation became a fact. Mr. Bisbee was elected to the common council, representing the town of Hyde Park, but the Supreme Court of the state declared this law unconstitutional. Thereupon in 1888–'89 Mr. Bisbee secured the passage of a new law, which resulted in the annexation to Chicago of the town of Hyde Park, Lake Jefferson, and a part of Cicero, containing an aggregate population of about 220,000 people. This great work made Chicago the second city in population of the United States, and among other advantages enabled it to hold the World's Columbian Exposition within its corporate limits.

Mr. Bisbee is the author of the well-known work entitled "The Law of the Produce Exchange," which is a standard text book on commercial exchanges in England and America.

In 1878 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of the district, one of the most populous and intelligent in the state. In that body he was one of the most prominent leaders as a ready and able debater and an influential and judicious legislator. He is a graceful and impressive orator, an incisive and logical thinker; and being possessed of a fine and commanding presence few men are his equal in the legal or legislative debating arena. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in campaigns, when the principles of the party are at stake, his voice and eloquence are always conspicuous.

Mr. Bisbee is a member of the Oakland and Hyde Park Clubs, and one of the founders of the Society of Sons of Vermont in Illinois, of which he has been president. He is also a Knight Templar, a member of the St. Bernard Commandery.

Personally Mr. Bisbee is a genial and affable gentlemen of broad and generous nature, dignified, courteous and obliging. In his profession he is honorable, conscientious, painstaking and laborious. Of robust and hardy nature, refined, cultivated and learned, he is in the true sense of the term a self-made man. And the most of his life, as the lives of strong men generally run, is still before him.

He was married in 1864 to Jane E. Hinman, of Derby, Vt., a member of a prominent family of Orleans county. Their two children are: Hattie Hinman, born at Newport in 1867, and a graduate of Cornell University; and Benjamin Hinman, born in 1877 in Chicago.

BLANCHARD, CHARLES, of Ottawa, Ill., son of Ralph and Maria (Kellogg) Blanchard, was born in Peacham, August 31, 1829.

He was reared on a farm in his native county, his education being principally obtained at the district schools. For three successive falls he walked from his father's farm to the neighboring village, a distance of two miles, to attend a school which in those days was called an academy. He attended this school six weeks each winter, part of the time tending the fires and ringing the bell to pay his tuition.

CHARLES BLANCHARD.

After working on his father's farm he worked for the neighbors until he had earned forty dollars and in the fall of 1850 started West with this amount in his pocket, arriving at Peru, Ill., with but five dollars cash; from there he went to Granville, Ill., and engaged to teach school for the winter at a dollar per day and board himself. The following spring he went to Hennepin, where he taught school three years, and during vacations and other leisure time he studied law. At Springfield, Ill., he was examined by Judge Treat and admitted to the bar. Having taught school to earn enough to purchase necessary law books, he opened a law office at Hennepin, but soon removed to Peru, where he practiced his profession, and in December, 1861, he removed to Ottawa.

In November, 1864, he was elected state's attorney of the district, composed of La Salle, Bureau and Kendall counties, and re-elected in 1868; his term expired Dec. 1, 1872. Upon the resignation of Judge Goodspeed of the ninth district, August 1, 1884, he was appointed by Governor Hamilton to finish the unexpired term, and in the June election of 1885 he was elected for the term of six years, and re-elected in 1891.

He was married in Hennepin, Putnam county, in 1852, to Sarah H., daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Hormel) Gudgel. They had four children: Sydney, who became an attorney at law; Mae, Herman S., and Charles, who died in infancy. The wife of Judge Blanchard was a member of the Congregational church. She died April 16, 1880, and Judge Blanchard again married, Dec. 31, 1884, Mrs. Sylvia A. Bushnell, daughter of Jay and Jeannett Carner (now deceased) formerly of Athens, Pa.

Judge Blanchard is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.; Shabbona Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M., and Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, and of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont.

BLANCHARD, JOHN, was born in Caledonia county, Sept. 30, 1787.

He spent his boyhood on a farm; prepared himself for college, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1812; removed to Pennsylvania and taught school; read law and was admitted to practice; was a representative in Congress, from Pennsylvania, from 1845 to 1849.

He died in Columbia, Pa., March 8, 1849.

BLINN, CHARLES HENRY, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Chauncy and Edatha (Harrington) Blinn, was born in Burlington, Jan. 27, 1843.

Educated in the schools of his native place, he was prepared for the University of Vermont, when he entered the army.

He enlisted, August 21, 1861, in the famous 1st Vt. Cavalry, serving three years and four months. He was attached to Sheridan's Cavalry Corps; participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and twenty-six skirmishes. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Middletown, Va., May 25, 1862, in a cavalry charge led by General Banks; his horse was killed by a cannon ball from a battery stationed within three hundred yards, fell with sixteen others and was ridden over by a company of the 1st Maine Cavalry; was in prison at Lynchburg and Belle Island, Va., from May 25 to Sept. 17. His regiment has the honor of having captured at Cedar Creek forty-two cannon, the largest number taken by any regiment during the war. He was honorably discharged at Burlington, Nov. 19, 1864.

After the war he was two years chief clerk at the Welden House, St. Albans. He went to California in 1868, and for six years was with the Wells-Fargo Express Co. In 1875 he became an editorial writer of the "Alta California." In 1878 he was appointed chief permit clerk in the San Francisco Custom House, which position he still fills.

The positions he has occupied in the Grand Army of the Republic are too many for our space; suffice it to say, he is now quartermaster and secretary of Veteran Guard, G. A. R., George H. Thomas Post, etc. For five years he has been secretary of the Pacific Coast Association, "Native Sons of Vermont." He is a regular attendant and contributor to Simpson Memorial Methodist Church.

He was married, Dec. 15, 1870, to Nellie, daughter of Albert and Lucy Holbrook, of Salem, N. H. She is (1894) the leading elocutionist of the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Blinn is a powerful political speaker, and took the stump for Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, and Harrison. Their union was blessed with a son: Holbrook, born in 1872, graduated at Boy's high school, spent two years in college, and is now a rising young actor.

BLISS, NEZIAH W., of Chicago, Ill., son of Ellison and Mary B. (Worthen) Bliss, was born in Bradford, Jan. 31, 1826.

His grandfather, Ellis Bliss, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Ellis Bliss, was the father of seventeen children. His great-great-grandfather, Rev. John Bliss, graduated from Yale, then located at Saybrook, Conn., in 1710, and was ordained first pastor of the Congregational church of Hebron, Conn., in 1717, was dismissed in 1734, and was a lay reader in the Episcopal church until his death. Dr. Neziah Bliss, our subject's namesake, served fourteen terms in the Colonial Legislature of Connecticut, and was the father of our "public common school system," and was also a son of the Rev. John Bliss.

The subject of our sketch prepared for college at Bradford Academy, and graduated from the University of Vermont with high rank, class of 1846, having as classmates ex-Chief Justice Jameson, and H. R. Stebbins of Chicago, Judge Belcher, Supreme Court of California, Judge Nelson, U. S. circuit court of Massachusetts, Judge J. W. May, and Hon. H. O. Houghton (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Boston.

He taught schools in Vermont and New Hampshire, after which he studied law with R. McK. Ormsby in Bradford. He went West in 1847, located in Ohio, and there taught school until 1850, then went to Warsaw, Ill., continued his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He formed a law partnership with Judge J. W. Marsh in 1856, and became attorney for Doan, King & Co. of St. Louis. In 1867 he was general superintendent of St. Louis Lead and Mining Co., and conducted a large business in mining, smelting, merchandising and farming. In 1882 he located at Chicago, and became attorney and counsel for Marshall Field & Co.; among the many important cases he has managed for that firm was one in which he recovered $40,000, duties illegally exacted on cartons and coverings, under the tariff act of 1883, the litigation as to the constitutionality of the McKinley bill, etc.

NEZIAH W. BLISS.

He married Jessie, daughter of General and Sarissa (Wells) Andrews, at Warsaw, Ill., Dec. 1, 1852. They had eleven children: Mary and Stella (twins), Ellis Wright, Abby, Neziah Wright, Jr., Malcolm A., Wyslys K., George W., Walter E., Charles K., Harry Staples, Ralph, Eugene B., and Margaret L. Mr. Bliss married for a second wife, Louise, daughter of James W. and Catherine (Troxell) Baugher, and by her had three children.

Mr. Bliss is a man of fine personal appearance, and strong constitution which his excellent habits have fostered He is a man decided in his convictions of right, of perfect integrity and truthfulness; his character is above reproach. Possessed of a pleasing address, good conversational powers and genial temperament, he has made hosts of friends.

He is an Episcopalian, was senior warden of St. Bartholomew Church at Englewood, where he resided with his family for several years, and now resides at Longwood, a suburb of Chicago, located on the highlands of the Blue Island ridge.

BOARDMAN, HENRY ELDERKIN JEWETT, of Marshalltown, Iowa, son of Rev. Elderkin J. and Ann (Gookin) Boardman, was born in Danville, June 21, 1828. He is a lineal descendant through eight generations of the ancestor Samuel Boardman, who emigrated from England about 1635. He removed to Weathersfield, Conn., in 1641. The name is first found in the records of Ipswich, Mass., 1637-1639. The father of Henry E. J., Rev. E. J. Boardman, was one of the first abolitionists of Vermont, publishing in 1838 a work entitled "Immediate Abolition of Slavery Vindicated."

HENRY ELDERKIN JEWETT BOARDMAN.

The subject of our sketch was educated at Randolph and St. Johnsbury, and Meriden, N. H., academies. Graduated at Dartmouth College, class of 1850. He spent six years in Tennessee, Alabama and Maryland as principal of academies, becoming professor of languages in the University of East Tennessee at Knoxville, and was admitted to the practice of law in Tennessee.

In 1856 he removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, and has since been a practicing lawyer in that place and one of the largest land owners in Iowa. In 1869-'79-'88 he traveled extensively in the Old World. He has been president of the District Bar Association, president of the Farmers' National Bank, director of the First National Bank, of the City Bank, also of the Central Iowa Railway Co., of which he was general attorney for many years, and has been a trustee of the Iowa College at Grinnell. Was nominated for supreme judge by the Democratic party in 1877, as district judge in 1870 and again in 1879, was nominated for congressman, July, 1879. He was a delegate from the sixth congressional district, Iowa, to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14, 1866; also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York, July 4, 1868.

July 6, 1893, at Des Moines, he was elected president of the Sons of the American Revolution for the state of Iowa. The "Historian of Iowa" says of him: "His success in public and private undertakings and his final recoveries in litigated cases, involving abstract legal principles, are marvelous. This is due to extraordinary powers of generalization and analysis, and an industry that never tires. He is solicitous that his acts of benevolence shall be known only to himself, and is one of the most modest and retiring of men."

He married Miss M. E. Williams (now deceased) Dec. 7, 1858. Of this union were three children: Della Louisa, Annette Gookin, and Clarence Elderkin Carver (deceased).

BOARDMAN, HALSEY J., of Boston, Mass., son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hunt) Boardman, was born in Norwich, May 19, 1834. He is of Puritan ancestry, a descendant of Samuel Boardman who settled in Connecticut in 1631.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Thetford Academy, graduating from that institution in 1854 as the valedictorian of his class. Entering Dartmouth College in the same year he was graduated in 1858 with high honors.

After teaching the high school at Leominster one year he entered as a student the law office of Norcross & Snow, Fitchburg, Mass., and later the law office of Phillip H. Sears of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860 and immediately began the practice of his profession as senior partner of the law firm of Boardman & Blodgett, this partnership continuing until the junior partner, Caleb Blodgett, was made a judge of the Superior Court; later partners have been Stephen H. Tyng and Frank Paul. During the past few years Mr. Boardman has been engaged in various manufacturing and railroad interests which have necessitated frequent and prolonged absences from the state. He is president of the Duluth &

Winnipeg Railroad Co., and a director of several other corporations. He is also president of the Evans Coal Co., a large producer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, president of the Commercial Mining Co. of Colorado, and a director of the Boston Marine Insurance Co.

HALSEY J. BOARDMAN.

Mr. Boardman is a stalwart Republican. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissioner of the board of enrolment, under President Lincoln, for the fourth congressional district. In 1874 he was chairman of the Republican ward and city committee of the city of Boston, also a member of the common council and in 1875 its president, and the Republican candidate for mayor the same year. From 1883 to 1885 inclusive Mr. Boardman was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was a member of the railroad committee during his entire term and its chairman during the last two years. In this capacity he was instrumental in securing a large amount of legislation calculated to improve the railroad service in this state, including provisions for the change of railroad grade crossings, safety couplings on freight cars, regulations against discrimination in freight rates and for improvement in signals and precautions to be enforced against color blindness—all matters involving exhaustive examination and sound judgment. Mr. Boardman was elected to the state Senate in 1887 and 1888 and was president of that body both years.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Georgie Hinman of Boston. They have two daughters.

BOUTIN, CHARLES W., of Hampton, Iowa, son of Joachim and Martha (Warner) Boutin, was born in Chester, Nov. 8, 1839.

Removing at an early age to Windham he received such an education as the district schools of the town afforded and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1858. He then followed carpentering in Andover and Chester until 1865, when he engaged in the dry goods business in Chicago. This venture was of short duration, for in December of the

CHARLES W. BOUTIN.

same year the entire building and stock were destroyed by fire and he was left without a dollar. Not daunted, however, he started out and accepted such employment as he could find, locating at Webster City, Iowa, in 1867, where he engaged in the nursery business, but this proving uncongenial he sold his interest and removed to Hampton, where began his life's business—that of an architect and builder, in which profession he stands high.

In 1861 he enlisted as corporal of Co. E, 1st. Vt. Regt., and in the following May went out with the regiment; again enlisting August 20, in the 4th Vt. Regt., he was successively promoted 1st lieutenant, captain and major. Major Boutin was on duty with his regiment and participated in all its battles until June 28, 1864, when with others of his

regiment he was captured by the rebels and held as a prisoner of war until March, 1865, being confined at Libby, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia. After being exchanged he rejoined his regiment and was mustered out of service with it in 1865. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Iowa National Guards and for sixteen years has served as captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of one of the crack regiments of the state.

Mr. Boutin married at Londonderry, August 25, 1861, Marinda A., daughter of Theodore and Sarah French. She died in 1864, while he was a prisoner of war. He married again, in March, 1869, Julina A. French, a sister of his first wife. She died in April, 1886. In November, 1888, Mr. Boutin married at Ripley, Tenn., Emma S. Kennedy. Of this union is one son: Charles K.

A staunch Republican, he has never evinced a desire for public office. He has, however, been a member of the city council, and county auditor of Franklin county, Iowa, for two terms; and twice refused the nomination for the mayoralty of Hampton.

He has taken a deep interest in matters Masonic and has held nearly every office in the gift of the lodge and chapter; as a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar he has knelt at the altar of the Mystic Shrine. Assisting in the organization of the local post G. A. R., he has been adjutant, past commander, delegate to department encampment many times and a national delegate twice. Became a member of Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion, and assisted in organizing the Iowa Commandery of which he is now a member.

BRADFORD, JAMES HENRY, of Washington, D. C., traces his ancestry not only to Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, but three or four generations further back to Rev. John Bradford who after having been chaplain to the Queen was burnt at the stake at Smithfield by Bloody Mary with John Rogers, Latimer and others. His mother, who died when he was but four years old, was the daughter of Thomas Dickman, the first postmaster, printer and editor of Greenfield, Mass. She was a woman of noble character, beloved by all.

Henry attended the district school and at sixteen mowed his turn with the men in the hay field for the last time, for that autumn he went to Charleston, S. C., into the dry goods store of his brother-in-law.

Three years at Williston Seminary prepared him for Yale with one hundred and sixty-two others to make the class of '63. He had jumped from college to the Theological Seminary, and the next step was into the army as chaplain, having received the unanimous vote of the officers of the 12th C. V., for that position. From Hartford to Ship Island, then up the Mississippi, the first troops to land at New Orleans, where they guarded the upper defenses while General Butler reigned supreme. Up the far famed Teche to the Red River, thence to Port Hudson for a forty-two days siege, then down the river to the old camp ground at Brasier City; the regiment re-enlisting received a veteran furlough. Back to New Orleans and around to Bermuda Hundred and Washington and up the Shenandoah "whirling up the valley" with Sheridan. In bloody work at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and on up to Staunton and return. Mustered out of service with the regiment, completed a war experience of singular freedom from sickness or wounds. He then went as a home missionary to Hudson, Wis., on the St. Croix, for two years. Coming East for reformatory work his service in Westboro (Mass.) State Reform School three years; Connecticut Industrial School four years, and Masssachusetts Primary School three years gave him a broad experience and enabled him to leave his impress upon hundreds of young lives, that have none too much sympathy and care. A few months at Howard Mission, New York, then to Washington where he has been for twelve years a part of what is called The United States Government. Preaching almost every Sabbath, chaplain in Post and Department of the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion, active in church, temperance and charitable work, he has lived a busy life and not less so has Mrs. Bradford, carrying all over the country the fame of the "Ben Hur Tableaux," her own creation; and training her two girls and two boys into a model family.

Chaplain Bradford is never so happy as when breathing the pure air of Vermont, which state he visits with delight and leaves with regret, for her hills and valleys and people are very dear to him.

Chaplain Bradford was married August 19, 1865, to Ellen J., daughter of Sylvester and J. Sophia Knight of Easthampton, Mass. Their children living are: Mary Knight, Harry Bonnell, Horatio Knight, and Faith.

BRIGHAM, HOSEA WHEELER, of Winchester, N. H., was born at Whitingham, May 30, 1837, the son of John and Huldah (Wheeler) Brigham.

Educated in the schools of his native town and at Barre Academy he followed farming until 1862 when he removed to Boston, Mass., where he made his home until 1871. Resolving to follow the legal profession he entered the office of Judge Asa French, of Boston, in 1869, and completed his studies under H. N. Hix, of Sad-

dawga. Admitted to the Windham county bar in 1872 he practiced his profession at Sadawga until 1881, being admitted, in the meantime, to practice in the Supreme and United States circuit and district courts. Removing to Winchester, N. H., in 1881, he was admitted to the New Hampshire courts, and has since lived at that place, enjoying a lucrative practice.

Mr. Brigham is a staunch Republican, was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1889, member of the House of Representatives 1893-'94, postmaster at Sadawga 1872-'78, justice of the peace, chancellor, and four years a member of the Winchester board of education. He is also town clerk.

Prominent in Masonry, he is a member of Philesian Lodge, No. 411, and of the Royal Arch, Council and Knight Templar.

Mr. Brigham married at Whitingham, Sept. 14, 1858, Florilla R., daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Farnum. Of this union are three children: Eva C., Ulric U., and Maud F.

BROWN, ORLANDO J., of North Adams, Mass., son of Harvey and Lucina (Fuller) Brown, was born in Whitingham, Feb. 2, 1848.

His early education was received from his parents, people of sturdy, representative New England stock, and at the public schools of his native town, later supplemented by several terms at Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass. He began teaching in the public schools at the early age of sixteen. Successful in this pursuit, he not only acquired an education, but earned the means for fitting himself for his early chosen profession, that of medicine.

He graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of M. D. in 1870. After studying in the hospitals of New York for the remainder of that year, Dr. Brown began his practice of medicine and surgery in Adams, Mass., Jan. 1, 1871. In 1872 he moved to North Adams, where he has been an honored and successful practitioner to the present time. Determined to keep apace with the improved methods of practice, he has taken several special courses of study at the hospitals and medical schools of New York and Chicago. He excels particularly in the treatment of diseases of women and children.

Dr. Brown is prominent in the political and social affairs of North Adams, and has a wide reputation throughout the state. He was appointed one of the state medical examiners for Berkshire county in 1882, which position he still holds. In 1889 he was one of the Republican nominees for representative in the First Berkshire District and was elected. In the House he was vigilant and active, meriting special credit for his work with the committee on public health. Dr. Brown is a member and officer of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, Medical Association of Northern Berkshire, and Berkshire District Medical Society. He has been a health officer of the town most of the time since 1880, and has served the state continuously since 1878 as a medical officer of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He belongs to the order F. & A. M. and other fraternal and beneficiary organizations, and is a member of the First Universalist Church, of which he has been deacon since 1885, and superintendent of Sunday school since 1872, was member of the building committee for new church in 1892, besides holding other important offices.

ORLANDO J. BROWN.

Dr. Brown was married, Nov. 22, 1871, to Eva M., daughter of William and Amelia (Blakeslee) Hodskins, who died Oct. 14, 1873. Of this union there was one child: William O. (deceased). Of his second marriage with Ida M., daughter of Homer and Martha (Phelps) Haskins, which occurred Sept. 13, 1876, is one daughter: Agnes O., his only child surviving. The mother died at the birth of a second child, Ida M., in 1881. Dr. Brown's present wife is Alice, daughter of Edward and Celestia (Stevens) Stowell, to whom he was married Dec. 16, 1884.

BRUCE, ELI MANSFIELD, of Philadelphia, son of Rev. Mansfield and Grace (Goddard) Bruce, was born in Wilmington, April 25, 1825.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town and by hard application during his leisure time. Fifteen years of age found him teaching and his aptitude and ability to gain the good will and esteem of those under his charge soon placed him in the front ranks of the instructors of Windham county, and in after years when he was in Ohio and Illinois he had no difficulty in maintaining the reputation of the "Yankee

ELI MANSFIELD BRUCE.

School Master." In 1857 he commenced a business life by engaging with the late Deacon Estey—famous the world over as the manufacturer of the Estey organs—and he still carries a gold watch taken in exchange for one of the melodeons. In the winter of 1858-'59 he visited in the East and was induced by Deacon Estey to go to Philadelphia and open a market for the Estey organs, and the trip proved so successful that his teaching was given up and he removed to Philadelphia, where a store for Estey organs was opened, in which he is still successfully engaged.

Mr. Bruce enlisted and served three months in the 44th, or "Merchants' Regiment" emergency men, about the time of the battle of Gettysburg. In politics he is a Republican but has never taken more than a voting interest. Uniting with the Baptist church in 1840, Mr. Bruce has led an upright Christian life since, and for the past twenty-eight years has been thoroughly in earnest in his efforts to pursuade his fellowmen to turn from their evil ways and in his belief that nothing less than entire and unreserved consecration is required of every one who professes Christianity, his energy and money have been freely given for that purpose.

Mr. Bruce united in marriage Sept. 27, 1843, to Harriet, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Moore) Snow, of Wilmington. Of this union are two daughters: Kate, and Ellen H. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce was celebrated Sept. 27, 1893.

BUTTERFIELD, L. ALONZO, of Akron, Ohio, son of Ezra T. and Mary (Leonard) Butterfield, was born in Wilmington, July 24, 1846.

L. ALONZO BUTTERFIELD.

He was educated at the district schools of Wilmington, Wesleyan Academy and the Boston University. Since his graduation he has devoted his entire time to teaching, having followed that profession for twenty years; one year in Wesleyan Academy and several terms in the Vermont Methodist Seminary, state normal school and the New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institution. He taught for three years in the Boston University; was instructor in the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution, and for several years at Dartmouth College; was for several years associate principal of the Boston School of Vocal Physiology, with Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

From 1875 to 1885; Prof. Butterfield developed an original system of voice culture, and has become widely known as a specialist in voice culture for speakers and singers and in the treatment of all forms of defective speech. For several years he was a professor in the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., resigning in June, 1891, to accept a call to the chair of rhetoric and oratory at Buchtel College, Akron, O., which position he still holds. Dr. Butterfield has been prominently connected with summer schools and institute work, having had charge of the department of voice culture and oratory at the National Summer School at Saratoga and Glens Falls, N. Y., for five summers, beginning in 1887. In 1883 he was elected to a fellowship in the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the Emerson College of Oratory in 1888.

Dr. Butterfield united in marriage, July 3, 1877, to Ruhamah, daughter of Hiram and Betsey D. (Canney) Felker, of Barrington, N. H. Of this union is one daughter: Alice.

BUEL, ALEXANDER W., was born in Rutland county, in 1813, graduated from the Vermont University in 1831, taught school for many years in Vermont and New York, during which time he prepared himself for the practice of law. In 1834 he took up his residence in Michigan; in 1836 was attorney for the city of Detroit; in 1837 was elected to the state Legislature; in 1843 and 1844 was prosecuting attorney for Wayne county; in 1847 was again elected to the Legislature; and from 1849 to 1851 was a representative in Congress from Michigan.

BURKE, EDMUND, was born in Westminster, Jan. 23, 1809; was educated by private tutors, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829; removed to New Hampshire in 1833, where he established in Sullivan county the New Hampshire Argus. He was a representative in Congress from New Hampshire from 1839 to 1845, and by President Polk was appointed commissioner of patents in Washington.

CARPENTER, MATTHEW HALE, son of Ira and Esther Ann (Luce) Carpenter, was born in Moretown, Dec. 22, 1824.

When he was six years old, Paul Dillingham told him to be a good boy at home, and the best pupil in school, and when he was fourteen to come to his house and he would make a lawyer of him. The boy then bore the name of Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter, and changed it to Matthew Hale Carpenter when residing in Beloit. The lawyer forgot the promise, but the boy did not, and when he was fourteen Merritt made his appearance as requested, charmed Mrs. Dillingham, as he had her husband, and the promise was kept.

In 1843 Merritt was appointed a cadet at West Point, remained there two years, resigned in August, 1845, returned to Waterbury, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the Washington county bar at Montpelier in November, 1847. His mother died before he left Moretown, and while at Waterbury he had a home in Mr. Dillingham's family, as well as a student's place in his office.

Upon admission to the bar he went to Boston to continue his studies in the office of Rufus Choate, who came to admire and love him. In 1848 he went to Beloit, Wis., opened an office, got a sign painted and didn't have the fifty cents to pay for it, but he did have a good library which Mr. Choate had enabled him to buy by becoming responsible to a Boston firm for payment.

In 1849 Carpenter was stricken by what threatened to be permanent blindness, found his way to New York, where he remained sixteen months for treatment. Choate loaned him money to pay his expenses. After his New York sojourn, and a few weeks spent at Waterbury, he returned to Beloit. There Matt Carpenter, as he was called by everybody in Wisconsin, soon won distinction in his profession, and in 1858 he moved to Milwaukee, which was thenceforward his home.

During the rebellion he was one of those patriots who were known as War Democrats. His services as a soldier were not permitted because of physical disability, but he was a tower of strength to the Union cause throughout the Northwest.

In January, 1869, he was elected by the Republicans of Wisconsin to the United States Senate. In January, 1875, he was defeated for re-election, but in January, 1879, the state again returned her first citizen to

the Senate chamber, but he was then in declining health and, Feb. 25 1881, he died.

He married, Nov. 27, 1855, Caroline Dillingham, daughter of Paul Dillingham. Mrs. Carpenter survives him. Of their four children two died in infancy, and two, Lilian, and Paul D., are living.

No attempt is here made to even outline the work of the most brilliant personality of all the Sons of Vermont. His genius was not only the capacity of taking infinite pains, but in person, in voice, in grace and charm of speech he had no rival. The light of the inward fire glowed for those who heard and saw him. He was a student, as the midnight lamp bore witness; profound lawyer, as the highest courts of the land recognized; a statesman, who gave the logical ground for his party to stand on in its work of reconstruction, and an orator who moved not only juries and courts, but was the idol of the people, and whose winged words made true for him what he once said when asked to make a political speech, that the only ceiling under which to do that was "God's blue sky."

CAMP, ISAAC N., of Chicago, Ill., son of Abel and Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, was born in Elmore, Dec. 18, 1831. Both parents were natives of Vermont. His father, a farmer, was the postmaster and a leading man in town, and had charge of a large tract of land left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin, who gave him the disposal of a scholarship in the University; the father died Dec. 22, 1890, aged ninety years.

Our subject prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy, paying his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, earning the money necessary to meet his expenses, graduating in 1856.

He immediately became assistant principal of Barre Academy, where he remained teaching mathematics and music until 1860 when he became principal of the high school at Burlington, a position which he filled until his removal to Chicago in 1868, forming a partnership with H. L. Story, firm name Story & Camp. In 1884 the Estey Organ Co. bought Mr. Story's interest and the firm became Estey & Camp, and has continued such. Mr. Story received $250,000 for his interest; the capital of the firm today is close to $1,000,000, and it is one of the most substantial and reputable in Chicago.

In religion, Mr. Camp is a Congregationalist, a director in the Chicago Theological Seminary, a member of Union Park Congregational Church and president of its board of trustees.

In politics, he is a thorough-going Republican. He is a member of the Illinois and Union League clubs, a director of the Chicago Guaranty Life Society and the Royal Safety Deposit Co. In April, 1891, he was elected a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was a member of its committee on agriculture and liberal arts.

ISAAC N. CAMP.

Mr. Camp is a man of fine physique, pleasing address and genial in manner; generous to church and charitable enterprises; the architect of his own fortune; he is highly esteemed in the city of his adoption.

He was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1862, to Flora M., daughter of the Hon. Carlos Carpenter, of Barre. The fruit of this union was four children, three of whom are now living: The daughter is Mrs. M. A. Farr; the oldest son, Edwin M., is in business with his father; the youngest, William C., is fitting for college. Mr. Camp, with his family, has travelled extensively in Europe and in the United States.

CARTER, EDMUND H., of Wahpeton, N. D., son of Rev. Ira and Elizabeth B. (Shedd) Carter, was born in Springfield, August 9, 1848. He is a descendant of Thomas Carter, who came over in the ship Planter in 1630 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. His maternal great-grandfather was Col. Jonathan Martin, an officer in the Revolutionary army and a member of the first constitutional convention of New Hampshire.

Edmund's education was begun in the district schools of Springfield and completed at the M. E. Conference Seminaries of Springfield and Newbury. He learned mercantile business of Robbins & White of Cavendish and Duxbury & Stone of Windsor, and for five years from 1874 was in the dry goods business at Ludlow. In 1880 took up a government homestead in the Red River Valley, Richland county, Dakota Territory, where he has since been extensively

EDMUND H. CARTER.

engaged in farming. He owns the Cherry Hill ranch at Mantodore, N. D., where he raises Clydesdale horses and Exmoor ponies.

In 1884 formed, with Hon. R. N. Ink, the Farm Loan Co. of Ink & Carter; in 1890 Mr. Ink withdrew, leaving Mr. Carter sole manager of an extensive loaning business. It is his proud boast that no investor has ever lost a dollar through him.

Mr. Carter is a Republican in politics; in religion a Methodist.

CASWELL, LUCIEN B., of Fort Atkinson, Wis., was born in Swanton, Nov. 27, 1827. At three years of age he removed to Fort Atkinson, Wis., with his mother, graduated from Beloit College, studied law with the late Matt. Carpenter, was admitted in 1851, and began the practice of his profession. Was district attorney, 1855-'56; member of the Legislature in 1863, 1873-'74; was commissioner of the Second District Enrolment Board of the state, 1863-'65; delegate to national Republican convention, 1880; elected to the Forty fourth, Forty fifth, Forty sixth and Forty seventh Congresses.

CATE, GEORGE W., was born in Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1825; received a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845 at Montpelier; removed the same year to Wisconsin and located at Plover; was elected a member of the state Legislature in 1852-'53; was elected judge of the circuit court in April, 1854, and held that position continuously until March 4, 1875, when he resigned upon being elected a representative from Wisconsin in the Forty-fourth Congress as an Independent Reformer.

CHAMBERLIN, EDSON J., of Ottawa, Ont., son of Joseph M. and Roeann (Abbott) Chamberlin, was born in Lancaster, N. H., August 25, 1852.

His early education was accomplished at the high school of Bethel and supplemented by a course of study at the Montpelier Methodist Seminary. December 6, 1871, Mr. Chamberlin entered the employment of the Central Vermont R. R. and held successively the positions of time keeper in the car shops at St. Albans, clerk in the paymaster's department and in the office of superintendent of transportation. In 1875, he became corresponding secretary of the general superintendent, and in 1877 the private secretary to the general manager. April, 1884, to September, 1886, he acted as general manager of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. and the Central Vermont line of steamers running between Chicago and Ogdensburg. September 1, 1886, he assumed the position of general manager of the Canada & Atlantic R. R.

Mr. Chamberlin has never entered political life nor has he held town or county offices. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Engelsby Lodge of Burlington, a past high priest of Champlain Chapter, No. 1, and a Sir Knight of Lafayette Commandery and of the supreme council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

He was united in marriage to Sarah G., daughter of James and Clarissa Place, of Highgate, Sept. 18, 1876.

CHANDLER, ALBERT BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in West Randolph, August 20, 1840, and is the youngest son of William Brown Chandler, a man whose life, covering almost ninety years, was marked by an eminently Christian spirit that embodied in its law both of these great principles that were declared as embodying all the law and the prophets; and whose

Albert B. Chandler

wife, Electa Owen, was a woman of rare merit, possessing uncommon intellectual endowments as well as high character. She lived to seventy years old, and both, throughout their long lives, were sincerely respected and loved. Albert Chandler's first ancestor in America was William Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. From the three sons of this man came the New England branches of the family, among the members of which were several men who distinguished themselves in civil or military life in colonial times. The Hon. Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, United States Senator from that state and Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, was a descendant of William, the eldest of the three; the Hon. William E. Chandler, senator from New Hampshire, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, and Commander Benjamin F. Chandler, an officer in the navy, are descendants of Thomas another of the three. Albert B. Chandler is a descendant of the third brother, John, and he numbers also among his ancestors, in a direct line, Mary Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and sister of John Winthrop, founder of New London and the first Governor of Connecticut.

Of studious tastes, Mr. Albert B. Chandler made effective use of the opportunities afforded him for securing an academic education, and in the intervals between school proved his native industry by working as a compositor in a printing office in his native town and in Montpelier. There was a telegraph office located in a bookstore at West Randolph in connection with the printing office in which he worked, and this enabled him to acquire the art of telegraphy. For a time he was telegraph messenger and operator. In October, 1858, through the influence of his brother, William Wallace Chandler, he was appointed manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Bellaire, O. In February, 1859, he was promoted to a position in the office of the superintendent of that Railway Co., at Pittsburg, and on May 1 of the same year he was appointed agent of that company at Manchester, opposite Pittsburg. He occupied this position with much credit until the end of May, 1863, and there became familiar with the various branches of railway service. On the 1st of June, 1863, he entered the U. S. military telegraph service as cipher operator in the War Department at Washington, D. C. In October of the same year he was made disbursing clerk for Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, superintendent of the Department of the Potomac, in addition to his duties as cipher operator. Here he became personally acquainted with many officers of the government, and particularly with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

Early in August, 1866, before the general consolidation of the several telegraph interests into one company had become fully organized, he removed to New York City and became chief clerk of the general superintendent of the Eastern division, and was also placed in charge of the trans Atlantic cable traffic, which had then just commenced. In addition to these duties Mr. Chandler was appointed, on the first of June, 1869, superintendent of the sixth district of the Eastern division. He continued in this service until January, 1875, when, soon after the election of General Eckert as president and general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., Mr. Chandler was made assistant general manager of that company. In June of the same year he was appointed secretary, and the following year he was made a member of the board of trustees, and subsequently treasurer and vice president. In December, 1879, after the resignation of General Eckert, Mr. Chandler was elected president, continuing in that position until the complete absorption of the Atlantic and Pacific company by the Western Union in 1882. The property was combined with that of the Western Union, as to its operation, in the spring of 1881, and his duties in connection therewith, after that time, were only such as were made legally necessary by its separate corporate existence. In the summer of 1881 he acted as treasurer of the Western Union company during the absence of that officer.

In October, 1881, he accepted the presidency of the Fuller Electrical Co., which was one of the first to undertake the development of the arc system of electric lighting. He remained actively in that position until May, 1884. During the summer and fall of that year, having had more than twenty-five years incessant service, he spent three months in Vermont, but performed during this period of relaxation, a variety of services for the Electrical company, and also for the Commercial Cable Co., whose system was then in course of construction.

Early in December, 1884, he was employed as counsel by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., at the instance of Mr. John W. Mackay, and acted in that capacity until June 1, 1885, when he was appointed receiver of the property of that company by the Supreme Court of New York, and had charge of the operation of its lines and the management of its business while the foreclosure suits, which resulted in the sale of the property in January, 1886, were pending. Upon its reorganization he was elected president of the company. In connection

with his care of the property of the Postal Telegraph Co., the general management of the newly organized United Lines Telegraph Co., was assigned to him, that company having purchased the lines formerly known as the Bankers and Merchants. This property subsequently became a part of the Postal. In the meantime he had been made a director, a member of the executive committee and a vice-president of the Commercial Cable Co., and of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co., and a director, and subsequently president of the Commercial Telegram Co. Mainly through his efforts the control of the plant of the latter company was sold to the New York Stock Exchange for the purpose of enabling that institution to make simultaneous distribution of its quotations to its members, and Mr. Chandler became vice president and general manager of the New York Quotation Co., which assumed control of the business in the interest of the stock exchange. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Co., of which he was president during the first three years of its existence.

Immediately after the Western Union Co. acquired possession in October, 1887, of the telegraph system which had been built up by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., Mr. Chandler was invited by reason of his well-known views on the subject of telegraphic competition, and the necessity for it, to confer with certain of the principal owners and officers of the Western Union Co., the conference resulting in an arrangement for the discontinuance of rate cutting, rebating and other destructive methods of competition which had previously prevailed whenever any telegraph interest attained considerable extent. This condition has ever since continued, with great benefit to the telegraph companies, and to the public. Under it, non-paying rates were of course discontinued; but a still larger number of rates were reduced, the aim being to equalize the charges and place the public on a uniform basis as to telegraph rates, discriminating neither for nor against any one, and making excellence of service, in speed and accuracy, the means of influencing patronage. This has produced a telegraph service which is far superior to any that has ever before been performed, and to Mr. Chandler, more than to any other one person, the credit of establishing such conditions, both in connection with land lines and trans-Atlantic service, unquestionably belongs—negotiations respecting the latter having been intrusted to him, after the merit of the principles involved had become well assured by experience on the land lines. An authority on the history of the telegraph in this country fittingly alludes to Mr. Chandler as "a man of much prudence and conservative judgment, having an engaging courtesy and refinement."

To Albert B. Chandler the American public is very largely indebted for the comparative inexpensiveness of telegraphic communication in these days, when the most sanguine ideas that Samuel F. B. Morse could have indulged in have been more than realized. From boyhood Mr. Chandler has been connected with the telegraph business, and for many years he has been prominently identified with enterprises and movements that have been fruitful in bringing this immense interest into its present profitable and useful condition. During the last five years that Professor Morse lived, Mr. Chandler was well acquainted with him, and he has had the personal friendship of almost every one of the prominent promoters, inventors, owners, managers, etc., of telegraphic interests and of electrical enterprises generally, which have revolutionized the modern world. He is at the present time president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., vice-president of the Commercial Cable Co., and president of several local companies in different cities that are allied to those interests. The magnificent new Postal Telegraph building erected during the past two years, on the corner of Broadway and Murray streets, opposite the New York City Hall, is the most recent of Mr. Chandler's important enterprises. He selected the site, conducted the negotiations which secured it, was chairman of the committee which had charge of its construction and which now controls it. The building is of limestone, gray brick and terra cotta, fourteen stories in height over basement and cellar, and is recognized as one of the handsomest, as well as most commodious, well-appointed and well-lighted office buildings in the world. The steam and electrical machinery are of most recent design, of the highest order of merit, and are so extensive and complete as to command the admiration of experts and scientists as well as less skillful critics. The value of land and building is about two and a half millions of dollars.

In addition to these important trusts, Mr. Chandler has been called upon to give much time and careful attention to the management of a large estate in Brooklyn of which he is the executor.

Mr. Chandler married Miss Marilla Eunice Stedman, of West Randolph, Oct. 11, 1864, and three children have been born of the marriage. The first, a daughter named Florence, died in early childhood; the others are two sons, Albert Eckert and Willis Derwin.

Mr. Chandler owns a handsome residence on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, and has a com-

modus country home in his native town where his family pass the summer. He is a man of extremely pleasant manner, very approachable, and amid his many cares and responsibilities finds time to cultivate the graces of social life. His domestic attachments are strong and he is a lover of music and literature, cultivating his tastes quite freely in both these directions. He wields a ready pen in literary and historical work, and among his diversions has been the preparation of a genealogical record of his family that would do credit to a professional searcher. One of his peculiar faculties is a remarkable memory for names, faces and dates, and this, with his ease in conversation, his wide range of information and his companionable ways, makes him a very interesting man to meet and to know.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM WALLACE, of Chicago, was born at West Randolph, Jan. 7, 1821. He was the eldest of a family of eight boys, there having been two girls older and three younger than himself. Twelve of these thirteen children lived to become parents, one girl having died in infancy.

His parents, William Brown and Electa Owen Chandler, were married at Hanover, N. H., in 1816, and removed immediately to West Randolph, where they resided together for fifty years, lacking four months, when his mother passed to a higher life,—his father surviving until he was eighty-nine and one-half years old when he died at the residence of his son Frank in Brooklyn, N. Y.

His paternal ancestor, William Chandler, came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1637, only seventeen years after the landing of the Pilgrims.

William Brown Chandler, whose birth dates back to primitive times, learned the manufacture of farming and carpenters' tools and other branches of handiwork in iron and steel, from a horseshoe to articles and implements requiring far more skill. He also owned a farm (less than thirty acres), where this large family were reared, —the small farm contributing largely to their support. As was the case in most Vermont families in those days, industry and economy were necessary, and as soon as the Chandler children were able to work their services were utilized, and they were never idle, although never overtaxed. When there was no work, their mother, who was a natural and competent teacher, managed to keep them studying, which was a great benefit, as the school terms were limited to three months in summer and winter.

The subject of this sketch was a robust, hearty boy, and his services on the little farm and among the neighbors were too valuable, after he was nine years old, to allow him to attend school except the three winter months.

From early childhood, he manifested an inclination to write in all sorts of places where letters could be formed, with a stick on the sand, or in the smooth snow, and a new shingle was a delight to him. At the age of fifteen, with very little instruction, and without the aid of copies of any merit, he had succeeded in formulating a system of penmanship which attracted much attention in his native town and throughout the county.

Soon after passing his fifteenth birthday, he was induced to teach an evening class of thirty-eight persons in the village near his home. Not only boys and girls were his pupils, but their parents also. He possessed the rare faculty of being able to impart to others whatever he knew himself. His success in this, his first school, was regarded as almost marvelous. This was before the days of steel and gold pens, and he provided each pupil with three quill pens, uniform as to quality, which they used alternately for each lesson. The next day the pens were "mended" for the following lesson.

To make a good quill pen, and hundreds of them alike, was "high art"—not one man in a hundred could do it, but he could, and afterwards taught thousands to follow very closely his method. In the autumn of 1843, at Montpelier, he taught nearly every member of the Legislature to make a quill pen, no one paying him less than one dollar, and some voluntarily paid him five dollars, and one senator from Vergennes handed him a ten dollar note, remarking as he did so, "I never paid any money for anything more cheerfully."

The spring after his first school, he attended a term at Randolph Academy, or as it was called, "The Orange County Grammar School." Soon after he commenced his studies here, the preceptor asked him to call at his room that evening, which he did. He said: "I have learned of your wonderful success as a teacher of penmanship last winter at the West village. Here are between one and two hundred students at this academy, very few of whom are able to write even tolerable. They have no system whatever, yet many of them are teachers. Now I am aware that if you should have classes in writing, you would be able to do very little with your own studies, but I am anxious to have these students instructed and will pay whatever we can agree upon for each pupil, relying upon myself to collect from them sufficient to reimburse me. You procure suitable stationery, keep an account of what you pay therefor, which shall be refunded. Make three classes—I will arrange

W. W. Chandler

for the time of each,—one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, using the academy hall. If you find you have not time to set the copies in each book, limit your work to blackboard illustrations." Suffice it to say, most of those students were his pupils, and he was well paid for his services, albeit he was obliged to give up his studies. When that school term closed an extensive farmer, who also ran a brickyard, said: "I want you for three months to work as I may direct, and will pay you $15,00 per month." When the time was up the farmer said, "Here are $45, that fulfils the contract, but I am paying some of the others $20 per month, and your services have been more valuable than theirs, and no grumbling, therefore I gladly make you a present of $15." Farmers of that class are now nearly extinct.

That autumn he attended another academy for three months, where he also had a class in penmanship,—not so large, however, but that he was able to devote more than half his time towards perfecting his education. The following winter he taught a district school in a village, and had a large evening class in writing. Thus he continued to work and to study as best he might be able until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered Norwich Military Academy, an excellent school, especially for the study of mathematics, of which he was especially fond. This school he attended nearly five terms, in the aggregate, teaching more or less between times, and this was by far the best opportunity he ever had for instruction. From that time until he was twenty-four years of age, he taught penmanship in most of the large towns of Vermont and some in the state of New York, in academies, seminaries, colleges, and rooms which he rented outside of schools.

In June, 1845, he was persuaded to take a position as advance agent for a concert troupe, affording him an excellent opportunity to learn men and things, especially to study geography practically.

In September following, he returned to his teaching for nine months at Bakersfield Academy, at St. Albans, and other towns in Northern Vermont.

Having had experience as an advertising agent, the Cheney family (the famous Vermont singing masters), who had organized as a concert troupe, sought his services in a similar capacity, making him a very tempting offer, which he accepted, and remained with them nearly eight months, when they disbanded at Albion, N. Y. Not long thereafter he engaged with another concert troupe, where he continued until February, 1853, during which experience he visited twenty states of the Union, traversing some of them several times over, traveling a great part of the time with a pair of horses and buggy—a good way to see the country thoroughly.

March 5, 1853, he entered the employ at Cleveland, Ohio, of the Cleveland, Pittsburg & Wheeling R. R., as fourth clerk in a freight office. In about three months he was promoted to first clerk, and before the end of three years he was advanced to the position of general freight agent of the road, where he remained nearly nine years, when he was sent to Chicago upon the organization of the "Star Union Line," the pioneer of the through freight lines of this country.

From that time until the present date, May 10, 1893, he has been the general agent of that company at Chicago. For more than forty years he has been so constantly employed by the Penna. Co. in different capacities as to have received his pay for each and every day.

April 1, 1893, his health being somewhat impaired, he was retired on full pay, retaining his rank and title, whether or not he ever performs any further service.

Mr. Chandler enjoys the distinction of having invented and put in operation the first refrigerator cars ever built in this or any other country. He neglected to procure a patent, not realizing at the time the magnitude of the business which such cars would attain in a little more than a quarter of a century. Many thousands of such cars are in daily use all over this broad land.

Mr. Chandler has been married three times, his first wife bearing him two sons, both of whom died in infancy. The two sons of his second wife are married and living in New York City: William W. Jr., born Thanksgiving Day, 1856, and Fred Brown Chandler, born Thanksgiving Day, 1859, at Cleveland, Ohio.

He married his third wife, Miss Lavinia B. Pendleton, August 18, 1881, in Boston, her native city, where for several years she had ranked among the first of that city's famous teachers. She is a lady of thorough education and refinement, and besides being her husband's constant companion is his amanuensis.

CHASE, LUCIEN B., was born in Vermont, and was representative in Congress from Tennessee, from 1845 to 1847, and for a second term, ending 1849. He was the author of a work entitled "History of President Polk's Administration."

CHEEVER, DUSTIN GROW, of Clinton, Wis., son of Josiah Rider and Candace Grow (Bronson) Cheever, grandson of Nathaniel Cheever, and great-grandson of William

Cheever, who were pioneers of Hardwick, was born in Hardwick, Jan. 30, 1830.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Derby Academy, where he was a schoolmate of Hon. Redfield Proctor. Mr. Cheever was reared on a farm, but spent the winters either in attending school or teaching. In the spring of 1851 he emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Clinton, where he still resides. He at once engaged in agricultural pursuits with marked success, and has made that his chief occupation.

Mr. Cheever has ever been an ardent Republican, and many times has been honored by holding positions of trust and responsibility. During the years 1856 and 1858 he was town superintendent of schools; in 1857 he was elected town clerk; 1865 and 1875 he was chairman of the town board of supervisors, and from 1865 to 1873 inclusive was justice of the peace. During the war of the rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, he was enrolling officer for the town, was chairman and treasurer of the recruiting committee to keep filled the town quota of volunteers. He was deputy postmaster from 1871 to 1877 and managed the Clinton postoffice mainly during those years.

In 1872 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and re-elected in 1873; in 1873 was appointed by Gov. C. C. Washburn a member of the committee to visit the charitable institutions of the state and make reports to the Legislature, was chairman of the committee, a member of the committee on claims, and was frequently speaker *pro tem* of the Assembly. From 1876 to 1883 was trustee of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Institute, located at Delavan, Wis., and during the entire time was a member of the executive committee; was also a member of the building committee, having in charge the construction of its present fine buildings, erected since the old ones were destroyed by fire, Sept. 16, 1879.

Early in life he became connected with the Baptist denomination and has ever had an active interest in its welfare. He was a member of the building committee to erect their present fine church edifice in the village of Clinton and contributed liberally of his time and means to its completion; has been superintendent of Sunday school and for many years teacher of a Bible class. He is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., and was the first man made a Mason in Clinton. For many years he served the order either as senior deacon, junior or senior warden and has been delegate to the Grand Lodge; is a member of Beloit Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Hope Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 33, and takes a deep interest in all temperance reform work. In years past when business cares were less pressing he was an active member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Cheever was married Jan 4, 1853, to Christiana, daughter of Dustin and Sarah (Lamson) Grow. Of this union are two sons: Ralph Wright Cheever, editor and proprietor of the Clinton Herald, a Republican weekly; he is also village postmaster, appointed by President Harrison. The other son, Arthur Josiah, is a farmer. Mrs. Cheever died Jan. 1, 1873. October 17, 1878, he married Mrs. Dell Louisa (Shumway) Bailey, who has a daughter by her first husband, Phebe L. Bailey, also a resident of Clinton.

CHEEVER, SILAS GROW, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Capt. Josiah Rider and Candace Grow (Bronson) Cheever, was born in Hardwick, June 23, 1838. His paternal and maternal ancestors were from England. His great-grandfather, William Cheever, who was born in Chatham, Mass., in 1745, was one of the early settlers of Vermont.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the schools of his native state and from private lessons from professional instructors in the West after leaving home. During the years of his minority he worked on his father's farm until 1856, when he went to Wisconsin, where his eldest brother, Hon. D. G. Cheever, resides. He was there engaged in farming, teaching school and bagging grain for Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine markets. In the spring of 1859 he moved to Iowa and engaged in farming and building. From there he crossed the plains to Nevada, where he was interested in mining, and as contractor and builder, until December, 1867, when he went to California, arriving in San Francisco in January, 1868, where he still resides. He then purchased a half interest in the Evangel, the organ of the Baptist denomination, and was for several years associated with Rev. Stephen Hilton as assistant editor and business manager; and it was during his connection with that journal that it saw its most prosperous days. Subsequently he disposed of his interest in that paper and engaged in general advertising, including in his list of papers the Daily and Weekly Call, also Bulletin and several of the leading weeklies of the Pacific coast.

He has always voted the Republican ticket, and sometimes made political speeches at club meetings, but always declined to run for office.

He was captain of Co. Q, of the Nevada state militia, and was afterwards appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major and served on Gen. John B. Winter's

Utah in 1867. When on the plains, he, at the head of a company of determined men, arrested and disarmed a band of rebels and half breed Indians who were disturbing and robbing emigrants, and turned them over to the commander at Fort Independence on the Sweetwater river.

He has been an Odd Fellow for more than twenty years and is a past grand of Unity Lodge of San Francisco and was its representative to the Grand Lodge in 1877, and its permanent secretary and organist since 1882. He has been a member of the Handel and Haydn Society and held the office of financial secretary and trustee. Having a fine and well cultivated tenor voice he was in demand for church choirs and he has been tenor soloist and director of several and also superintendent and musical director of their Sunday schools. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, and also the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont and held the office of secretary in 1891 and 1892, and vice-president. He is editor and proprietor of the Maple Leaf, which he publishes in the interest of the Vermont Association.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Anna Wells, of Wisconsin, and they had one son: Edwin Freemont Cheever, who died in 1863, and his wife died in 1885. In April, 1887, Mr. Cheever was married to Miss Phoebe H. Carr, and of this union is one son: Earl Howard Cheever, born Feb. 15, 1890. Mr. Cheever has two brothers, D. G. and E. W. B. Cheever, and one sister, Mrs. Adaline L. Mason.

CHIPMAN, JOHN S., was born in Vermont, and was a representative in Congress from Michigan from 1845 to 1847.

CHITTENDEN, L. E., of New York City, was the son of Giles, who was the fifth in descent from Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont. He was born at Williston, May 24, 1824.

Educated at the Williston and Hinesburgh academies, he studied law with Norman L. Whittemore, of Swanton, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, with John G. Saxe and Croydon Beckwith in September, 1844. Commencing practice in Burlington in the spring of 1845, his partners in succession were Wyelys Lyman, Edward J. Phelps and Daniel Roberts. In 1861 Mr. Chittenden was appointed by Governor Fairbanks a member of the Peace Conference, which met at Washington on the invitation of the Governor of Virginia, on the third of February in that year. As he kept the records of the conference he afterwards published them in 1864. At the request of Salmon P. Chase he accepted the position of Register of the Treasury, which position he held until 1864. In 1867 he commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, where he still resides. Mr. Chittenden has collected, and still owns, probably the largest collection of books printed in and relating to Vermont. He has published the following books and pamphlets: "Address on the Centennial Celebration at Ticonderoga," "Address on the Dedication of the Monument to Ethan Allen at Burlington," "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln and his Administration," "Reminiscences from 1840 to 1890," and several other pamphlets and magazine articles.

He has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and was an organizer of the Free Soil party in 1848. He is also a life member of the N. E. Society, of the Republican and Grolier clubs, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

CRISTY, AUSTIN PHELPS, of Worcester, Mass., son of John B. and Louisa L. (Cooke) Cristy, was born in Morristown, May 8, 1850.

Beginning in the district schools of his native town, his education was continued in the high school at Reading, Mass., and the academy at Monson, Mass., graduating from Dartmouth college in the class of '73.

In 1874 he was admitted to Hampden county bar, having studied law with Judge Chester I. Reed, of Boston, and with Leonard and Wells, of Springfield, Mass. He practiced his profession in Marblehead and Worcester, Mass.

In 1884, Mr. Cristy started the Worcester Sunday Telegram, and in 1886, the Worcester Daily Telegram. He is the editor and chief owner of both; they have a larger circulation and advertising patronage than any other newspapers in New England, outside of Boston and Providence.

In politics Mr. Cristy is a Republican.

He was married in 1876 at Ware, Mass., to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Mary Bassett. Their children are: Horace W., Austin P., Jr., Mary L., Rodger H., and Edna V.

CLARK, CHESTER WARD, of Boston, Mass., son of Amasa F. and Belinda (Ward) Clark, was born in Glover, August 9, 1851.

Educated at Orleans Liberal Institute and Phillips Exeter Academy, he began the study of law in May, 1874, with B. C. Moulton, of Boston. Admitted to the bar March 12, 1878, he immediately began practice in Boston, and has since assiduously applied himself to his chosen profession, in that city. He has attained a great degree of success, having established a lucrative practice.

His residence is at Wilmington Mass., where he is prominent in local affairs, having served as chairman of various organizations. He has originated and forwarded numerous public improvements. The high standard of Wilmington's public schools is greatly owing to what he has done for them.

CHESTER WARD CLARK.

Mr. Clark is a member of the following organizations in Boston: The Congregational Club; the Middlesex Club; the Phillips Exeter Alumni Association and the Vermont Association.

CLARK, EZRA, JR., was born in Vermont, and, having removed to Connecticut, was elected a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving as a member of the committee on elections.

CLARK, FRANK G., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, son of Theo. F. and Mary A. (Taylor) Clark, was born in Roxbury, April 17, 1838.

Fitted for college at South Woodstock and Barre academies, he graduated at Middlebury College, class of 1864; began the study of law in the office of General Hopkins, county clerk of Rutland; completed his legal course with Washburne and Marsh of Woodstock, where, December, 1866, he was admitted to the bar.

In June, 1867, he opened a law office at Belle Plaine, Benton county, Iowa, continuing in practice until November, 1876, when he removed to Cedar Rapids, where he is now engaged in a lucrative practice.

In early life Mr. Clark taught schools in Bridgewater, Pomfret, Proctorsville, Williamstown, and as principal of an academy at Chester. At Belle Plaine, Iowa, he organized and taught the first graded school, and was chairman of the school board for several years. He has also represented his county in the state Legislature.

Lawyer Clark has an enviable war record. He enlisted as a private August, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant Co. G, sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, W. G. Veazey, colonel. April 1, 1863, he was promoted first lieutenant Co. I. He took part in the Gettysburg campaign, and actively participated in the movement that resulted in the repulse of Pickett's famous charge on the afternoon of July 3. Mustered out soon after and returned to college, graduating the following summer; called to take charge of Chester Academy, fall of '64, he contiuned there till Jan. 4, '65, when he again enlisted, serving on the Northern frontier until the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865.

He was united in wedlock at Rochester, Sept. 5, 1865, to Harriet N., daughter of David and Sarah Newton, who died Sept. 28, 1892, leaving six children, one of whom, Charles Newton, had died. The living children are: Charles F., Paul N., David F., Robert L., and Maud. Previous to her marriage Harriet N. Newton was widely known as a very successful teacher, having taught in Rochester, Granville, Randolph Williamstown, Barre, Berlin, and the academies at Barre and Chester.

CLARK, JEFFERSON, of New York City, son of Amasa F. and Belinda (Ward) Clark, was born in Glover, Oct. 3, 1846.

He fitted for college at Orleans Liberal Institute, and Newbury Seminary, graduated from Amherst in 1867, took his legal course at Columbia College Law School. He was principal of high school at Needham, Mass. two years, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1872. In 1875 he formed a law partnership with Sanford H. Steele (brother of the late Judge Steele), under the firm name of Steele & Clark. In 1884 his present partnership with Edwin W. Sanborn (son of the late Professor Sanborn of Dartmouth College) was formed under the name of Clark & Sanborn, with offices in Mutual Life building. Lawyer Clark is especially effective as an advocate before a jury, and has been engaged in many important cases, both in state and in United States courts.

Mr. Clark was a charter member of the Republican Club of New York, in which city he says "It takes a genuine Vermonter

to be a Republican." He has never held or sought office.

He is a member of the following organizations: Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York State Bar Association, New York Law Institute, University Club, Union League Club, of which he has been a member of the committee on political reform; American Geographical Society, life member of New England Society, Alpha Delta Phi Club, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society.

JEFFERSON CLARK.

November 17, 1885, Mr. Clark married Cynthia Hawley, daughter of the late Hiram C. Bennett of New York.

CLARK, WILLIAM BULLOCK, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Brattleboro, Dec. 15, 1860. He is the son of Barna A. and Helen C. (Bullock) Clark. His paternal and maternal ancestry came, the former to Plymouth, the latter to Salem, Mass., during the first decade of the colony's settlement. The records show them to have been prominent in the affairs of those towns. A few generations later his paternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Westminster, his maternal, of Guilford.

He graduated from Brattleboro high school, class of 1879; Amherst College, class of 1884, degree of A. B.; Royal University, Munich, Germany, in 1887, degree of Ph. D.; afterwards studied in Berlin and London, being absent altogether nearly four years in Europe. Mr. Clark was especially fortunate in receiving instruction at Munich from the world renowned Professor von Zittel.

In 1887 he was called to the Johns Hopkins University to organize a course of instruction in stratigraphical geology and palaeontology. He has continued a professor in that university, making Baltimore his residence, and holding the chair of organic geology.

In 1888 he was appointed a member of the U. S. geological survey and requested to prepare one of a series of reports on the existing knowledge of American geology. The volume was published in 1891. In 1889, under the auspices of the U. S. geological survey, he made investigations in the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Rocky Mountains and since 1890 has conducted work for the state and national surveys, in Maryland and New Jersey, publishing a work on American fossils.

In 1891 Professor Clark became interested in establishing a state weather service for Maryland, which was formed under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, Maryland Agricultural College, and U. S. weather bureau; the organization was recognized by the Legislature of the state in 1892, and he was, by the Governor, appointed the director.

Professor Clark was instrumental in forming, in 1888, the Brattleboro Society of Natural History, one of the objects of which was to form a natural history museum to be placed in the Brooks Library building; of this society he is secretary.

Professor Clark is a member of many scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

He was united in marriage at Boston, Oct. 12, 1892, to Ellen Clarke, daughter of Edward A. Strong.

CLARKE, ALBERT, of Boston, Mass., son of Jedediah and Mary (Woodbury) Clarke, was born in Granville, Oct. 13, 1840.

He received his education in the public schools of Rochester and at West Randolph and Barre academies. He studied law at Montpelier and began practice there in partnership with Hon. W. G. Ferrin. After practicing there and in Rochester about six years (with the exception of a year in the army) he removed to St. Albans and engaged in editorial work upon the Daily and Weekly Messenger. He bought that paper and also the Transcript in 1870, consolidated them and published until 1880, when he sold out to S. B. Pettengill. After spending a winter in Washington in charge of some of the congressional work of Hon. Bradley Barlow, he removed in 1881 to Boston, where he engaged in journalism, attend-

ing somewhat at the same time to railroad interests. He was president of the Vermont & Canada Railroad Co. and assisted in consolidating it with the Central Vermont. Previous to this, while at St. Albans, he conducted a memorable controversy on "railroad politics."

He was on the staff of the Boston Daily Advertiser when that paper bolted Blaine's nomination in 1884, but, not bolting himself, he resigned and became assistant to the president of the B. & L. R. R., but he resigned this position to accept a call to Rutland as editor and manager of the Herald,

ALBERT CLARKE.

where he remained about three years. He returned to Boston and was elected secretary and executive officer of Home Market Club and has been annually re-elected since.

In 1874 he was state senator from Franklin county. In 1892 was delegate from Massachusetts to Republican national convention in Minneapolis, and an active supporter of Harrison. Enlisted as a private in Co. I, 13th Vt. Vols., at Montpelier, August, 1862, promoted to first sergeant of that company, and later to first lieutenant Co. G, which he commanded at the battle of Gettysburg. He was mustered out with the regiment a month later; was colonel on the staff of Gov. Paul Dillingham. In 1887, '88 and '89 he was secretary and executive officer of the Vermont Commission to build monuments at Gettysburg.

Colonel Clarke has given the Home Market Bulletin reputation, influence and circulation second to no other economic journal in the world. He has delivered many public addresses and spoken in campaigns in several states; has held public discussions upon the tariff with Edward Atkinson, Josiah Quincy, W. L. Garrison and others of note, and has written upon it for leading magazines.

He was commander of Post Baldy Smith, G. A. R., at St. Albans; junior vice-commander, Department of Vermont; belongs to Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion of U. S. In 1890 was president of Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, and has been four times elected president of the Wellesley Club.

He married, Jan. 21, 1864, Josephine, daughter of Hon. E. D. and Eliza (Hodgkins) Briggs, of Rochester. They had three children: Albert Briggs (deceased), Josie Caroline (deceased), and Mary Elizabeth. His twin brother, Almon, was assistant surgeon 10th Vt. Vols., and surgeon 1st Vt. Cavalry. He lives in Sheboygan, Wis.

CLEMENT, AUSTIN, of Chicago, Ill., son of Ebenezer and Adoline (Lamb) Clement, was born at Bridgewater, Sept. 19, 1842.

He received his education in the district schools of his native town and Hydeville, with one year at Black River Academy, Ludlow. From fifteen until nineteen he was clerk in a country store at Hydeville, when, in 1861, he became clerk in a flour mill in Illinois. Through the illness of the owner the entire responsibility of the business, for several months, fell upon this boy of nineteen and so well did he discharge the varied duties of his position (buying, manufacturing and selling) that he was offered a better situation by several business men. He accepted a clerkship in the leading dry goods store of the town, taking "fourth place" and within a year was promoted to "first place," having the management of the business during his partner's absence; who, upon his return, made him junior partner. So well did he apply himself to business that within two years he was the sole owner. He was for a while cashier of a bank, which position he resigned to go to Chicago, where, with an elder brother and others, he founded the clothing firm of Clement, Ottman & Co., which has continued, with a change or two in name (Clement, Bane & Co. for the past fifteen years) for a quarter of a century and is today one of the leading firms in the United States. In 1885 the business was incorporated and Mr. Clement was elected president.

In 1867 Mr. Clement married, at Adrian, Mich., Sarah Montgomery. They have two sons: Allan, and Arthur. Allan graduated at the Chicago Manual Training School,

learning the trade of a cutter in his father's factory, and now occupies a responsible position, being a director and assistant manager. Arthur has nearly completed the

AUSTIN CLEMENT

chemical engineering course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Father and sons are members of the Sons of Vermont of Chicago, and often visit the Green Mountain state to enjoy its beautiful scenery.

COLTON, ALRIC OSWY, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Franklin D. and S. (Haskins) Colton, was born at West Bolton, Jan. 23, 1852. His father, who studied law with Hon. George F. Edmunds at Burlington, was for several years a prominent lawyer of Chittenden county, and at one time a member of the Assembly. He went to California in 1859, and was for several years one of the most prominent attorneys of Sonoma county.

The subject of our sketch was taken to Petaluma, Cal., at the age of eleven, and there educated in the public schools and at the Baptist College of California. In 1874 he went to San Francisco, where he was admitted to the bar the following year, and has since been engaged in an extensive law practice, with office in the Mills building.

In politics he has always been an ardent and active Republican. He has held several important official positions, and during 1891-'92 served as prosecuting attorney for the city and county of San Francisco.

Mr. Colton was for four consecutive years president of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont. When he took the office, in 1887, the association was in a crippled condition and its dissolution expected, but upon his retirement it was, and still is, a most flourishing and prosperous organization.

Mr. Colton is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. R. M., and A. O. F. of America.

ALRIC OSWY COLTON.

He was married at San Francisco, June 11, 1879, to Frances, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Henry.

CRAGIN, AARON H., was born in Weston, Feb. 3, 1821; adverse circumstances prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education; but having studied law, came to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in 1847, and the same year removed to Lebanon, N. H. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1852 to 1855; was elected a representative from that state to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1859 he was again elected a member of the state Legislature. In 1864 he was elected a senator in Congress, from New Hampshire, for the term of six years from 1865.

CROSBY, HENRY B., of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Watson Crosby of West Brattleboro, was born in Brattleboro, April 13, 1815. His father was from Cape Cod, moved into the country a young man, married the daughter of Deacon Joseph Bangs

of Hawley, Mass., and lived on so called "Tater Lane" West Brattleboro, where they raised a family of ten children of which Henry was the sixth.

He was early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of twelve he evinced a taste for mechanics and followed that business until he became a master of mechanics and in the year of 1837 went to Paterson and took charge of Mr. Colt's factory for the manufacture of Colt's patent firearms, and was the first to exhibit them before Congress. After the failure of Mr. Colt Mr. Crosby entered into the grocery business in Paterson with a small capital which proved

HENRY B. CROSBY.

to be the beginning of his success, and which was enlarged from time to time, until it became the largest wholesale and retail store in that line in the county of Passaic, and he was called the "King Grocer of New Jersey." In 1876 he took his son in business with him, and they continued together until 1886, when he retired and left the business to his son.

He was a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for William H. Harrison; he never aspired to political promotion, and could not be called a politician.

He devoted much time and money to the growth of the city of Paterson, and he has the credit of doing most of any man by way of every improvement, giving his influence also to good government, good morals and the general welfare of the city.

He is one of the first stockholders and directors of the First National Bank of Paterson, also is vice-president of the Savings Bank. He is the president of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery, also a member of the Paterson Board of Trade. He was the instigator of the public parks, and succeeded in the city purchasing two large tracts of land, each side of the city for public parks, and is now called the "Father of Parks."

His business relations with firms in New York brought him into prominence there. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Since his retirement from business he has spent much time in travels in this and foreign countries, and has visited nearly all of the important cities of the Old World.

Mr. Crosby was married, Feb. 22, 1840, to Pauline S. Hathorn, by whom he had five children, of whom Josephine, Annie and John Henry are still living. Mrs. Crosby died in July, 1872. He married a second time, in December, 1875, Harriet Rogers of Stockbridge, Mass., and by her had two children: Henry Barry, and Florence.

He now enjoys the pleasure of talking over the past with some choice friends, and is proud to say that he has been in business over forty years and never had a note protested or dishonored, and never paid less than one hundred cents on a dollar.

He lives in one of the finest establishments in the city and gives himself to the enjoyment of all he can find in life, spending his winters in the South.

CULVER, MARSHALL LYMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Isaac H. and Mary E. (Hatch) Culver, was born in Montpelier, Dec. 4, 1844.

He was educated in the public schools of Lake Village, N. H., where his parents moved when he was a mere lad. He worked, at intervals, in the daguerreotype business until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the army. After his discharge he engaged in manufacturing hosiery until 1868, when he moved to Oregon, and under the auspices of Governor (afterwards U. S. Senator) Grover built a hosiery mill, which he superintended for the next five years. In 1868 he moved to San Francisco and connected himself with the Mission Woolen Mills as manager of the hosiery department, remaining there until 1882, when he accepted a position in the San Francisco postoffice, where he remained about two years. When Postoffice Station D (which is the most important station in the city) was built Mr. Culver, on account of efficient service, was appointed assistant superintendent of that station, which position he now holds. In

1859 the Inter Nos Building and Loan Association was incorporated with Mr. Culver as its secretary. Much of the success it has acquired is due to his management.

He enlisted in the 8th N. H. Vols. in 1862, and was wounded in the battle of Georgia's Landing, La. A portion of the time he was under the command of Gen. B. F. Butler. He is a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.

MARSHALL LYMAN CULVER.

May 10, 1865, he was united in wedlock to Henrietta C. Jackins, of Gardiner, Me. Of this union are: Charles Marshall, and Nancy Bell, both of whom live in Alameda, Cal.

CURTIS, EDWARD, was born in Vermont, graduated at Union College, New York, and practiced law in New York City. He took a prominent part in the councils of that city, and was a representative in Congress, from New York, from 1837 to 1841. He was appointed Collector of New York by President Harrison and removed by President Polk.

CUSHMAN, SYLVESTER, of New York City, was born in Wilmington, April 14, 1824, the son of Levi and Polly Cushman. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington.

He began business in his native town as a tanner. In January, 1866, he removed to Genesee, Ill., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In February, 1887, he moved to New York City and engaged in the baking business with his two sons, Wilbur E. and John E., at 817 Sixth avenue and 806 Third avenue; two years after, two other sons, Arthur and Nathan, were taken into the firm which then had two more stores, one at Fifty eighth street and Ninth avenue, the other at Eightieth street and Amsterdam avenue. In 1893 another establishment was added at 903 Eighth avenue, where Mr. Cushman now resides. They are doing a prosperous business.

He was married to Emily Scott at Wilmington, and by her had three children, one of whom, Wells S., is living. His second wife was Clarina A., daughter of Lewis and

SYLVESTER CUSHMAN.

Sally (Sage) Bills. Of this union there were eleven children, ten of whom are now living. They are: Wilbur E., Katie A., C. Idell, John E., L. Arthur, Nathan A., Cilista, Larimer A., and the twins, Merton L. and Millie L.

CUTTS, MARSENA E., of Oskaloosa, Ia., was born at Orwell, May 22, 1833; received an academic education; removed to Iowa in June, 1855, and has since resided there. Was prosecuting attorney of Poweshick county; was a member of the state House of Representatives at the extra session in May, 1861; was a state senator from January, 1864, until he resigned in August, 1866; was a member of the state House of Representatives 1870-'71; was attorney-general of the state of Iowa from February, 1872, until January, 1877, and was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican.

DAVIS, GEORGE WARDEN, of Kansas City, Mo., son of S. J. and Rosanna (Brayton) Davis, was born in Alburgh, Dec. 7, 1851.

After attending the public schools of his native town, and schools in other parts of the state, his education was completed at the Fort Edward (N. Y.) Classical Institute.

Commencing the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. M. J. Hyde of Isle La Mott, the next year he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, attending a two-years' course of lectures, besides private lectures and dissections given by various members of the college faculty. The fall of 1875 found him a matriculant at the University Medical College, New York City, graduating in 1876. The didactic work of college instruction was immediately supplemented by clinical experience in the outdoor poor department of Bellevue Hospital, and in the New York Dispensary. Nearly a year was then passed in preparing for a competitive examination for a position on the house staff of the New York Hospital, and on the first day of April, 1878, being successful, a year and a half was passed in that institution. Thus was passed nearly six years in actual medical experience and study. Immediately on leaving the hospital, the position of assistant to the chair of clinical surgery at the University Medical College, New York City, was tendered him by Dr. James L. Little, then professor of clinical surgery in that college. Flattering offers were also made to take charge of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, and of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt. But tiring of the big city, and having no further desire for hospital life, none of these positions were accepted, and never having seen the great West, his footsteps were turned in that direction.

After a winter of pleasure travel, and becoming impressed with the unlimited possibility of that section of country, he concluded to locate in Kansas City, Mo., which he did in the spring of 1880. Being interested in medical education, soon he associated himself with others in organizing the medical department, University of Kansas City, Mo., now the University Medical College, and was also one of the founders of All Saints Hospital. His connection with these institutions has continued ever since and he is now professor genito-urinary, venereal and skin diseases in the college and treasurer for the board of trustees.

Much time has been given to clinical work and experimental research, especially in the college dispensary and city hospital, so much so that little attempt has been made to contribute to medical literature.

Interest in other things aside from medicine has engrossed his attention. He has found time to devote a little leisure to horticulture and has kept up a liking for fancy poultry. At the present time he is president of the Mid-continental Poultry Association, an organization that not only includes breeders in the state of Missouri, but of the four adjacent states.

Dr. Davis was married Sept. 17, 1886, to Alice M., daughter of John K. Kiebler. They have two children: a son and a daughter.

DAVIS, PARK, of Sioux Falls, S. D., son of Elijah and Miriam (Park) Davis, was born in Athens, Sept. 24, 1837.

He spent his boyhood days on the farm and attending the district school. He fitted for college at Leland Seminary, Townshend, entering Middlebury in 1858, graduating in due course in 1862. He studied law with Butler and Wheeler at Jamaica, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county at the September term in 1864. He commenced the practice of his profession Feb. 3, 1865, at St. Albans, with Dana R. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Davis. In the fall of 1879, with Hiram F. Stevens (who was then his law partner) he went to St. Paul, Minn., where, under the firm name of Davis & Stevens, he continued to practice his profession until Sept. 1, 1881, when he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in the wholesale provision business with his brother-in-law, A. E. Gray (firm name Gray & Davis) where he remained five years. Preferring to pursue his profession, he went to Sioux Falls, S. D., and resumed the practice of law with his first partner, Dana R. Bailey, where he is engaged in a large and successful practice.

He cast his first vote at a presidential election for Stephen A. Douglas. Has since, without exception, voted the Republican ticket. He represented St. Albans in the Vermont Legislature in 1874.

In college Mr. Davis was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was made a Mason in Blazing Star Lodge, No. 23, Townshend, Feb. 17, 1859; took chapter degrees in Fort Dummer Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12, Brattleboro, March 5, 1863; council degrees in Columbus Council, No. 3, St. Albans, 1865; commandery degrees in LaFayette Commandery, No. 3, in 1868. He changed his affiliation from the Chapter and Commandery at St. Albans, to those bodies in Sioux Falls, still retaining his lodge membership in Vermont.

He held many official positions in the Masonic fraternity, the most important of which was that of grand master of the Masons of Vermont for the years 1872, '73

and 7, 4, and grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of south Dakota in the years 1890-'91.

He was married at Townshend, Oct. 27, 1863, to Delia S., daughter of Manson and Sabrina (Pool) Gray. Their children are: Henry Park, and May Louise.

DAVIS, THOMAS T., was born in Middlebury, August 22, 1810; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1831; studied law at Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1833; in 1862 he was elected a representative from New York to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

DELANO, COLUMBUS, was born in Shoreham in 1809; removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1817; was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1844 he was elected a representative from Ohio to the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1847 he was a candidate for Governor, but lacked two votes of a nomination. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention. In 1861 was appointed commissary general of Ohio, and filled the office until the General Government assumed the subsistence of all troops. In 1862 he was candidate for United States senator, but again lacked two votes of nomination. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Ohio, and was a prominent member of that body. In 1864 he was a member of the Baltimore convention, and chairman of the Ohio delegation, zealously supporting President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

DERBY, PHILANDER, of Gardner, Mass., son of Levi and Sally (Stratton) Derby, was born June 18, 1816, in Somerset.

His career is one which should encourage all. It is a lesson of industry, sobriety and perseverance. Remaining on the home farm until his majority, several years were spent in Massachusetts and at Jamaica, during which time he learned the business of chair making, when opportunity offered to engage in the business for himself which he quickly embraced. The trying period from 1857 to 1861 found him a young manufacturer in the town of Gardner, Mass., with the burden of heavy responsibilities resting upon him. Nerving himself to meet the crisis in a manly way, he succeeded in going through the ordeal without serious harm, meeting his obligations, maintaining his credit and his honor unimpeached and firmly established before the world. From that time to the present he has gone on in a career of exceptional prosperity, due chiefly to himself rather than to fortunate circumstances, his untiring energy and perseverance.

Mr. Derby though closely confined to the building up and development of his business interests has not been disposed to ignore his relations to the public nor the welfare of the community. He has been ready and happy to do his full share in supporting the institutions of society, to contribute to benevolent and charitable objects, and to help in enterprises which he deemed conducive to the good order and enduring welfare of the community.

PHILANDER DERBY.

Declining invitations to public office, he has however consented to act as director of the national bank and is trustee of the savings bank in his own town. A man of principle, he shares the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens; a friend of temperance, he commends the cause by precept and example.

A Republican in politics, he is true to his convictions. An orthodox Congregationalist in religion, he is tolerant of all faiths and seeks to honor his Christian profession by a Christian life.

Mr. Derby was married, Feb. 27, 1839, at Petersham, to Viola Dunn, daughter of John and Abigail Dunn. Of this union were three children: Mary Augusta, John Baxter (deceased, July 11, 1842), Ella Viola, and Arthur Philander.

DEXTER, DANIEL GILBERT, of San Francisco, Cal., son of David and Chloe

(Hazeltine) Dexter, was born in Dover, March 29, 1833.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town, the Dover high school, and Brattleboro Academy. When nearly fitted to enter college business pursuits attracted his attention. He was always a student, and every leisure hour from business was employed among books, and leading periodicals of the day. At an early age he became a contributor to various leading newspapers and magazines, which has employed many happy hours through life.

While in his teens he was a clerk in a store in his native town, and before reaching his majority was a partner in the firm under the name of Perry & Dexter. A few years later he removed to Wilmington, and was con-

DANIEL GILBERT DEXTER.

nected with the mercantile house of E. & O. J. Gorham, and afterwards became sole owner of the establishment. For a time he conducted a mercantile house in Jamaica, but returning to Wilmington he continued business under the firm name of Walker & Dexter. In 1866 he closed a most successful business career in his native state and removed to Boston, Mass., where he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. He was the financial manager of Mellendy, Dexter & Co. He retired from mercantile pursuits in 1871 with large property interests, having accumulated a fair fortune. The great Boston fire fell heavily upon him. The panic of 1873 followed, and seriously impaired his fortune, leaving him almost penniless.

In leisure hours he has devoted much time to literary pursuits, his mind and pen being always busy. He appears in Miss Hemmenway's "Poets and Poetry of Vermont" and has been a contributor to the leading magazines and periodicals of the day. In 1878 through the urgent solicitations of leading literary and business friends he founded the Cambridge Tribune, Cambridge, Mass., a successful journal from its initial number. The list of contributors was unsurpassed. This enterprise stamped the editor and publisher with ability of the first order. In 1885 Mr. Dexter sold the Tribune on account of failing health and a few months after went to California. The genial climate of the Golden State restored him to health and two years later (1887) he removed his family to Los Angeles with the intention of making California his home.

He has been connected with many leading enterprises in the state and won the esteem of those with whom he has been associated. He has written much for the press since his residence in California. In 1891 he removed from Los Angeles to San Francisco, taking charge of the business of the Massachusetts Benefit (Life) Association, Boston, Mass., as general agent for the state.

He is connected with the leading societies and clubs, secret and otherwise; is a member of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, and a member of the board of deacons; a mason and a K. of P.

In politics he is a Republican, having cast his vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He has never been an aspirant for public office although an active participant in political affairs. He was a member of the aldermanic board in Cambridge, Mass., for two years, dating from 1869. He was a police commissioner of Los Angeles for several years, which office he held until his removal to San Francisco.

At the time of the civil war Mr. Dexter was engaged in active mercantile business. He was a generous contributor in many ways to help put down the great rebellion. He largely aided in raising two companies of Vermonters for the army.

Mr. Dexter was married Feb. 6, 1856, to Ellen, daughter of Asa and Sophia (Lyon) Simonds, of Peru, Vt. From this marriage two children have been born: Florence Bell (wife of Prof. Charles H. Wiswell, of Boston, Mass.), and David Hazeltine.

He is a man of untiring energy—a genial and warm-hearted friend and companion. Has a warm hand of welcome to every worthy person and his charity is unbounded. His home is always open to friends of yore and

New Englanders enjoy his hospitality with out-stint.

DEXTER, SOLOMON KING, of Lowell, Mass., son of Parker and Betsey (King) Dexter, was born in Topsham, May 23, 1830, on the old homestead which, with the then adjoining farms, now forms the summer residence of his family.

His education was obtained in the district schools of West Topsham. For the past quarter century business men of Lowell, Mass., have numbered Mr. Dexter among their shrewdest and most upright produce merchants, where, at 360 Middlesex street,

SOLOMON KING DEXTER.

he early developed a large and successful business of wide extent. A spendid monument to Mr. Dexter's success is the large and elegant building erected by him, for the use of his business, in 1885. It is a four-story brick building, trimmed with granite stone and terra cotta, measuring forty by one hundred feet, and equipped with every facility for handling his great commission business.

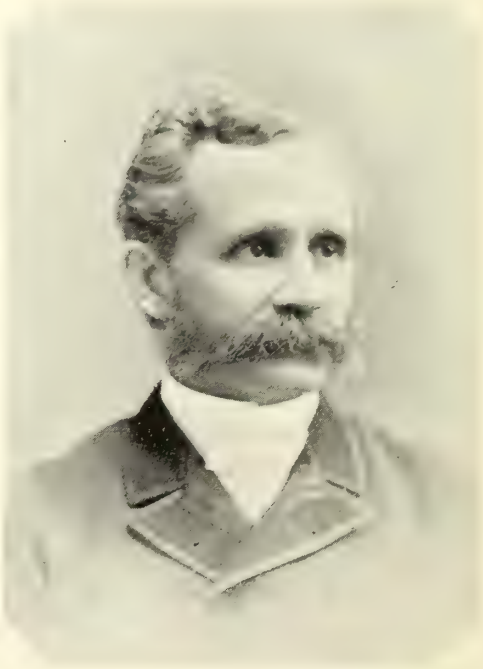
Political honors have come unsought to Mr. Dexter, as a member of the Lowell city council for two terms, and two years representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, which office he filled with honor to himself, reflecting the worthy confidence reposed by his fellow-citizens. He is also a director of the Traders' National Bank and of the Bradbury & Stone Electric Storage Battery Co., both of Lowell.

Mr. Dexter was married at Montpelier, Feb. 24, 1863, to Mary Sophia McCrillis, of Waits River. There are four children in the family: Nellie May (now the wife of Fred L. Batchelder), born at Waits River, and three others born at Lowell, viz., Jennie V., now deceased, Daisy B., and Royal K.

Mr. Dexter has a fine residence at 343 Wilder street, Lowell, where a welcome hand is always extended to his friends.

DICKSON, JAMES MILLIGAN, of Providence, R. I., was born at Ryegate, Feb. 6, 1831. His parents were from Scotland. His father, Robert Dickson, son of an early settler, was a successful farmer and a public-spirited citizen, for years town trustee, and also for many years an elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ryegate. His mother, who came from a suburb of the city of Glasgow, was a woman of great refinement and unusually versed in the Scriptures.

James was the sixth of a family of ten children, who have all, we believe, proved worthy of their parentage. His rudimentary education was in the public school, but at fourteen he was sent to Peacham Academy. Here he was prepared for Dartmouth Col-



JAMES MILLIGAN DICKSON

lege, but instead of at once entering he went West, where he spent some time in study and travel, and taught one term in a private school at Cincinnati. Returning to Dartmouth he entered an advanced class on examination, and was graduated in 1853.

After his graduation at Dartmouth he was offered a Greek professorship in a Western college, but choosing another course he went to New York City, where after teaching one year he entered Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was ordained to the gospel ministry that same year, and has since been constantly engaged in active service, resigning one position only when he felt he was called to another. He has been pastor of churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Montgomery, N. Y., and New York City, and is now pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Providence, R. I.

Shortly after going to New York, in 1883, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

From an editorial sketch of Dr. Dickson in the Treasury (New York) of May, 1889, we quote the following: "To his church here—the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, New York City—he was called on the ground of his ability as a preacher and his previous success in the ministry, and for nearly six years he held the church in its down-town west side location, and left it stronger than he found it, notwithstanding the up-town tendency of population and the lack of any local constituency for a reformed church. To his credit be it said that his most devoted friends are among the people to whom he has ministered. When he came to New York our attention was called to him as a remarkable preacher, and as we have once and again listened to him we have approved the judgment expressed." The following is taken from a paper read before the council which installed him at Providence in 1889, which was afterward printed: "I entered the ministry because I could not do otherwise. I was consecrated to the work before I was born by a pious mother who kept her hand on my early life in view of results. I planned lots of other courses, and yet, years after she had gone to her reward, which occurred while I was yet in college, I marched as straight into the service as though there had been no possible alternative, and I have been happy in it."

Dr. Dickson has written considerably for the press. Some sermons have appeared in pamphlet form, and in 1880 he prepared the Goodwill Memorial, a history of the original Presbyterian church, at Montgomery, N. Y., which was substantially the early history of the town.

Dr. Dickson has been twice married, first to Miss Agnes Annot Morrison, daughter of John and Mary Nelson of Ryegate, to whom one son was born, Nelson James; and second to Miss Helen Alzina, daughter of William and Alzina (Holley) West of Dorset, to whom three children were born: William West (deceased), Clarence Haines and Margarella May.

DILLINGHAM, FRANK, of San Francisco, Cal., youngest son of Paul Dillingham, late Governor of Vermont, and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, was born in Waterbury, Dec. 9, 1849.

He was educated in the Waterbury grammar school, Montpelier high school and Milwaukee College. Young Dillingham afterward lived in the family of and studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Matthew Hale Carpenter, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

At the age of twenty-five years, the subject of this sketch was elected justice of the peace in the First and Seventh districts of Milwaukee, on the Republican ticket, receiving a majority of two hundred and thirty-eight

FRANK DILLINGHAM.

votes over his Democratic opponent, in districts which usually gave the Democrats a majority of about fifteen hundred, and was also elected chairman of the Republican county committee, which office he held for some time. He was afterward appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the first district of Wisconsin, which office he held until appointed U. S. Counsel to Italy by President Grant. In 1882 he left Wisconsin for California, and has made San Francisco his home a greater part of the time since.

He organized the Consumers' Ice Co. of San Francisco, and was elected sec-

retary and general manager of the same, in which he is still interested. His associates in this enterprise were ex-United States Senator A. P. Williams, E. J. Baldwin, one of the bonanza kings and owner of the celebrated Baldwin Hotel, Hon. R. G. Sneath, ex-president of the Anglo California Bank, and others.

Mr. Dillingham is now vice-president of the Home Benefit Life Association of San Francisco. He has been four times unanimously elected president of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, the largest social organization on the Pacific coast, and still holds that office.

He is a friend of his native state and encourages sociability among Vermonters. Governor Fuller appointed Mr. Dillingham one of the honorary commissioners from Vermont to the Mid-Winter International Exposition at San Francisco, in 1894, where through Mr. Dillingham's energy and push, Vermont Day was celebrated in a manner most befitting to that state and which reflected great credit upon its promoter, Mr. Dillingham, to whose efforts may be ascribed the success of the affair. Vermonters from all sections of the country to the number of over three thousand were present on the occasion.

He belongs to the Episcopal denomination, and in church work holds the following offices: Junior warden of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; director in the Church Club of San Francisco; delegate to the Episcopal convention of California in 1892 and again in 1893, and was a member of the general missionary council, composed of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal church of America which met in Chicago in October, 1893.

Mr. Dillingham was married June 3, 1883, to Miss Minnie Louise, only daughter of Hon. Richard G. and Anne Kathryn (Myers) Sneath of San Francisco. Two children, Matthew Carpenter, and Julia Louise, bless their union.

Mr. Dillingham had three brothers, two of whom are living: Col. Charles Dillingham, president of the Houston & Texas Central Railway Co., and William Paul Dillingham, ex-Governor of Vermont, and Edwin Dillingham, major 10th Vt. Infantry, who was killed at the battle of the Opequan near Winchester, Va., on the 19th of September, 1864.

DODGE, HENRY LEE, of San Francisco, Cal., was born in Montpelier, Jan. 31, 1825. He traces his paternal ancestry back to the earliest settlement of New England. He was a son of Nathan Dodge and Hannah Phinney, who were also natives of New England. Both parents numbered among the early settlers of Montpelier.

Mr. Dodge received his early education in the schools and in the academy of his native town. For his higher education, he entered the University of Vermont, in 1842, when seventeen years old. In 1847 he entered the law office of Platt & Peck in Burlington, where he continued his studies until the outbreak of the California gold fever in 1849. Led by its spell, Mr. Dodge determined to try his fortunes in the mines. He quickly gathered around him a chosen band of twelve associates from among his friends, and they entered at once with zeal on their preparation for leaving home. They decided to try the unusual and hazardous journey across the

HENRY LEE DODGE.

Republic of Mexico. On the first day of June, 1849, Mr. Dodge and his companions arrived in San Francisco, having been three months and a half on the way. After landing they pushed off for the mines, where they soon separated, each following his own inclinations. Mr. Dodge soon left the mines and returned to San Francisco, seeking employment that would demand something else than mere animal strength.

In August, 1849, the Alcade of San Francisco, John W. Geary, appointed him clerk of his court, and in the following December he received the additional appointment of clerk of the Ayuntamiento, or town council. Mr. Dodge filled both of these positions until the Mexican forms of government were

dissolved by the organization of California's state government and her admission to the Union. The duties of these positions were large and responsible. It was the time of San Francisco's first growth, when the sale of town lots and of beach and water lots aggregated more than a million dollars. To Mr. Dodge fell the task of making and delivering the deeds, of receiving the payments, and of turning the money over to the treasury. Difficult as the demands were, he discharged them all creditably and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. After California was admitted to the Union, in September, 1850, the government of San Francisco was reorganized on the American system. Colonel Geary was elected mayor and retained Mr. Dodge as his clerk, under the new order of administration. Mr. Dodge retained the position about a year and then abandoned it to take up his profession.

About this time Mr. Dodge returned to his native state, and, in Orwell, was married on Dec. 2, 1851, to Omira, daughter of Hon. Roswell Bottum of the same town.

In May, 1852, Mr. Dodge was admitted at San Francisco to practice in the Supreme Court of California, and in the Federal Courts of the United States. Throwing himself into his professional work, he soon built up a large and profitable clientage, showing, too, that he had mettle to make a lawyer of no mean ability.

But mercantile pursuits seemed to promise more lucrative results than his professional work. Mr. Dodge therefore closed his law office, and joining his brother, L. C. Dodge, established a wholesale provision house. The business has grown for thirty-five years, with some slight changes in the firm, being now Dodge, Sweeney & Co., and has established a reputation for stability and honor, second to none in San Francisco.

In 1861 Mayor Teschemacher appointed Mr. Dodge on the board of supervisors of San Francisco, to fill the unexpired term of a member, representing the sixth ward; on the election following he was elected to a full term. He was subsequently elected on the Union ticket to the Lower House of the Legislature, and accordingly resigned his position in the board of supervisors in January, 1862, and took his seat among the lawmakers of the capitol. Having served his term in the Assembly, he was elected two years later to the state Senate for four years. He was appointed in June, 1877, on a Treasury commission, with F. F. Low and H. R. Linderman, director of the mint, as associates, to investigate the condition of the San Francisco Mint and the Custom House. They performed the delicate duty with rare skill and wisdom. Indeed, Mr. Dodge's work was so well done that, in the following December, he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco. For four years and a half he held this position, and when he relinquished it delivered to his successor upwards of thirty-one million dollars, and received from the accounting officers, not only a certificate of the accuracy of his accounts, but also the unusual compliment: "The superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco has been and is distinguished alike for ability, fidelity and accuracy (having returned to the Treasury about $100,000 of the appropriation unexpended). This is an example worthy of commendation and imitation." He was invited by President Cleveland, in January, 1886, to serve on the United States Mint Assay Commission, which was to meet at Philadelphia in the following February. He accepted the appointment and served on the commission. In January, 1885, he was called to the presidency of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and on the following January he was re-elected to the same position.

Mr. Dodge has long been connected with the Society of California Pioneers, being president of the society in 1879-'80. He is also a life member of the San Francisco Art Union, and other kindred associations.

Lastly, we may state that Mr. Dodge was selected as one of the trustees of the Leland Stanford Jr. University. This magnificent endowment, involving property to the value of several million dollars, is one of the most splendid gifts ever bestowed on a people, and its administration will require not only great earnestness and ripe judgment, but also eminent executive ability and more than ordinary familiarity with the varied demands of an educational institution of such extraordinary character.

Since the organization of that party, Mr. Dodge has ever been a staunch Republican.

With a moderate taste for art and literature he has accumulated some treasures in each. Of a quiet and unassuming demeanor, he follows the light of his own conscience with an inflexibility that no influence can swerve. His spotless integrity has gained a reputation for him in the community, of wich any man might well be proud, but which few can rival.

DODGE, LUTHER C., of San Francisco, Cal., son of Nathan and Hannah (Phinney) Dodge, was born in Montpelier Sept. 7, 1821.

He was educated in the common and private schools of his native town, and followed farming until July, 1841, when he entered the employ of J. & J. H. Peck & Co. of Burlington, as a clerk. In 1847 he was employed by the Troy & Canada Junction Telegraph Co. at Burlington as operator.

A year later he was elected superintendent of the company, remaining in this position till 1853. In September, 1855, he went to California, where he was engaged in trade (wholesale provisions) in connection with his brother, Henry L. Dodge, till 1868, when he returned to Burlington, remaining there till April, 1877, serving three terms as mayor of that city in the meantime. He then returned to California, engaging in business with E. W. Forsaith under the firm name of Forsaith & Dodge. In 1882 he disposed of his interests in San Francisco and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, etc., in northern Idaho with his two brothers, O. A. and N. P. Dodge. In the winter of 1883-'84 the mill and factory, together with a large stock of lumber, sash, doors, glass, etc., were destroyed by fire. The following November he, with his wife, returned to San Francisco, where they still reside.

Mr. Dodge has held the office of cashier in the U. S. internal revenue office at San Francisco since March, 1890.

He is a life member of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, and was a member of the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Vermont.

October 4, 1849, he married Lucia Pomeroy, a native of Burlington, and daughter of George and Oliva (Sanger) Moore. One son, George Moore, now a resident of San Rafad, Cal., is the result of this marriage.

DODGE, WILLIS EDWARD, of Minneapolis, Minn., son of William B. and Harriet N. (Baldwin) Dodge, was born in Lowell, May 11, 1857.

The education of the district schools of Lowell was supplemented by academical training at St. Johnsbury Academy, where he graduated from the college preparatory course, class of 1879. Entering the law office of his uncle, Hon. F. W. Baldwin, of Barton, he was admitted to the bar in Irasburg, in September, 1880. He immediately went to Fargo, Dak., and was employed in the law office of Roberts & Spaulding until January 1, when he entered upon the practice of his profession at Jamestown, law firm of Allen & Dodge, afterward Dodge & Camp, where he remained until July 1, 1887. During this time he was attorney for the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. and secretary and attorney for Northern Dakota Elevator Co. July 1, 1887, he became attorney for St. Paul, M. & M. R. R. Co. for Dakota, and moved to Fargo. September 1, 1892, he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., as attorney for the Great Northern R. R. Co., which position he now holds, doing exclusively a corporation business.

Mr. Dodge is a stalwart Republican. In 1886 he was elected to the Dakota Senate from the Jamestown district with a plurality of 1,270, out of a total of 4,800 votes, over both the Democratic and Farmers' Alliance candidates. He was also district attorney for Stulsman county in 1882 and city attorney for Jamestown in 1884, '85 and '86.

WILLIS EDWARD DODGE.

Mr. Dodge was a member of the Knights of the Red Cross in Jamestown, Dakota, and is now a member of the Minneapolis Club, a social organization of a high order.

He was married March 27, 1882, to Hattie M., daughter of Daniel and Mary Crist, of Vinton, Iowa. They have two children: Dora May, and William Edward.

DORSEY, STEPHEN W., was born at Benson, Feb. 28, 1842; received an academical education; removed, when a boy, to Oberlin, Ohio, was one of the first volunteers in the Union army, in which he served at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, and Mission Ridge in 1864, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battles of the Wilderness and of Cold Harbor, serving until the close of the war; returning to Ohio he resumed business with the Sandusky Tool Co., was soon chosen its president, and on the same day he was elected without his knowledge, president of the Arkansas Central Railway Co. Removing to Arkansas he was chosen chairman of the Republican county and state committee, was offered a seat in Congress by the Republi-

cans of the first district, but declined and was elected almost unanimously United States senator from Arkansas, as a Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1873.

DOUGLASS, STEPHEN A., was born at Brandon, April 23, 1813. He lost his father while in infancy, and his mother being left in destitute circumstances, he entered a cabinet shop at Middlebury for the purpose of learning the trade. After remaining there several months he returned to Brandon, where he continued for a year at the same calling, but his health obliged him to abandon it, and he became a student in the academy. His mother having married a second time, he followed her to Canandaigua, N. Y. Here he pursued the study of the law, until his removal to Ohio in 1831. From Cleveland he went still further west, and finally settled in Jacksonville, Ill. He was first employed as a clerk to an auctioneer, and afterwards kept school, devoting all the time he could spare to the study of law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was elected attorney-general of the state. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren register of the land office at Springfield, Ill. He afterwards practiced his profession, and in 1840 was elected secretary of state, and the following year judge of the Supreme Court. This office he resigned, after sitting upon the bench for two years, in consequence of ill-health. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the lower House for four years. In December, 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1853, was re-elected for the term ending 1859, and re-elected for another term, but died in Chicago, June 3, 1861. In 1860 he was the candidate of his party for President but was defeated.

DREW, CHARLES AARON, of Clarinda, Iowa, was born in Kinsea Falls, Canada, Jan. 13, 1859, son of Joseph and Emeline (Kennedy) Drew.

His education was begun at Troy, continued in Westfield grammar school, and completed at Derby Academy. In the winter of 1877-'78 he taught his first school at Morgan Center; later he taught in Westfield, Coventry and Troy. An acquaintance was formed with Rev. Jacob Evans, pastor of the M. E. church of Troy, into which church later young Drew was received and of its Sunday school was superintendent. This acquaintance was especially helpful to Mr. Drew; it helped to inspire him with a desire for a broader and more useful life. When not engaged in teaching he worked for the lumber firm of C. P. Stevens & Co. In the spring of 1880 he entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in June of that year. After a short experience as bookkeeper and salesman at Springfield he returned to the firm of C. P. Stevens & Co. In the winter of 1881-'82 he taught in Coventry and became acquainted with Dr. C. F. Branch of Newport, superintendent of schools. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Branch and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in June, 1884. He immediately went as apothecary to the state hospital for the insane at Taunton, Mass.; here he was made third assistant physician, and, excepting a six weeks' absence to attend the Berlitz summer school of languages, remained in continuous service until the fall of 1887.

CHARLES AARON DREW.

In September of 1887 he went to New York to pursue a six months course of special study in the post graduate medical schools and hospitals. There he gave special attention to the eye and ear. In 1888 he returned to the Taunton hospital, resigning in 1890 to accept the position of assistant physician in the government hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C. Since 1888, besides general hospital work, he has done much ophthalmic work for the patients, who, gratuitously, have had the benefit of his skill. In the American Journal of Insanity for October, 1892, was published his article, "A Plea for Ophthalmic Work in Institutions for the Insane," which met the approbation of judges.

In February, 1893, he became first assistant physician of the Iowa hospital for the insane at Clarinda, Iowa.

In May, 1890, he married Carrie, daughter of Claudius B. and Agnes Somers.

DUNN, CHARLES C., of Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Ryegate, Feb. 20, 1841. He is of direct Scotish descent on his father's side, his grandfather having been born across the water. His father, John Dunn, was a Vermont farmer, one of the sturdy class who clung to the old state through all the excitement and temptations of Western emigration, and lived and died in the same house which he built when a young man. The life of the father was in striking contrast to that of the son. Charles was the youngest of five sons (there were also two daughters) and was brought up on the farm with limited opportunities for schooling.

CHARLES C. DUNN.

When the war broke out he was twenty years old. He wished to enter the army and enlisted promptly, but was rejected on account of his health. Trying another locality Mr. Dunn enlisted again, but was again rejected by the medical examiner, and after a third failure gave it up and engaged with the firm Cramton & Dunn of Rutland. For four years he drove a tin cart, selling tin and japan ware from house to house, taking barter in exchange. In 1865 he went into the wholesale and retail stationery business under the firm name of Sawyer & Dunn, his part of the enterprise being to drive a wholesale cart through northern New York and Vermont, supplying the trade. After two years the business had greatly increased, and sales were made only by samples, after the more modern style. A little later the firm was consolidated with Cramton & Dunn, dealers in stoves and hardware, the concern becoming Dunn, Sawyer & Co.

Mr. Dunn maintained a very prosperous business connection in the new firm until 1871, when, his health having failed, he went West and invested in timber lands in Wisconsin. This was the beginning of his success as a manager of Western investment properties. He organized the Jackson County Bank of Black River Falls, Wis., and became one of the directors. Ex-Senator W. T. Price was president.

In 1878 Mr. Dunn went to St. Paul, founded a company under the name of Dunn, Thompson & Co., and built the first refrigerator and cold storage house in that city. Within a year it was burned out with heavy loss. Mr. Dunn returned to Rutland and engaged in farming and the merchant tailoring business, but the attraction of the West and its broader field for his abilities led him to dispose of his interests, and in 1885 he became a citizen of Minneapolis. Entering the real estate business, Mr. Dunn at once became an enthusiastic "hustler" and promoter of the interests of the city. He has always been loyal and hopeful. One of his manifest abilities is a talent for organization. In 1885 and 1886 he engaged in the mining business at Neguanee, Mich., and was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Mining Co., of which concern he was a director and vice-president; the mine was sold in 1888. Mr. Dunn then organized the Midland Lumber and Manufacturing Co. of Wisconsin, of which he is still vice-president, and in 1892 formed the Minneapolis Disinfecting Co., and the Northwestern Fuel and Kindling Mfg. Co., of both of which companies he is general manager. During his business career he has organized some twenty different companies.

On account of ill-health and in the course of his business ventures, Mr. Dunn has been an extensive traveler. Soon after the war he spent some time traveling through the South, penetrating on horse-back as far as the everglades of Florida, and having numerous adventures incident to the unsettled political conditions during the Ku Klux times. A few years later he joined a party of explorers in the Black Hills, and saw some exciting Indian campaigning.

In 1869, Mr. Dunn was married at Brandon, to Miss Anna E. Jones. They have one daughter: Oce J.

Mr. Dunn was one of the organizers of the Vermont Association of Minneapolis. At the time of the census troubles with St. Paul he proposed the famous indignation meeting, and was largely responsible for the successful arrangements for the occasion.

DURKEE, CHARLES, was born in Royalton, Dec. 5, 1807. Was a merchant; removed to Wisconsin, was elected to the Legislature of that state in 1837 and 1838; a Representative in Congress in 1848-'50 from Indiana, and a United States senator for six years, commencing March, 1855. He was a delegate also to the peace congress of 1861, and in 1865 was appointed, by President Johnson, Governor of Utah.

EDGERTON, JOSEPH KETCHUM, was born in Vergennes, Feb. 16, 1818; spent his youth in Clinton county, N. Y., and received a common school education, chiefly at Plattsburg. Read law, settled in New York City in 1835 and came to the bar in 1839, and removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1844. In 1855 he was president of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co., and subsequently financial agent of the same when consolidated with the Pittsburg road, and in 1862 he was elected a representative from Indiana to the Thirty-eighth Congress.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES A., was born in Bridport, Feb. 27, 1821. When a child he removed with his parents to New York; studied law in that state and came to the bar in 1846. In 1848, he removed to Fon du Lac, Wis.; in 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the state Senate; and in 1862 he was elected a representative from Wisconsin to the Thirty-eighth Congress; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

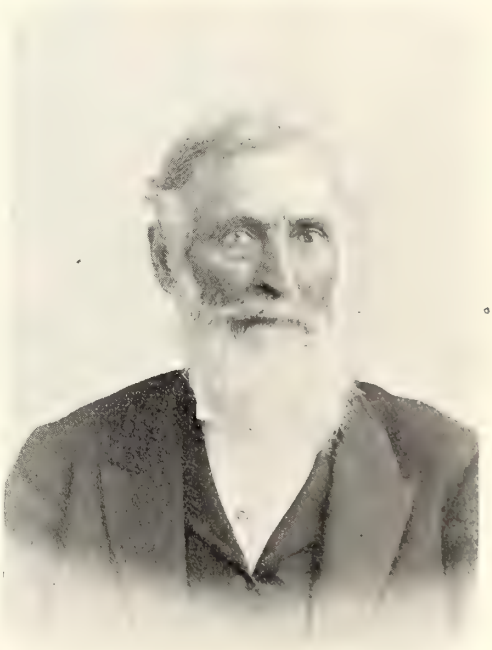
ELLIS, GEORGE WILLIAMS, of New York City, son of Zenas C. and Sarah B. (Dyer) Ellis, was born in Fair Haven, Nov. 27, 1848.

His education was acquired at the Rutland high school and Middlebury College, where he was graduated in 1868, and Columbia College (N. Y.) Law School, which he attended from 1868 to 1870, when he was admitted to the bar.

The early years of his professional life were passed as a student and clerk in the office of ex-Judge Theron R. Strong, and ex-Judge John W. Edmunds, and with Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy in New York City, embracing a period from 1868 to 1874. He then began practice of the law at 119 Broadway, and later at 155 with John S. Lawrence. This association continued until the death of Mr. Lawrence in 1880, since which time Mr. Ellis has maintained the business, which is one of the oldest in the city, numbering among its clients representatives of all classes of business.

While politics have never actively interested Mr. Ellis, his membership in social organizations indicate his taste and varied acquirements. Among the societies who claim his membership are the New York state and city bar associations, the University Club, the D. K. E. Society and Club, the Washington Heights Century Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

ELLIS, WILLIAM H., late of Greenfield, Ill., son of Barnabas and Belinda (Kidder) Ellis, was born in Fair Haven, June 6, 1818.



WILLIAM H. ELLIS.

Educated in the district schools and the Castleton Seminary, he went at the age of eighteen to Whitehall, Ill., making the trip by the usual conveyances of that time, by canal from Whitehall to Buffalo and by lake to Cleveland, thence by canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river, thence steamboat to St. Louis and from there by stage to his destination, taking six weeks to make the trip.

For several seasons Captain Ellis taught school in the neighboring towns, and drove cattle to Chicago and horses to St. Louis and New Orleans, and later made entry of some government land in Greene county, Ill., and since 1844 has lived on his farm now comprising over one thousand acres.

His sterling business qualities met with public recognition in the election for two successive terms to the office of county surveyor in 1849, and the appointment by the county to survey and classify lands acquired from the government by the state, and 25,000 acres were surveyed by him. Governor French commissioned him captain of the 18th Regt. Ills. Vols. Captain Ellis did active work in obtaining a large subscription to the stock of the Rock Island, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Co., and in securing the right of way for the line, and was afterwards elected a director, and was chairman of the committee to make arrangements for the transfer of the road with Judge Green, president of the Rock Island, Rockford & St. Louis Railroad Co. In acquiring the right of way, and building the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western R. R., of which he was a director, vice-president, and member of the finance committee, Captain Ellis was prominently engaged. He was also trustee of the Central Hospital at Jacksonville, receiving his appointment from Governor Beveridge.

He was a member of Greenfield Lodge, No. 129, F. & A. M.

Captain Ellis was married Nov. 6, 1844, to Maria, daughter of David and Laura Wooley. His family consists of four children: Julia, Arthur, Amy M., and Flora L., all of whom are married.

Captain Ellis died May 27, 1893, at his home at Greenfield, Ill. Through a long life he had won and held the respect and love of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ELLSWORTH, CHARLES C., was born at Berkshire, Jan. 29, 1824; received a common school and academic education; is a lawyer by profession and practice; was appointed by Governor Barry prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, Mich., in 1850; removed to Montcalm county, Mich., in 1851; was a member of the state House of Representatives in 1852 and '54; was elected prosecuting attorney of Montcalm county at two successive elections; was appointed by the President of the United States a paymaster in the Union army in 1862 and served until the close of the war and was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican.

ELLSWORTH, SAMUEL S., was born in Vermont; was a member of the New York Assembly in 1840, and a representative in Congress from that state from 1845 to 1847.

EMERSON, CHARLES WESLEY, of Boston, Mass., was born on Nov. 30, 1837, in Pittsfield. His parents were Thomas and Mary F. (Hewitt) Emerson. His boyhood was passed amid the picturesque scenery of his native place, and his education was much better than boys of his day commonly received. He enjoyed the most excellent instruction of a father whose taste, culture and strong intellectual powers developed in the youth that habit of independent thinking and original research which have so marked

CHARLES WESLEY EMERSON.

his life, and so contributed to his success. His paternal grandfather was a man of unusual attainments in history and mighty in the Scriptures. His maternal grandfather was a Methodist minister. It is of interest to know that he came from the same stock as Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Sage of Concord. Their common ancestry goes back to one Thomas Emerson, who was of a family knighted by King Henry VIII, and who emigrated from England to settle in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638, to become the progenitor of a famous race.

After leaving the tutelage of his sturdy father, Wesley took courses in medicine, law, oratory and theology and was ordained to the ministry in the Orthodox Congregational church. He had a tremendous power as a preacher, and his churches were crowded

with eager listeners. He made hundreds of converts, raised church societies from a condition of decay to one of flourishing life. But the stock of vitality which he had inherited from his sturdy ancestors was exhausted under the strain which was put upon him, he was compelled to resign for rest and recuperation, and he spent the time in travel on the continent. Upon his return, with health much restored, he was elected lecturer on physiology and hygiene of the voice in Boston University School of Oratory.

Upon the death of Professor Monroe, Mr. Emerson opened an independent school of oratory. This was the beginning of what proved a most remarkable career in educational work. Under the genius of its president the school has grown, until today it is the largest of its kind in the world. It is a chartered college incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Among its lecturers are names well known in the highest literary and educational circles. Its course embraces a thorough system of physical culture developed by President Emerson, the results of which have been almost miraculous in restoring the health of many students; a system of voice culture, largely the result of his personal study and investigations in the field of vocal physiology; literary and scientific studies, training in expression, studies in classical art, etc., making the course a complete education, physical, mental and æsthetic. President Emerson's work has become of the greatest interest to leading educators here and in England.

He is a broad scholar, acquainted with the best of ancient and modern learning. He is an advanced thinker, bold and independent and yet withal conservative to a remarkable degree, testing every theory by actual work before announcing it. His success is the result of a mind thoroughly imbued with the profoundest principles of philosophy, reaching from old Plato to the modern Sage of Concord; acquainted with the largest attainments of modern science; saturated with the spirit of the world's best art and literature; illumined with a lofty faith and throbbing with a great love for mankind; and pulsing with a tireless energy, which knows no obstacle to success. His power is that of a great personality, from which all elements of mere individualism have vanished in the light of universal truth. He is beloved by all his pupils, in every one of whom he takes the deepest personal interest. His aim is to develop not merely readers, but men and women, who shall give to the public not simply their acquirements, but themselves, enriched by all the culture and consecration which they achieve.

In his college work President Emerson is most ably assisted by his wife, formerly Miss Susie Rogers, of Danvers, Mass. She is hardly second to himself in zeal and energy, and stands by his side in the affections of the pupils.

EWER, WARREN BAXTER, son of Rev. Seth and Eliza (Bourne) Ewer, was born April 22, 1814, in Windsor. His father was a Baptist minister and a native of Barnstable, Mass. His mother was a native of Falmouth, Mass. The Ewer family is of Norman descent, and originated on the Ure river in the north of France, where the ruins of the "Eure Castle" are still to be seen. The head of the family was a participant in the Norman invasion of England, and after the conquest settled there. During the Cromwellian war, the family became divided, one portion following Cromwell,

WARREN BAXTER EWER.

the other the King. So bitter was this political estrangement that the former changed the spelling of the family name, adopting the Scotch name "Ewer." Fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, two brothers, "Ewer," landed with a colony on the north shore of Cape Cod, and founded the town of Barnstable. From those two brothers all the Ewers of the United States have descended.

Of six children born to the father of the subject of this sketch, four were born in Vermont. Warren, the eldest, attended the

common schools until ten years of age, after which he was sent to the high schools, and finally finished his preparatory studies for college at South Reading, Mass. He entered Brown University at Providence, in the summer of 1835. At the close of his first year his health compelled him to leave his studies, and chance led him to Dedham, Mass., where he connected himself with the Dedham Patriot newspaper. The opening of the Harrison political campaign in 1840 found him sole proprietor of that journal, and under the advice and patronage of Samuel G. Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley," he removed his paper to Roxbury, changed its name and entered the campaign as a supporter of Harrison. He also started a campaign paper which he called "The Harrison Democrat," taking for his motto, "Things by their right names," claiming that Harrison, rather than his opponent, Van Buren, represented the true Democratic principles.

The first political song of that famous campaign was introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Ewer and Mr. Goodrich at a political meeting in the Roxbury town hall, and made such a decided hit that song singing in political meetings soon became general, and to meet the want thus created Mr. Ewer compiled and published the first political song book, which was soon after republished and enlarged by the publishers of the New York Tribune.

Mr. Ewer appears to have been a very good judge of character. The writer will give two instances which have an historical as well as personal interest: At the opening of the Harrison campaign, it was suggested that some good and well-known speaker should be secured to canvass the towns throughout the district. Mr. Ewer, on the contrary, thought it best to secure some promising young man direct from the people, from the shop, as better calculated to arouse enthusiasm, and suggested his friend, Henry Wilson, a shoemaker of Natick, as a man possessing the requisite qualities, although he was then unknown out of his own immediate neighborhood. After many excuses and protestations of unfitness for such services Mr. Wilson consented, and was introduced through the papers and to his audiences by Mr. Ewer as "Henry Wilson, the Natick cobbler," a sobriquet which followed him through life. This engagement was Mr. Wilson's first special effort as a public speaker and it led him finally to national fame, to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and would probably have given him the presidential chair had his life been spared two years longer.

Another instance of Mr. Ewer's correct judgment of character is of equal historic interest, and occurred in the life history of the late John B. Gough: Mr. Ewer, while publishing a "Washingtonian" temperance paper in Dedham, was anxious to secure the services of a good speaker, who could interest that class of people for whose good the "Washingtonian" movement was initiated. He had heard of a reformed man near Worcester who was creating some interest in that vicinity. He took his carriage and drove to one of his meetings in a little schoolhouse—listened to his talk, was profoundly impressed with its manner and matter, and after it was over introduced himself to the speaker and finally took him home with him. In the quiet of that home he subsequently persuaded Mr. Gough that he could do a great work if he would make the effort. Mr. Gough at first doubted his fitness or ability, but was finally persuaded, and Mr. Ewer traveled with him for some time, making his appointments and looking after his private wants. Mr. Gough's personal efforts and the notoriety given them through Mr. Ewer's paper, finally attracted the attention of Deacon Moses Grant, at that time one of Boston's most wealthy and earnest philanthropists. Through Mr. Ewer the Deacon sought an interview, which finally resulted in a year's engagement for free temperance lectures, Deacon Grant to pay him a thousand dollars and his expenses, with an agent to travel with him. At the expiration of that engagement Mr. Gough found himself fairly launched upon that wonderful career of usefulness which elicited from Daniel Webster the remark that "John B. Gough had proven himself the greatest natural orator the world has ever produced."

We next find Mr. Ewer in Boston printing a paper devoted to the interests of the Lake Superior copper mines, and edited by a brother of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. While thus engaged the wonderful discovery of gold in California was announced to the world. As soon as that discovery was fully verified Mr. Ewer made arrangements for the journey, and the spring of 1849 found him on his way across the plains in the first great company of gold seekers. He reached the mines in October, mined for gold awhile, but soon dropped the pick and shovel to teach others, from his editorial chair, how to mine for the precious metal. He first established a paper at Nevada City, which he soon sold, and went to Grass Valley, where he purchased the Grass Valley Telegraph, and also started the California Mining Journal, the first mining paper in California. To secure a larger field for his work, he subsequently went to San Francisco, purchased the Mining and Scientific Press, and brought out the first number in his own name Nov. 8, 1862. Mr. A. T. Dewey sub-

sequently became interested in that publication, and continued with him about thirty years, when the business was incorporated.

In 1870, when agriculture began to assume considerable interest in California, Mr. Ewer added an agricultural department to the M. & S. Press, which attracted so much attention that the State Agricultural Board of that year invited him to go to Sacramento and take the editorial charge of an agricultural paper which it was proposed to start in that city. He declined the offer, but the matter finally resulted in the establishment by Dewey and Ewer of the Pacific Rural Press in San Francisco, Jan 7, 1871. Both the Mining and Scientific Press and the Pacific Rural Press have been acknowledged from their start as the two leading papers in the United States in their respective fields of labor.

Near the commencement of 1893, Mr. Ewer retired from active editorial labor, having been thus engaged fifty-six years, with only about four years of intermission. It is doubtful if there is any other person living who has been so long and so steadily engaged in active editorial work. Though now in the eightieth year of his age, he is well and hearty and has never experienced sickness. He has left editorial work simply to get more time to attend to his private business, and to give younger men a chance.

Except during the Harrison campaign of 1840, Mr. Ewer has never taken any active interest in politics. He has no taste in that direction except as a citizen. In the early fifties he was appointed county school superintendent for Nevada county, unsolicited. He was also once, without seeking the office, nominated and elected school director for San Francisco. He was appointed by the Legislature of 1867 commissioner to represent California at the Paris International Exposition, but knew nothing of it until he saw the announcement in the papers. Business compelled him to decline. He was appointed by Governor, now Senator Perkins, to represent the state of California at the first Denver mining exposition.

Mr. Ewer has ever been social in his tastes and belongs to several social and charitable organizations. He is a member of the California Pioneer Association, a charter member of the Bohemian Club and a member of the Native Sons of Vermont. The only fraternal association with which he is connected is the Masonic, in which he has taken the Templar degrees.

He has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Hosapher N. Brush, of Vineyard Haven, Mass. His second wife was Martha D. Luce of the same place. He is now living with his third wife, Martha, the widow of Donald McLennan, the projector and for many years superintendent of the Mission and Golden Gate woolen mills of San Francisco.

---

FAIRCHILD, DAVID S., of Ames, Iowa, son of Eli and Grace D. Fairchild, was born Sept. 16, 1847, at Fairfield.

He was educated at the academies of Franklin and Barre, and during the years 1866 to 1868, attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1868. He read medicine in the office of Dr. J. O. Cramton, of Fairfield.

Dr. Fairchild located first in High Forrest, Minn., in May, 1869, but in July, 1872, removed to Ames, Iowa, where he has since been continuously engaged in his practice. In 1873 he was prominent in the organizing of the Story County Medical Society and was its first president. In 1874 he assisted in organizing the Central District Medical Society, which includes the central counties of his state, and was twice elected its president. He is also a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the National Association of Surgeons. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. He assisted in organizing the Iowa Academy of Sciences, and was chairman of a committee appointed by the State Medical Society to prepare a history of medicine in Iowa, which was completed. In 1877 he was appointed physician to the Iowa Agricultural College, and in 1879 was elected professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and pathology, of the same college. In 1882 he was elected professor of history and pathology, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Des Moines, and was transferred in 1885 to the chair of pathology and diseases of the nervous system, and in 1887 to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and pathology. In 1884 he became local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and two years later was appointed district surgeon, and in 1892 consulting surgeon for its Iowa interests extending over 1,300 miles.

For sixteen years Dr. Fairchild was engaged in general practice, but for the past eight years his practice has been almost exclusively one of consultation, particularly in surgery. Has contributed many articles to

the medical journals, and to the transactions of various medical societies.

Outside of his profession he has had no time for politics or other matters except in educational matters and he is at present president of the board of education of his city.

DAVID S. FAIRCHILD.

He is a member of the Arcadia Lodge, three times three (3x3) chapter, and of Excaliber Commandery; also of the order of Elks.

May 1, 1870, he married Welhelmina C., daughter of Hon. W. K. Tattersall of High Forest, Minn., and has three children: David S., Gertrude M., and Margaret T.

FAULKNER, WILLIAM A., of Boston, Mass., son of Shepherd D. and Miranda (Greene) Faulkner, was born in Whitingham, Sept. 14, 1848.

Educated at the district schools of his native town and Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., he prepared himself further for a business career by a course at Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Faulkner's early life was spent upon the farm; but not finding that congenial to his taste he decided to enter upon a business career in which he has enjoyed a succession of promotions.

Beginning in April, 1872, with a clerkship in a dry goods establishment in Shelburne Falls, Mass.; in April, 1873, he became bookkeeper in the Shelburne Falls National Bank; in October of the next year he accepted the position of teller in the First National Bank of Chicopee, Mass. Upon the organization of the Peoples National Bank of Brattleboro, in October, 1875, he was chosen cashier of that institution, which he successfully conducted until October, 1886, when he was offered and accepted the cashiership of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston; in this larger field he was always found ready to serve his customers promptly and faithfully, thus making for himself many warm friends.

Becoming deeply interested, and a large stockholder, in the Traders National Bank of Boston, he was elected its president, in 1890. By his energy and careful, conservative methods the business of the bank was largely increased.

WILLIAM A. FAULKNER.

Ill-health compelled him to relinquish the arduous duties of this position in January, 1893. Since which, his time has been spent in travel and in caring for his personal matters and those intrusted to him by others.

Mr. Faulkner was married at Brattleboro, Sept. 21, 1876, to Alice H., daughter of Parley and Clara (Blanchard) Starr. Mrs. Faulkner died in March, 1891.

FIELD, ROSWELL MARTIN, late of St. Louis, was born in Newfane, Feb. 22, 1807, and was the son of Gen. Martin Field and Esther S. Kellogg, his wife.

He fitted for college with Rev. Luke Whitcomb of Townshend, and entered Mid-

dlebury College with his brother, Charles K. Field, late of Brattleboro, graduating at the age of fifteen years in 1822. He studied law with Hon. Daniel Kellogg of Rockingham, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, at the age of eighteen years, and practiced in Windham county till 1839. He was elected state's attorney for said county for four years in succession, from 1832 to 1835. He represented the town of Newfane in the Legislature of Vermont for the years 1835 and 1836. The special pleas drawn by him in the libel suit of Torrey vs. Field, reported in Tenth Vermont Reports were declared by Justice Story to be masterpieces of special pleading.

In 1839 Mr. Field removed to St. Louis, Mo., and continued the practice of his profession; at first as partner of Miron Leslie, also from Vermont, and a man of splendid talents and great legal attainments. Mr. Field at once took high rank with the oldest members of the St. Louis bar, among whom were Henry S. Geyer, successor of Thomas H. Benton in the U. S. Senate, Edward Bates, attorney-general in the cabinet of President Lincoln during his first term, and Hamilton R. Gamble, provisional Governor of Missouri during the war of the rebellion.

After a few years the partnership of Leslie & Field was dissolved, and for the remainder of his life Mr. Field practiced his profession alone. His practice was large and remunerative. He was engaged especially in numerous and important land suits, growing out of conflicting Spanish and French titles, existing before the United States acquired the territory of Louisiana. Not only was Mr. Field a great lawyer, but he was a fine classical scholar and extensively informed in, and familiar with, the best of English literature and general science. In addition to Greek and Latin, he was well versed in the Spanish, French, and German, and spoke the two latter languages with great facility. He brought and tried in the United States Circuit Court, Missouri, the celebrated case of Dred Scott, which gave him a national reputation. In the war of the rebellion he was a staunch and prominent defender of the government and the Union, and co-operated with Generals Lyon and Blair and others in defeating the schemes of the secessionists to attach Missouri to the fortunes of the confederacy, and was largely instrumental in preventing the state from committing the folly and crime of secession. A commission as judge of the state Supreme Court was sent to him by the Governor of the state in 1865, but he declined the position, which he would have adorned and dignified, preferring the quiet of private life.

He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, being over six feet in height, well proportioned and of dignified and imposing presence. In his social relations he was genial and entertaining, unsurpassed in conversational powers, delighting in witty and epigrammatic sentences, was elegant in his manners, affable and refined in his deportment, and to his other accomplishments he added that of the skillful musician.

In 1848 he married Miss Frances Reed, a beautiful, cultured and lovely young lady from Vermont, richly endowed with all the domestic virtues and graces of womanhood. Their married life was relatively short, as Mrs. Field died in 1856, and he himself died in 1869 at the comparatively early age of sixty-two years.

At the time of his death, and for many years before, he was regarded as standing at the head of the bar in the state. He left two sons, both of whom have exhibited in later years eminent ability, though in different lines from their father, they having selected the field of journalism and authorship. The eldest, Eugene Field, of the Chicago News and Record, has earned and deserves a high reputation, as a wit and humorist, being the author of a prose work entitled "Profitable Tales," and of poems entitled a "Little Book of Western Verse," "A Second Book of Verse," and "Tin Trumpet and Drum," and with his brother, Roswell M. Field, a translation of certain Odes of Horace entitled "Echoes from the Sabine Farm." The younger son is Roswell M. Field, for a number of years employed on the Kansas City Times and Evening Star, of Kansas City, Mo., and latterly on the New York World. As a journalist he has won a favorable name and has published a volume of sketches entitled "In the Sun Flower Land" which show marked ability and give promise of still better literary work in the future.

This brief notice of the life and character of Roswell M. Field, deceased, cannot be better closed than by quoting the remarks of Judge Wagner, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Missouri, in response to the resolutions of the St. Louis bar, presented to said court. Judge Wagner in behalf of the court responded as follows:

"The members of this court have heard with the deepest regret of the death of R. M. Field, and the warm and deserved tribute which has just been paid to his memory receives an assenting response from the hearts of all who knew him. In the decease of our lamented friend and brother, the bar of Missouri has lost one of its brightest ornaments. To a naturally keen, vigorous and analytical mind he added a thorough mastery of legal principles, combined with high scholarly attainments. Perhaps no man at the bar of this state ever brought to the consideration

of any question a greater amount of exact legal learning, or clothed it with a more impressive and attractive logic. When he gave the great energies and powers of his mind to a cause, he exhausted all the learning to be had on the subject. He studied law as a science, and delighted to examine its harmonious structure and explore its philosophic principles. So deeply was he imbued with its true spirit, and so great was his reverence for its excellence, that he maintained them with the most jealous regard, and would sooner have failed in success than have won a case by trenching upon a sound legal rule. He made no parade of learning, and in his social intercourse he had a childlike simplicity. With his professional brethren he was full of courtesy and kindness, and his whole conduct was marked by entire integrity and perfect truth. He adorned every circle in which he moved, and so beautiful was his life, in all its relations, that he won and enjoyed the esteem and regard of all who knew him. It is fit and proper that the death of such a man should be marked by all the honors that we can pay to his memory. It is just that we should pay this last tribute as an evidence of our appreciation of his great abilities and exalted virtues. It is therefore ordered, that the report of the proceedings of the bar which have been presented, be entered of record on the minutes of this court, and out of respect for his memory, it will be further ordered that this court do now adjourn."

FIELD, WALBRIDGE ABNER, of Boston, Mass., son of Abner and Louisa (Griswold) Field, was born in Springfield, April 26, 1833. His father was a descendant of the Fields of Rhode Island, and his mother's ancestors were from Connecticut.

Mr. Field was educated at private schools and academies until fitted for college, when he entered Dartmouth and graduated in the class of 1855. He was tutor in the college in 1856 and 1857 and again in 1859. He studied law in Boston with Harvey Jewell and at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1860, and began practice with Mr. Jewell. In 1865 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Massachusetts under Richard H. Dana, and remained with him and with George S. Hillard until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant assistant attorney-general of the United States. This office he resigned in August, 1870, and became a partner with Mr. Jewell and William Gaston, under the firm name of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and after Mr. Gaston became Governor of Massachusetts, Edward O. Shephard was taken into the partnership, and the firm name became Jewell, Field & Shephard and so remained until Mr. Field became associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1881.

Judge Field was a member of the Boston school board in 1863 and 1864 and of the common council in 1865, 1866 and 1867. In 1876 he was declared elected to the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States from the Third District of Massachusetts, but his seat was contested, and after about a year's service he was unseated. He was again a candidate for the House of Representatives, was re-elected, and, taking his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress, served without contest.

Judge Field was married in 1869, to Eliza E. McLoon, who died in March, 1877, and by whom he has two daughters: Eleanor Louise, and Elizabeth Lenthal. In October, 1882, Judge Field was married to Frances E., daughter of the Hon. Nathan A. Farwell of Rockland, Me.

FINNEY, DARWIN A., was born at Shrewsbury, August 11, 1814; removed with his family to Meadville, Pa., when a lad; received a classical education; graduated at the Meadville College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Meadville; was twice elected to the state House of Representatives, and once to the state Senate; was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, and served from March 4, 1867, until his death while traveling in Europe, August 25, 1868.

FISHER, ALONZO G., of Chicago, Ill., son of Samuel G. and Catherine (Parker) Fisher, was born in West Fairlee, Oct. 10, 1839.

Educated in the district schools of his native town and Barre Academy, he found his first employment, in 1861, with Denison Derby, driving a peddling wagon, and seven years later he engaged with N. K. Brown & Co., of Burlington, as a traveling salesman for their manufacture of patent medicines, traveling by team and reaching the wholesale trade of New England and some of the middle states.

Mr. Fisher located in Chicago in 1876 and established himself in the wholesale patent medicine business, being the Western distributing agent for many of the largest concerns in the country, and his business has grown to be the largest of its kind in the West. He is still a partner with N. K. Brown & Co., of Burlington, and spends a portion of his time in the East in the interest of this connection and at his elegant summer home at Foster's Point, Me.

Besides his regular avocation Mr. Fisher has been a large and successful operator in Chicago real estate.

Socially he is very prominent in Chicago, being a member of the Citizens' Committee; a well known member of the Illinois Club, and an enthusiastic attendant in the Union Park Church.

A member of the Illinois Society Sons of Vermont says of him: "For honesty and integrity in business matters, he has few equals; for his kind and generous impulses he is well known and much admired."

Mr. Fisher has been twice married. He married first, August 1, 1861, Lois, daughter of Horatio Nye, of Barton. Of this union were three children, only one of whom, Arthur N. (in business with his father), is living. He was married a second time, in 1878, to Fannie D., daughter of Moses O. Crafts, of Bath, Me. They have two sons: Theo M., and Alonzo G., Jr.

FLAGG, FRED ALVIN, of Troy, N. Y., youngest surviving son of Gen. Stephen P. and Lucinda (Brown) Flagg, was born in Wilmington, June 19, 1857.

FRED ALVIN FLAGG.

He received a classical education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Williams College, Mass.

In 1877 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the Tenth Massachusetts District, with a residence in Greenfield, Mass., and three years subsequently was appointed cashier and home office deputy collector of the same district, with residence at North Adams. In 1882 Mr. Flagg resigned his position, and for several years thereafter was successfully engaged in the coal trade at North Adams under the firm name of Richardson & Flagg. During his business residence in Massachusetts he was repeatedly urged to become a candidate for political honors, but he uniformly declined such distinction. Retiring from the coal business in 1888, Mr. Flagg, who inherited a fine bass voice, for a time placed himself under the training of his lamented brother, Lyman, whose musical career in Europe is familiar to most Vermonters, and his advancement was such that his merits found ready recognition in oratorio and concert music, which made him at once prominent in the musical circles of New England.

Mr. Flagg became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York, in 1890, and was subsequently promoted to the position of superintendent of agencies, and is now manager of all departments of the company for a large territory, including the state of Vermont, with his headquarters and general office at Troy, N. Y.

FLAGG, JOHN HENRY, of New York City, son of Gen. Stephen P. and Lucinda (Brown) Flagg, was born in Wilmington, July 11, 1843.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. His law studies were pursued at the Albany Law School, and with the firm of Flagg & Tyler, Wilmington. The members composing this firm were his father, Gen. Stephen P. Flagg, and the Hon. James M. Tyler, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Mr. Flagg was admitted to the bar in Windham county at the September term in 1864, practicing for the first year at Wilmington, and subsequently at Bennington, for a period of four years.

At the October session of the Vermont Legislature in 1864, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, and was unanimously re-elected to the same office for the succeeding four years. At the first session of the Forty-first Congress, beginning in December, 1869, he was appointed principal clerk of the United States Senate, which office he continued to hold through succeeding Congresses until the spring of 1878, when he resigned. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1870, and on terminating his connection with the United States Senate resumed his law practice, both in Washington and New York, giving special attention to international questions arising under treaties between the United States and foreign powers, as well as kindred subjects. He was prominent in the prolonged discussion involved in the earlier

legislation of Congress, defining the relation of our government to the "Geneva Award Fund," and the method of its distribution, and subsequently prosecuted to a successful termination a large number of claims arising under said treaty.

Removing to New York City in the year 1880, he has not only continued his practice before the Federal courts and departments at Washington, but has given much attention to corporation law, receiving a lucrative income therefrom, being steadily employed by various corporations prominent throughout the country. He is an accepted authority on the law of parliamentary procedure as well as of international law, and has had for clients several foreign governments in this

JOHN HENRY FLAGG.

latter branch of practice, to which so few lawyers seem to have given special attention. For many years he has been counsel to various foreign steamship lines, the large petroleum corporations of the United States, railroad corporations and many others.

He is a member of Union League Club, the chief Republican organization of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, a life member of the New England Society of New York, and was one of the promoters of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, of which he is a member and one of the executive committee.

Mr. Flagg was married in June, 1889, to Peachy J., daughter of Frank F. and Marion Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, was born in Cavendish, Jan. 8, 1788; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806; served in the Legislature of Massachusetts; was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1848 to 1853; and a representative in Congress from Massachusetts, from 1837 to 1839.

FOLLETT, JOHN FASSETT, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Franklin county, his father removed to Ohio in 1837, and settled in Licking county; he procured for himself a classical education, entering Marietta College in 1851, and graduating in 1855 as the valedictorian of his class; he taught school two years; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858; was elected to the Ohio Legislature from Licking county, in 1865, and re-elected in 1867; was elected in January, 1868, speaker of the House of Representatives; in September, 1868, removed to Cincinnati to engage in the practice of the law, and on the assembling of the Legislature resigned the speakership and his commission as representative from Licking county; in 1880 was nominated at the Democratic state convention as one of the electors at large for Ohio on the Hancock and English presidential ticket; in 1879 received the degree of LL. D., from Marietta College; and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat.

FONDA, EDMUND S., of Osage, Iowa, son of Stephen H. and Julia (Harwood) Fonda, was born June 3, 1839, at Rupert.

Mr. Fonda was educated in the common schools and at Fort Edward (N. Y.) Institute. The usual experience of a farmer's son was that of Mr. Fonda until, in 1862, he became a book-keeper and salesman in the general store of F. Wells, Constantine, Mich., which position he resigned after two years, and entered into partnership with G. W. Waterson, of the same place, selling dry goods and groceries. He continued in the same business until 1868, when he removed to his present home. In the fall of 1869 he sold out and engaged in real estate, and in 1875 became further engaged in the sale of farm machinery, a business he continues in at the present day.

Mr. Fonda served as chairman of the railway committee of the Osage Board of Trade for five years, during the projecting and building of the Winona & Southwestern R. R., and was largely instrumental in getting the company to build to Osage.

Educational matters have had a strong interest for him. He was engaged, previous to embarking in the mercantile business, in teaching district winter schools in Vermont, New York and Michigan. He has served many years on the city school board, and

as a trustee of the Cedar Valley Seminary has served several years, and is now president of the board. He is also president of the Mitchell County Agricultural Society, holding that honor for thirteen years.

In politics he is Republican; has served for two years as member of state central committee. Has never sought office. Was elected mayor of the city of Osage, in 1889, receiving, without distinction of party, every vote cast but one. Was re-elected mayor in 1891, and declined a re-election in 1893. He had previously served as city councilman.

EDMUND S. FONDA.

In 1893 Mr. Fonda obtained a charter for himself and associates to organize the Farmers' National Bank of Osage, of which he is a director. He is now comfortably situated with a farm of nine hundred and ten acres, every acre of which is tillable, and which is situated but two and a half miles from Osage, valued at $45,000. Has a large implement trade and other interests.

He married, August 18, 1864, in Constantine, Mich., Loretta E., daughter of Rulef and Charlotte A. Crego. They have three children: Lottie J., Fannie L., and Kate B.

FOOTE, STEPHEN MILLER, United States Army, son of Henry William and Rebecca (Dunlap) Foote, was born Feb. 19, 1859, at La Salle, Mich., and came to Vermont, his father's native state, at fourteen years of age.

His early education was received at Beeman Academy, class of '79, when he entered Middlebury College. The following year he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in the class of '84. He afterwards graduated at the United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., in the class of '88.

June 12, 1884, he was appointed 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. June 17, 1889. From September, 1884, to September, 1885, he served at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., from 1885 to 1886 at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and from 1886 to 1888 in the artillery school at Fort Monroe. From September, 1888, to January, 1889, he passed traveling in Europe, on leave of absence, and in January, 1889, became assistant instructor of engineering, and in charge of non-commissioned officers' school at the artillery school, Fort Monroe. From March, 1891, till July, 1892, he was on duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission in Washington, D. C., and in Central

STEPHEN MILLER FOOTE.

America. From July, 1892, to February, 1893, he was on duty at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla. His last service at present date is with World's Columbian Exposition.

Lieutenant Foote is a member of the Chi Psi Society of Middlebury College.

He was married at Fort Monroe, Va., April 24, 1889, to Sara, daughter of Maj. John Brooke of the Medical Department U. S. A., and Esther Willing Brooke.

FREEMAN, NELSON ORLANDO, of Freeport, Ill., was born in Wolcott, Jan. 1, 1836.

Mr. Freeman acquired his early education in the village school and the academy at Johnson, and prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute. Entering Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1863, he later was transferred to the University of Vermont, where he completed the course and graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of A. M. In further pursuance of a thorough preparation for the university he commenced a course at the Boston Theological Seminary in 1869.

Mr. Freeman began his life work by entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the conference held at St. Albans. While attending college he was pastor at Winooski. In 1870 he went westward and transferred to the Rock River Conference, and for the past twenty-five years has served at various places, including the following churches: St. Charles and Wheaton, and at Batavia a second term, four years at Ottawa. He is now pastor of First M. E. Church, Freeport, Ill.

While ever assiduously applying himself to his chosen profession and making no effort for distinction in social organizations, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Freeman's first wife was Francis E. Richmond, of Woodstock, Vt., daughter of Baezillar Richmond and Lodoisski Brown. She died in 1867, leaving one daughter since deceased. Mr. Freeman again married in 1872, Hattie, daughter of Ezra and Catherine Samson, of Waterman, Ill. The result of this union is three children: Charles S., Dwight, and Anna Louise.

FROST, TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, of Baltimore, Md., son of Timothy M. and Mary G. (Prescott) Frost, was born at Mount Holly, June 26, 1850.

His education was received in the district schools of Weston, the Methodist Seminary of Montpelier, and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Frost entered the itinerant ministery of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876 and served full terms at Thetford Centre, Woodstock, Bradford and Montpelier. He was chaplain of the Vermont Senate in 1886. He also served two years at St. Johnsbury, from which place he went to the Summerfield Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1889. In April, 1893, he was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, Md., where he is located at present.

In 1888 Mr. Frost was chosen one of two ministerial delegates from the Vermont conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in New York City, which is the legislative body of the church and meets quadrennially.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT FROST.

Mr. Frost is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Brooklyn Society of the Sons of Vermont.

He married, Jan. 23, 1876, Carrie M., daughter of Nathan and Lavona (Webster) Holt, and has two children: Philip Prescott, and Florence Virtine.

FRINK, ALDEN, of Boston, Mass., son of Luther and Alvatina (Childs) Frink, was born in Woodstock, April 18, 1833.

Receiving a limited education in the district schools, he has earned his own living since he was nine years of age, working on a farm until the age of fifteen. He then learned the carpenter's trade and this occupation he followed for six years in Windsor and Worcester, Mass., during which time he learned the draughting of plans and when twenty-one years of age he began the study of architecture in the office of Elbridge Boyden, Worcester, Mass. After remaining there three years, in the spring of 1857 he removed to Boston and was employed by the United States Government as a draughtsman on the new Minot Ledge Lighthouse. In 1859 he visited Europe, travelling through England, Ireland and Scotland as well as on the Continent. In 1860 he returned to this country and opened an office at 28 State

street, Boston, where he has been located ever since. Mr. Frink has built over fifty stores; over one hundred dwellings ranging from $5,000 to $150,000, and a number of schoolhouses, engine-houses and police stations for the city of Boston. He also built the New England Manufacturers and Merchants Institute building in Boston, which was destroyed by fire in 1886.

Within the past eight or ten years, he has built quite a number of railroad stations for the Boston & Maine, Fitchburg, and Old Colony Railroad Companies, at Woburn, Somerville Highlands, Winter Hill, Prospect Hill, Wakefield, Marblehead, Lynn Common, Waverly, Marlboro, Athol, Concord Junction, Stoneham, Wilton and other places. He has also made extensive additions to the Lowell station in Boston.

He affiliates with St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons, and is a prominent member of Tremont Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Frink was united in marriage at Boston, Jan. 29, 1859, to Roxana, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Folsom of Vienne, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Frink have two children: Leonard Alden Frink, born Sept. 22, 1870, entering Harvard College in 1889 in class of 1893, and is now a student in Harvard Law School; and Carrie Roxana Frink, born April 16, 1876.

---

GARFIELDE, SELUCIUS, was born in Shoreham, Dec. 8, 1822; removed to Kentucky in early life; finished his collegiate course at Augusta College; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1849; was elected a member of the convention to revise the state constitution; spent the following year in South American travel; emigrated to California in 1851; was elected a member of the Legislature of that state in 1852 and in 1853, was selected by that body to codify the laws of the state; returned to Kentucky in 1854, was a member of the Cincinnati national convention in 1856 and an elector during that canvass; removed to Washington Territory in 1857, where he filled the position of receiver of public moneys to 1860; in 1861 he was nominated for Congress, but was beaten by the secession wing of the Democratic party; was surveyor general from 1866 to 1869, when he was elected a delegate from Washington Territory in the Forty-first Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress.

GILFILLAN, JOHN B., of Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Barnet, Feb. 11, 1835, graduated at the Caledonia County Academy in 1855, then removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided, studied law, was admitted to the bar in July, 1860, and has practiced since; was a member of the board of education, 1860-'68, was an alderman of the city of Minneapolis, 1865-'69, was prosecuting attorney of Hennepin county, 1863-'67, and 1869-'73; was city attorney, 1861-64, was a member of the state Senate of Minnesota, 1875'-85, was regent of the State University of Minnesota in 1880, and still holds that office, and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican.

GLAZIER, NELSON NEWTON, of Greenfield, Mass., son of John Newton and Phebe Cass (Bourn) Glazier, was born Dec. 12, 1838, at Stratton.

His education was acquired in the common schools, Leland Seminary, Amherst College, 1859-'61, and at Brown University, 1864, where he graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of A. B., and from there in 1869 the degree of A. M. Also three years, 1866-'69, were spent at the Newton Theological Institution (Baptist). In 1865 while a senior at Brown University he was elected representative from his native town, and served on the committee on education. This honor was again conferred on him in 1867 and he was made a member of the committee on elections.

Mr. Glazier, August 11, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 11th Regt., afterwards 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery, and served as private, corporal, and for a time acting ordnance sergeant at Fort Slocum, and in recruiting service in Vermont. He was made 2d lieutenant of Co. A, Nov. 2, 1863, and became 1st lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1864. He lost his left arm at Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, and was honorably discharged Sept. 3, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.

He is a member of Edwin E. Day Post, No. 174, G. A. R., of Greenfield, Mass.

October 21, 1869, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry (Baptist). He was pastor at Central Falls, R. I., 1869-'70, Montpelier, 1872-'78, South Abington, Mass., 1880-'84, Westboro, Mass. (acting pastor), 1884-'86, and in 1887 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Greenfield, Mass., which place he now occupies.

From 1872 to 1875 he was superintendent of schools at Montpelier. From 1872 to 1878 he was for three consecutive terms chaplain of the Vermont Senate. His interest in religious matters generally has always been great, and he is closely identified with the religious and benevolent work

of the Baptist denomination, especially in Massachusetts, and is deeply interested also in educational matters.

GLEASON, JAMES MELLEN, of Boston, Mass., was born in Wardsboro, Oct. 6, 1833. His parents were Josiah and Susan Read (Morse) Gleason, excellent representatives of the Green Mountain state—of a thrifty and hardy race of people.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Springfield Wesleyan Seminary; for three years he was an efficient teacher in the public schools of his native state.

JAMES MELLEN GLEASON.

The 16th of January, 1856, he went to Boston to complete his education, entering French's Commercial College from which he graduated in due course. After several years service as a book-keeper he became cashier of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., March 1, 1870. That he has carefully and conscientiously discharged, in an efficient manner, the duties of his responsible position, no stronger testimony could be possible than twenty-three years of continuous service therein.

The politics of Mr. Gleason, like so many "Men of Vermont," has been a stalwart Republican. He has never sought official position, yet he has not escaped being sought after by the office, but has as often declined, having no desire or taste therefor. Masonry has the allurements for Mr. Gleason that politics has for so many others. He was made a Master Mason in Joseph Warren Lodge of Boston, Feb. 25, 1868; a Royal Arch Mason in St. Andrews Chapter, Boston, Jan. 20, 1871; a Knight Templar in Boston Commandery, Nov. 20, 1872. He has also received the degrees in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite including the 32d degree. In no way perhaps has Mr. Gleason become so well known to the Masonic fraternity as in the capacity of Grand Lecturer, and never was the office more effectively filled than by him, in the years '82 to '87. Few men have more kindly endeared themselves to their fellow-men than Mr. Gleason, and among none is he more highly esteemed than by his brethren of the craft. Masonry has given his life abundant social privileges, which his kindly and genial manner has enabled him to improve. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., of Boston, in reality, today, Boston's highest social organization, by no means a savage war-waging body of men.

Mr. Gleason is intensely patriotic; he relates as one of the most pleasing experiences of his life "that he attended the dedication of the Bennington monument with the Vermont Veteran Association, of Boston, and upon their return they elected him an honorary member."

Such is a brief sketch of a son of Vermont who in a quiet modest way has done credit to his native state.

GOODNOUGH, ALGERNON MORDANT, of Redding, Cal., was born in Des Plaines, Ills., on the 16th of March, 1838. His parents were both from Vermont, and his mother dying soon after his birth the discouraged father returned to his old Green Mountain haunts, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated in a state he has ever been proud to call his home and native land. He was the son of Daniel Goodnough, a hard working-farmer of English descent, and Harriet M. Conant, a woman of rare intelligence and gentle Christian spirit, whose family were direct descendants of the world famous Huguenots; they and their ancestors through successive generations gave evidence of the source from which they sprung, not only in their marked intelligence and enterprise, but in the fact that they were men,

"Who wore the white lily of a blameless life."

Mr. Goodnough graduated at Middlebury College in the class of '61, and the following year was married to Lucy H., daughter of Myron Langworthy of Middlebury, who up to the time of her death in 1890, proved a true helpmeet and affectionate wife. For many years an invalid with rheumatism, her

patient, uncomplaining, Christian spirit won all hearts. Always devoted to her husband's welfare it is not strange he speaks of her as "the noblest woman he ever knew, and the truest friend he ever had."

Shortly after marriage Mr. Goodnough engaged in teaching, his last school being in Barnstable, Mass., after which he pursued a course of studies in Yale Theological Seminary, and subseqently was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Mystic Bridge, Conn. Failing health induced him to resign his charge in 1867, when he went to the Pacific coast with his wife, across the isthmus, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, and was for several years settled in San Mateo, Cal., where a commodious church was built during his pastorate; after which he moved to Vallejo, Cal., and after some years of ministerial

ALGERNON MORDANT GOODNOUGH.

labor there, his health being still delicate, he engaged in merchandising, building up a large trade, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing with all, in musical instruments. In the character of a music dealer he is now well and favorably known on the Pacific coast. As a singer of home songs he is known to multitudes in California, and wherever known is always welcome. He sings over four hundred songs from memory, without the sight of words or music, and there is, perhaps, not another man in America who can sing as many from recollection only.

For many years he has been an occasional contributor to various magazines and newspapers, both secular and religious, and his articles whether in prose or verse, have always been recognized as possessing a high order of literary merit. Among the most notable and widely circulated of his writings we may mention a religious tract entitled "My Dead Mother," published several years ago under the auspices of the M. E. Tract Society, by Nelson & Phillips; speaking of this tract Bishop J. R. Vincent said: "It will live a thousand years"—a high compliment indeed, coming from such a source. In 1872 he came East on a lecturing tour, delivering in Representatives Hall in Montpelier, and in many other important towns, a lecture entitled: "Five Years in the Sunset Land." This lecture was spoken of by the press in most flattering terms, and received by large audiences with marked interest and pleasure, winning for the lecturer an enviable reputation as a platform orator of unusual ability, as well as an enthusiastic Californian.

In addition to his music trade Mr. Goodnough has quite large real estate interests, consisting of improved and unimproved properties in the cities of Redding and Vallejo, Cal., and a large acreage property in Shasta county, Cal., where he now resides.

Of unusually, and we might say unreasonably, retiring disposition, the subject of our sketch, desiring no preferment political or social, has steadfastly refused to accept any of the offices which have frequently been offered him in the various political, fraternal, social and religious bodies to which he has belonged, being deeply impressed with the emptiness of all earthly fame, since "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In 1891, a year subsequent to the death of his former beloved wife, he married Miss Ida May Bloyd, a native of California, an amiable young lady, with a large circle of friends, and who had been for many years an intimate friend of the family. This union has been blessed with one infant daughter: Elsie Alzette, born August 21, 1893.

As the position in life, financial and social, which Mr. Goodnough has acquired is due solely to his unswerving integrity and unaided efforts, he may justly take pride in the result of his labors while looking cheerfully toward the sunset of life, as well expressed in an original stanza from his pen with which we close:

I trust when this fast fleeting life reaches sunset
And o'er past are its labors, its troubles and ills,
Beyond the dark night I shall greet the bright morning,
Of an unending day on the heavenly hills.

GOSS, EZRA C., was born in Windsor county, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1806; was a representative in Congress from New York, from 1819 to 1821;

and was elected to the Assembly of that state in 1827 and 29, but died before the close of his second term.

GOULD, CHARLES GILBERT, of Washington, D. C., son of James and Judith White (Tenney) Gould, was born in Windham, May 5, 1844.

He attended the common schools in his native town until eighteen years of age, when he entered the volunteer army of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, his subsequent education having been received from private tutors and in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES GILBERT GOULD.

He enlisted as a private in Company G, 11th Vt. Vols., August 13, 1862, was promoted corporal Dec. 27, 1863, sergeant-major Feb. 12, 1864, second lieutenant Co. E, 11th Vt. Vols. June 30, 1864, captain Co. H, 5th Vet. Vols. Nov. 10, 1864, and major by brevet April 2, 1865. Was honorably discharged June 19, 1865. During his military service he participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, Va., May 15 to 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864; Petersburg (four), June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, June 23, 1864; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 21, and 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was severely wounded in the battle of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, receiving, after entering the enemy's works, a dangerous saber cut in the head, a bayonet wound in the face and a second bayonet wound in the back, besides being severely beaten with clubbed muskets. Was officially reported as the first one in the assaulting column to enter the enemy's works, and for distinguished gallantry in this battle was breveted major, and also received a medal of honor from Congress.

Being disabled from pursuing the more active avocations of life when discharged from the army, he accepted a clerkship in the United States Pension Office at Washington, D. C., in January, 1866, and after serving in various grades and capacities in that office until October, 1871, he resigned therefrom to accept the position of chief clerk in the office of the Water Registrar for the District of Columbia, from which he resigned on account of ill-health in 1874.

In 1875 he was offered, but declined, the appointment as U. S. Consul at Odessa, Russia. In 1876 he accepted an appointment in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, which he resigned during the same year to accept an appointment in the office of the Secretary of War. This appointment he resigned in February, 1877, to accept an appointment in the United States Patent Office, in which, after promotion through the various intermediate grades, he was appointed a principal examiner July 1, 1884, which position he now occupies.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never been a candidate for any political office.

He is a member of West River Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., of Londonderry, and of Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 3, and Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Washington, D. C., and of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, but has always declined office in any of these organizations. He was a member of the G. A. R. from October, 1866, until 1872, in which organization he held the offices of post adjutant, assistant adjutant general of the Department of the Potomac and aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

He was married Oct. 1, 1871, to Ella Cobb, daughter of Hon. William and Mary D. (Cobb) Harris, of Windham. Two daughters, Myra Harris, and Ella, were born of this union, but neither wife nor daughters survive. He was again united in marriage Sept. 12, 1893, to Frances Lucy, daughter of Gen. George F. and Ada R. (Cobb) Davis, of Cavendish.

GOULD, WILL D., of Los Angeles, Cal., son of Daniel and Betsa (Smith) Gould, was born Sept. 17, 1845, at Cabot.

Mr. Gould was educated at high schools and academies at St. Johnsbury and Barre, and the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1871, and was principal of the graded schools at Passumpsic Village, Marshfield, and Plainfield. At the March meeting next, after becoming of age, he was chosen superintendent of schools of his native town. He studied law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Heath, and was admitted to the bar at Montpelier. Removing to his present home in 1872, he has been actively engaged in a large practice, having the oldest law office in the county. He is a close student, proud of

WILL D. GOULD.

his profession and scrupulously faithful in the discharge of duty. Having been born and raised on a farm, agricultural and horticultural pursuits have always attracted his attention, and his thousand-acre farm in the valley and foot-hills of La Canada and Pasadena bears witness of his foresight and energy.

In public affairs, local, state, and national, he has taken an active interest. He is a Prohibitionist, and has been the party's candidate for superior judge, attorney general, and member of Congress.

He is a member of several social, fraternal, and commercial organizations, including temperance and Masonic, and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gould was married at Los Angeles, June 26, 1875, to Mary L., daughter of Daniel and Harriet T. Hait of Katonah, N. Y.



GRAY, ANDREW JACKSON, of Hampton, Iowa, son of Dr. Henry and Margaret (Carpenter) Gray, was born in Weston, Feb. 23, 1820. Descended from the Scotch on the paternal, and English on the maternal side, young Gray was well-equipped from his birth to cope with the world.

He was educated at the district schools and at Bennington and Chester academies, and settled on a farm in Weston at the age of twenty-one, where he followed the life of a farmer for twenty years, removing to Manchester in 1860, in order to better educate his three sons. He was chosen a director of the Battenkill Bank, of Manchester, in 1861, and elected vice-president in 1870, and president in 1880, and continued in this position until the close of the institution in 1885, when he was appointed agent to close its affairs, which he successfully accomplished and paid one hundred and

ANDREW JACKSON GRAY.

fifty cents on the dollar to the stockholders. Mr. Gray removed to Hampton, Iowa, in 1885, where he has since resided and carries on a successful real estate and loan business, besides being interested in many other enterprises.

Mr. Gray was united in marriage Nov. 25, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Aaron and Susan Burton of Chester. Their children are: L. B., J. B., and Henry.

When Mr. Gray was twenty-one years of age he was called to Woodstock to act as a juror in a land case. On repairing to the

jury room he found that the eleven other jurors had opinions adverse to his, and after a thorough canvass of the case in his own mind to find wherein he was wrong, he was unable to change his opinion, and after being out twenty four hours the jury returned a verdict in accordance with his opinion.

Always a Democrat, Mr. Gray has been the recipient of many public positions. He was a grand juror, assessor and justice of the peace in Weston; and a grand juror, assessor and justice of the peace in Manchester.

He has been prominent in Masonic circles, and has been treasurer of Adoniram Lodge, No. 42.

A man of sterling integrity, he has always had the love and respect of all whose good fortune it was to be numbered among his circle of friends.

GRAY, EDGAR H., of Oakland, Cal., was born in Bridport, November, 1813. Of Scotch-Irish parentage on the paternal side, his father being Daniel Gray, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1805, and his mother being Amy Bosworth.

EDGAR H. GRAY.

While quite young he learned the printer's trade, and thereafter fitted for college, partly at select schools in Bridport, and partly in Brandon, and graduated from Waterville College (Maine) in 1838; studied for the ministry and was for a few years pastor of a Baptist church in Freeport, Me., having previously married Mary J. Rice of said state. Sometime between 1845 and 1850, he was settled in Shelburne Falls, Mass., and labored there till 1860, when he became pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. His pastorate at Shelburne Falls was a very successful one, and he was much loved and popular among his people. In 1852 he was called to the leading Baptist church in St. Louis, Mo., but his people so strongly opposed his leaving that he declined the call. In 1860, however, he accepted a call to Washington, where he officiated till about 1878. He was chosen chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and held that position at the death of President Lincoln, and officiated at his funeral.

He had two sons and three daughters by his first wife, who died during his residence in Washington, and he subsequently married a Mrs. Carter, who had interests in California, and he removed to San Francisco, and became first pastor of a Baptist church in that city; afterwards he was employed to look after and superintend the Baptist churches in that state. He officiated also as pastor of a church in Oakland, where he now resides, and is acting as dean of a theological seminary in that city. In 1889 was the anniversary of his fifty years in the ministry, and his church in Oakland celebrated the event as a jubilee occasion, in which other denominations joined. Many expressions from persons present and absent in commendation of his long, faithful, and useful services were presented. These services and labors had secured for him a large circle of admiring and affectionate friends. He had been honored with the degree of D. D., and was well equipped for the training of young men for the ministry, in which work (1893) he is now engaged at nearly eighty years of age.

Few men have had the good fortune to work in the Lord's vineyard as long and continuously as he, and yet his eye is not dim nor is his natural force abated.

GRAY, MELVIN L., of St. Louis, was born in Bridport, July, 1815, the son of Daniel Gray, of Scotch-Irish descent, and Amy Bosworth.

He was reared on a farm in his native town, and in the family of the Rev. Increase Graves, the first settled minister (Congregational) of said town. He attended district and select schools in the winters and labored on the farm during the summers, and in that way fitted for college and mastered the studies of the freshman year at home, without a teacher, in the winter preceding his entry of the sophomore class in August, 1836, of Middlebury College, from which his father had graduated in 1805. He defrayed the expenses of his college course by teaching winters and graduated in August, 1839,

in a class of thirty-eight, among whom were John G. Saxe, the poet, and the Hon. William A. Howard, at one time member of Congress from Michigan, and afterwards Governor of Washington Territory.

He taught in Autauga county, Ala., two years and in Montgomery county of said state six months, and then located in St. Louis in September, 1842, and was admitted to the bar in that city in May, 1843, after a study of law for only seven months, supplementing that short course by continued study, after admission. In February, 1844,

MELVIN L. GRAY.

he formed a partnership with Charles B. Lawrence, a native of Vermont, afterwards for many years on the Supreme Bench of the state of Illinois. As business came slowly, Mr. Lawrence removed to Illinois, and in 1848 Mr. Gray formed a partnership with Franklin Fisher, a native of Massachusetts, who came to St. Louis from Alabama where he had been in practice, and on his death, in 1849, Mr. Gray ever after practiced his profession alone.

He married in 1851 Miss Rith C. Bacon, of Warren, Mass., daughter of Rufus F. and Emeline (Cutler) Bacon, but no children were born to them, and his wife departed this life in July, 1893.

For several years prior to 1854 Mr. Gray had a large practice in steamboat cases, under the Missouri statute regulating steamboats, but in that year Judge Robert W. Wells of the United States District Court for Missouri decided that the United States courts had exclusive jurisdiction of admiralty causes, as well on the navigable rivers as on the sea, and, the United States Supreme Court sustaining this view, the state statute became inoperative. The practice of the subject of this sketch was wholly in civil cases, and embraced the whole range of legal and equitable causes. It is believed that the first trade mark suits brought and tried in the state, were brought by him in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Missouri and of which cases he had a large number, one of which, McLean vs. Fleming, 96 United States Supreme Court reports, is a leading case in that branch of the law. He has also acted as executor, administrator and curator of numerous estates, many of them quite large, and having labored over fifty years in the continuous work of his profession, he has now withdrawn from the same, though yet vigorous, and devotes his time to his personal affairs and various financial enterprises.

He has never sought or held office, unless acting as trustee of Drury College of Springfield, Mo., and other educational institutions may be considered such. He was originally a Whig, then a Republican, and during the civil war, was for the Union and his country, and was a member of the Home Guards, an organization of the elder citizens of St. Louis for its protection and defense.

GRAY, HENRY WILLIAM, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Benjamin and Nancy Jane (Vance) Gray, was born in Hardwick, Jan. 18, 1837.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and the academy at Glover. When not attending school he worked on his father's farm until he had passed the years of his minority.

In 1860 he went to California, and soon after his arrival in San Francisco he proceeded to the mines, where he was engaged in mining and milling until 1876, when he located at San Francisco, and engaged in the livery and boarding stable business, which he has followed ever since, being at present proprietor of the Santa Clara Stables. Mr. Gray was always very fond of horses, and on pleasant afternoons is frequently seen driving a handsome team through Golden Gate Park.

He is president of the Gray Eagle Gravel Gold Mining Co., located at Forest Hill, Cal., and one of the proprietors of a large timber tract in Mendocino county; also a large shareholder in two irrigation companies in San Joaquin county.

He is a Republican; a member of the Red Men; A. O. U. W. and the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont.

Mr. Gray was married in San Francisco thirty years ago to Miss Catherine Sophia Gerry. Of this union is one son: Frank John Gray, aged twenty nine, who is justice of the peace in San Francisco, having been elected for the second term. Mrs. H. W. Gray died in February, 1892.

GREENE, ROGER S., of Seattle, Wash., son of David and Mary Evarts Greene, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 14, 1840. He is a descendant of many of the distinguished families of the Atlantic states, and in his character can be detected some of the strongest virtues of his ancestry. On the maternal side he is the great-grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution. His mother, Mary Evarts, was a daughter of Jeremiah Evarts, and a sister of

ROGER S. GREENE.

William M. Evarts, recently United States Senator from New York. His father, David Greene, was for twenty years corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In his eighth year the family removed to Westborough, Mass., and two years later to Windsor, Vt.

He received a most careful education, and after completing an academic course entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1859. During his college life, being largely dependent upon his own exertions for support, he taught school in vacations at Windsor in the winter of 1857-'58, and at Falmouth, Mass., in the winter of 1858-'59. Soon after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in New York City, a firm composed of as brilliant men as ever adorned the bar of the metropolis of America, each of whom had at that time gained national renown. In this office as student, and afterward as managing clerk, he had an excellent opportunity of gaining a valuable preliminary legal training. In May, 1862, in New York City, he was admitted to practice, but his loyalty to his country induced him to abandon his professional career and to enter the Union army.

In September, 1862, he enlisted under commission as 2d Lieut. of Co. I, 3d Missouri Inft.; in March following he was promoted to 1st Lieut. of the same company, and still later, in 1863, was made captain of Co. C, 51st U. S. Colored Inft., serving as such until honorably discharged by acceptance of his resignation in November, 1865. He also served during this period as judge advocate of the District of Vicksburg at the close of 1864 and beginning of 1865, and judge advocate of the Western Division of Louisiana from June, 1865, until retirement from service. He received a gun-shot wound through the right arm in the general assault on Vicksburg while in command of his company, May 22, 1863. Just before his military service, Judge Greene was offered the position of Assistant United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York, but declined the office.

In January, 1866, he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, occupying the same office with Perkin Bass, then United States attorney, with whom he was associated in practice.

He remained in Chicago until his appointment by President Grant, in July, 1870, as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, when he settled at Olympia. He was twice re-appointed, holding the office until January, 1879, when he was commissioned chief justice, at which time he removed to Seattle, where he has since continued to reside. In 1883 he was re-appointed chief justice and served until the close of his term in March, 1887. Since that time he has been for the most part engaged in the practice of his profession. In March, 1887, he formed a professional copartnership with Hon. Cornelius H. Hanford, now United States District Judge of the District of Washington, and Hon. John H. McGraw, now Governor of the state of Washington, under the firm name of Greene, Hanford & McGraw; afterward, in August, the firm was enlarged by the addition of another member, Joseph F. McNaught, Esq.,

under the firm name of Greene, McNaught, Hanford & McGraw. In July, 1888, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, all the partners retiring from practice, the senior partner on account of temporary ill-health, Messrs. McNaught and McGraw to enter other pursuits and Judge Hanford to become chief justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. In 1889 Judge Greene resumed the practice of law, and in 1890 formed a partnership with L. Theodore Turner of Seattle, with whom, under the firm name of Greene & Turner, he has been in full practice ever since, handling in course of his practice many of the most important interests in the state. In 1889 he was trustee and secretary of the Seattle Investment Co. From 1890 to the present time, he has been trustee and secretary of the Seattle Trust Co., $500,000 capital. From 1890 to 1893 he was trustee and vice-president of the Rainier Power and Railway Co., capital $500,000. He has been successful in business.

Judge Greene is a member of the Seattle Stevens Post G. A. R., and has repeatedly been the selection of the Posts of Seattle to address them on Memorial Day.

Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party until the year 1888, when he joined the Prohibition movement, to which he has ever since adhered. He was, in 1888, the candidate of the Prohibition party for delegate to Congress from Washington, and in 1892 was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of the state.

Religiously, his parents being Congregationalists, his first church connection was with the church of that denomination in Windsor, where his membership remained until after the war. Then he united with the New England Congregational Church of Chicago. Afterward he was a constituent and prominent member of the Lincoln Park Church. On removal to Olympia he joined the Baptist church, with which denomination he has ever since been conspicuously and influentially identified.

Judge Greene was married August 17, 1866, at Whitewater, Wis., to Grace, daughter of Jesse and Rhoda (Brockett) Wooster of Naugatuck, Conn. They have four children: Agnes Margaret, born Oct. 18, 1868; Roger Sherman, born Sept. 29, 1870; Grace Evarts, born Jan. 15, 1875, and Mary Rhoda, born July 27, 1876.

GREENLEAF, HALBERT STEVENS, of Rochester, was born in Guilford, April 12, 1827. The descent of the Greenleaf family of New England is "undoubtedly to be traced," says the compiler of the Greenleaf genealogy, "from the Huguenots, who, when persecuted for their religion, fled from France about the middle of the sixteenth century." The name was originally Fuillevert, anglicized Greenleaf, in which form it occurs in England toward the close of the sixteenth century. The common ancestor of the Greenleaf family of America was Edward Greenleaf, a silk dyer by trade, who was born in the parish of Brixham, in the county of Devonshire, England, about the year 1600. He married Sarah Dole, by whom he had several children in England, and with his wife and family came to this country, settling first in Newbury and afterward in Boston, Mass., where he died in 1671. A number of the family have distinguished themselves in New England by their intellectual attainments, which have been of

HALBERT STEVENS GREENLEAF.

a high order. One of these, Jeremiah Greenleaf, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the author of what was known as Greenleaf's Grammar, and devoted a large part of his life to study, authorship, and instruction in this special branch of education. He was also the author of Greenleaf's Gazeteer, and Greenleaf's Atlas, both excellent works of their kind, and highly esteemed at the time they appeared. True to his instincts and patriotism as a "Green Mountain Boy," Jeremiah Greenleaf took an active part in the war of 1812, enlisting as a private and winning his commission as an officer. He married Miss Elvira E. Stevens, the daughter of Simon Stevens, M. D., of Guilford, "a true and noble woman, of no small degree of culture."

Thus the subject of this sketch combines in his nature, as in his name, the elements of two characteristic New England families of the old school. His career has been in many respects a most varied and remarkable one. The son of educated parents, it was quite natural that he should receive a good education, which was received in part, of course, at home, and in part at the common schools and academy of his native New England. His boyhood and youth were spent in farm life, but, from his nineteenth to his twenty-third year, he taught district and grammar schools in the winter months, and during one season—so as to add as much as possible to his funds, worked in a brickyard. At the age of twenty-three he made a six month's sea-voyage in the whaling vessel, Lewis Bruce, serving before the mast as a common sailor.

On the 24th of June, 1852, shortly after his return from sea, he married Miss Jeannie F. Brooks, the youngest daughter of John Brooks, M. D., of Bernardston, Mass., and, in the month of September following, removed to Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he obtained employment as a day laborer at the bench, in a large cutlery establishment. A few months later he found a position in the office of a neighboring manufactory, and in a short time became a member of the firm of Miller & Greenleaf. On the 11th of March, 1856, he was commissioned by the Governor of Massachusetts a justice of the peace. In 1857, a military company having been formed in Shelburne Falls, the young men composing it selected Mr. Greenleaf as their captain, and he continued in command from the 29th of August in that year, until the 3d of March, 1859, when he resigned his captain's commission. The same year he became a member of the firm of Linus Yale, Jr., & Co., in Philadelphia, and went to that city to live, remaining in business there until 1861, when he returned to Shelburne Falls, and organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock Co., of which he became business manager.

Making the best disposition he could of his business, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army in August, 1862, entering the fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, to the organizing and recruiting of which he devoted both his money and energy. He was commissioned captain of Company E, Sept. 12, 1862, and on the 13th of October was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment, which was soon afterwards ordered into service under General Banks in the department of the Gulf. During Banks' first Red River expedition Colonel Greenleaf was commandant of the post at Barre's Landing, Louisiana, and for a brief period in command of the second brigade of Grover's division. At the head of his regiment he participated in the battles of Indian Ridge, and performed gallant service at Jackson Cross Roads, and in the grand assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, and in the subsequent siege operations resulting in the surrender of that important confederate stronghold, he bore a conspicuous part and distinguished himself by his coolness, judgment and bravery. At the expiration of his term of military service, Colonel Greenleaf was offered and accepted the command of the government steamer, Colonel Benedict, on the lower Mississippi.

Soon after the close of the war he took charge of the extensive salt works of Petite Anse Island, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. In June, 1867, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and on the 1st of July following, the firm of Sargent & Greenleaf, of which he is the junior member, was organized. The firm of Sargent & Greenleaf manufacture, under patents held by them, magnetic, automatic, chronometer and other burglar locks; combination safe locks, padlocks, drawer, trunk, house, chest, store, door and other locks, night latches, etc., and so successful has the firm been, that to-day their locks of every description have made their way to every part of the civilized world.

In the presidential campaign of 1880 Colonel Greenleaf devoted himself with energy to the support of General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, and organized and commanded the "Hancock brigade" a political-military organization opposed to the Republican organization of similar character, known as the "Boys in Blue." In the early part of February, 1882, he was elected commander of the First New York veteran brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, and unanimously re-elected to that position in January, 1883. Although he did not seek the honor, in the fall of 1882 the Democratic congressional convention, for the Thirtieth District, at Rochester, nominated General Greenleaf for Congress as a Democrat, and he was elected, receiving 18,042 votes, against 12,038 for John Van Voorhis, Republican, and 1,419 for Gordon, Prohibitionist. He was also elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the same Republican district, and is at present a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank; of the Rochester park commission; of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y.

GRINNELL, JOSIAH B., was born in New Haven, Dec. 22, 1821; received a collegiate and theological education; went to Iowa in 1855, and turned his attention to farming; was a member of the state Senate for four years; a special agent for the general post office for two years, and was elected

a representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress.

GRISWOLD, WILLIAM D., of St. Louis, was born Nov. 6, 1815, in Benson. His father and mother were Isaac and Huldah Griswold.

The son William received his early education in the common schools and afterwards took a course in Middlebury College. In his preparatory studies he was tutored by the late Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis. Soon after leaving college, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Griswold went to the West and began the study of law at Indianapolis. After his admission to the bar he located in the town of Terre Haute and began the practice of law in partnership with John P. Usher, who in after years was made Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's cabinet. The law firm of Griswold & Usher became well

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD.

and widely known in the states of Indiana and Illinois, and many important cases were committed to its charge. In the practice in Illinois Mr. Griswold became intimate with Abraham Lincoln and Judge David Davis, and a very sincere regard marked the friendship as long as their lives lasted. Having located at Terre Haute in 1838 Mr. Griswold continued his residence there for thirty-five years.

In the year 1842 he married Miss Maria Lancaster, of Kentucky, who is still living. They had two children: A son, who is the well known hotel man, owner and proprietor of the Laclede, of St. Louis; and a daughter, wife of Mr. Huntington Smith of St. Louis.

After the expiration of the partnership with Mr. Usher, Mr. Griswold gradually retired from the practice of law. In 1858 he was placed by a state convention on the Republican ticket with three others, constituting the bench, for judge of the Supreme Court. The ticket was defeated at the polls, whereupon Mr. Griswold took a great interest in the railroad development of his section of the country. He built the original Evansville & Crawfordsville R. R., and operated it for a period of three years, and was then called to take charge of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis line, which at that time was much involved, badly managed, and fast approaching a state of total wreck. As president and manager of this road he demonstrated his superior organizing and administrative ability. Later, in the year 1864, Mr. Griswold took hold of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R., and as president and manager brought order out of chaos, and put that important line into the prominent place which it has ever since occupied. It was during Mr. Griswold's administration of seven years that the change of the gauge of the road was reduced from the six foot to the standard width. The work was all accomplished in one day, and without any injury to the transportation of the line, and at that date was considered one of the marvels of railroad building.

Mr. Griswold removed to St. Louis in the year 1872, and has proceeded to invest within it and near the borders. He was an excellent judge of real estate values, and has unbounded confidence in the growth and extension of the city. It was this good judgment which directed him to the purchase of a large body of land lying on the north side of Forest Park between Kings Highway and Union avenue. The tract was purchased at the price of $1,000 per acre, and lay for years idle, and in the judgment of many business men, a dead piece of property. Time worked wonders with it, however, and justified all of Mr. Griswold's most sanguine expectations. Three years ago it was purchased by a syndicate of well-known citizens at the handsome figure of $5,000 per acre. It is to-day one of the most attractive residence portions of the city, where all the improvements are made upon a scale of costly elegance. A home in Westmoreland Place or Portland Place implies wealth and taste, fulfilling Mr. Griswold's early conception of the ultimate value of that portion of the city. Mr. Griswold is at present considerably interested in property across the river in East St. Louis. He is owner of the gas works of that city. Quite recently he

bought a thousand acre tract of land in the American Bottom, lying on both sides of the Vandalia Railroad, about six miles east of East St. Louis. He has divided this body of rich arable land into four farms of 250 acres each, upon which he has put many important improvements. In this particular enterprise he has indulged the desire of his heart to provide for each one of his young grandchildren a comfortable and complete farm home, which is to pass absolutely to each one when the youngest reaches his majority. The deed of trust conveying these lands is to their father, Mr. Huntington Smith, who at present manages the property.

Mr. Griswold passes his winters and the cool seasons in St. Louis. In the summer time he takes his family and repairs to his native state, Vermont, where at the handsome town of Castleton he has provided another home, which lies one and one-half hours railroad distance north and east of Saratoga, near Lake Champlain, where the winds are cool and refreshing under the morning shadows of the beautiful Green Mountains. Here he finds recreation and pleasure among family and friends and in the atmosphere of a life nearly spent.

HALL, ALFRED STEVENS, of Boston, Mass., son of Edward and Frances A. (Tuttle) Hall, was born in West Westminster, April 14, 1850.

ALFRED STEVENS HALL.

The people of his native parish, in his boyhood years, were generally of an intellectual cast, and highly appreciated educational advantages and attainments. It is not strange that a naturally good scholar, growing up in such surroundings, should have early possessed good ambitions. After some preparation for college in the home schools, in West Westminster, and at the Williston Seminary and Kimball Union Academy, Mr. Hall entered Dartmouth College in 1869 and was there graduated in 1873.

It was necessary for him to earn the pecuniary means of his education in the main, and to do this he taught school some portion of each year for several years. He also taught an entire year, after his graduation at Dartmouth, in Manchester, N. H., where also he began the study of law in the office of Cross & Burnham.

In the fall of 1874 he went to Boston to enjoy the advantages of a law school. In 1875 he received the degree of LL. B. from Boston University, graduating from its law school. A few months afterwards he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and the first of January, 1876, he began the practice of law in Boston. He has an excellent clientage and practice, and has steadfastly continued at Boston in the pursuit and exercise of his profession, with the exception of about one year, since he there began his life work. Upon him are also devolved many corporate and personal trusts in the line of his professional work and practice.

Mr. Hall was married, Oct. 18, 1876, to Miss Annette M., daughter of Josiah H. and Martha A. (Chamberlain) Hitchcock, of Putney, a lady of exceptional graces and personal worth. She died Sept. 26, 1887, but is survived by a son, Francis C., and a daughter, Helen A.

Ever since his marriage, Mr. Hall has had his home in Winchester, a suburb eight miles out from Boston, and he is identified with the public measures and responsibilities of his town and community.

HALL, CHRISTOPHER W., of Minneapolis, Minn., son of Lewis and Louisa (Wilder) Hall, was born Feb. 28, 1845, at Wardsboro.

The Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend, Chester Academy and Middlebury College were the sources of Dean Hall's earlier educational acquirements, and occupied the years from 1864 to 1871. He was

principal of the Glens Falls, N. Y., Academy in 1871-'72, and the Mankato, Minn., high school the two following years and superintendent of city schools at Owatonna, Minn., from 1873 to '75. From 1875 to 1877 he attended the famous University of Leipzig, Germany, and in 1878 he was called to the chair of geology and mineralogy in the University of Minnesota, and has recently received further distinction from that institution, in becoming the dean of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts.

Dean Hall has long occupied a prominent and active position in his chosen field and is the author of many valuable papers on geological and educational subjects. During the winter term of 1878 he lectured on zoology at Middlebury College and was later, that year, and up to 1879, an instructor in the University of Minnesota. From 1879 to 1891 he was a professor of geology, mineralogy and biology, and in 1891 became the professor of geology and mineralogy. From 1878 to 1881 he was assistant geologist of the geological survey of Minnesota and became assistant geologist of the United States geological survey in 1883. The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences at Minneapolis made him its secretary in 1882 and in 1883 the editor of its bulletins, which positions he held uninterruptedly to the present time.

Such a busy life has left no time for political work. While at college he was active in fraternity life, and was elected on graduation to the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and was made a fellow of that association in 1883, and also of the Geological Society of America, of which he is one of the charter members.

Dean Hall's first wife was Ellen A., daughter of Hon. Mark H. and Sarah B. Dunnell of Owatonna, Minn., whom he married July 27, 1875, and lost while in Leipzig, Germany, on the 21st of February, 1876. He married again, Dec. 26, 1883, Mrs. Sophia L. Haight, daughter of Eli and Sophia Seely of Oshkosh, Wis. Mrs. Hall died July 12, 1891, leaving an infant daughter: Sophia.

HATCH, EGBERT BENSON, of Salinas City, Cal., son of Charles P. and Lydia M. (Taylor) Hatch, was born in East Hardwick, Feb. 8, 1831.

The Hatch family is one of the oldest in the state of Vermont. The great-grandfather of the subject of this subject married Sarah Richards and moved from Preston, Ct., to Norwich, in 1768; being a surveyor he made the first survey of that town. He raised a large family. The youngest son, John, Jr., was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and with his wife, Waity Ensworth, moved to Hardwick in 1809. February, 20, 1815 he was commissioned 1st Lieut. in the 31st Regt. of the Inft., and the commission is in the possession of the subject of this sketch and bears the signatures of President James Madison and Secretary of War James Monroe.

Mr. Hatch prepared himself for the ministry, and his early education was received at the academies of Williston and Johnson, and in the Academical and Theological Institution at Fairfax, Vt., while dependent upon his own resources, teaching school winters and working summers in the hayfield, to provide means which the moderate circumstances of his parents compelled them to deny him.

EGBERT BENSON HATCH.

Mr. Hatch was ordained to the ministry, in the Baptist denomination, Jan. 3, 1856, at Lowell, and his whole life has been devoted to his chosen profession. During these years of faithful work he has had pastorates in Clinton, Wis., Marcellus, N. Y., Reno, Nev., Vallejo and Salinas City, Cal., having been pastor at the latter place for nine years. His manner of preaching with the greatest fluency without the use of manuscript has always been very attractive to his hearers. He left Vermont in 1857 going thence to Wisconsin and from there to New York state in 1865, taking up his present residence in California in 1870. Mr. Hatch has always been honored by his denomination. In 1892

he preached the anniversary sermon before the California Baptist State Convention at Santa Cruz.

Among the social organizations, the Good Templars have no more active faithful worker than Mr. Hatch. The Ancient Order of United Workmen is another body in which he has done much good work.

Mr. Hatch was married in Johnson, to Laura W. Butterfield, whose parents were old settlers of the town of Lowell, having moved there when there were only seven families in the township. Mrs. Hatch died in September, 1884, at San Francisco, leaving two daughters: Mrs. L. H. Cooke of San Francisco, and Mrs. A. F. Bellene of Salinas.

HAWLEY, DAVID, of Yonkers, N. Y., son of David and Bethiah (Buck) Hawley, was born at Arlington, April 14, 1820.

DAVID HAWLEY.

He remained on his father's farm attending the district school, until nearly twenty years of age. He then commenced his preparation for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, and after about eighteen months study, entered Yale College in 1841. At the end of the freshman year, sickness compelled him to leave college, and he spent a year reading law with Harmon Canfield, Esq., in his native town. He returned to New Haven again the following summer, joining the sophomore class of 1846, and graduated with that class. He was an editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, and a member of the Psi Upsilon and the Skull and Bones societies. In the spring before his graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., in New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In May, 1850, he formed a partnership in New York with John H. Glover, a classmate at Yale. This partnership continued about twelve years, the firm doing a successful business and having charge of some important trust estates. After the dissolution of the firm of Hawley & Glover, Mr. Hawley continued the practice of law, and having become counsel for Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine inventor, went to Paris, in 1870, at his request, to draw his will. In 1873 he relinquished the general practice of law to take charge of Mr. Singer's large business interests in this country, representing him as a director in the Singer Manufacturing Co. After Mr. Singer's death in 1875, Mr. Hawley as sole surviving executor of his will in this country, administered on his estate, and though many complications arose therein, he successfully arranged them all, and had the estate settled and ready for distribution in the shortest time allowed by law for that purpose. He was testamentary guardian and trustee of the minor children and devoted a large share of his time to the management of their estates, and when released from that trust as they attained their majority he retired from active business.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has always declined public office, except the positions of water commissioner and school trustee in the city where he resides.

In August, 1851, Mr. Hawley married Miss Maria Louisa Whiteside of Cambridge, N. Y., who died in 1860. In October, 1861, he married Miss Catharine Ann, daughter of Samuel and Maria Crosby Brown of New York. He has two children living: Catherine S., and Samuel Brown.

He has made his home at Yonkers on the Hudson since 1863.

HAYWARD, LEWIS A., of San Francisco, Cal., son of Lewis and Margaret (Smith) Hayward, was born in Dalton, N. H., Sept. 22, 1847, but claims to be a son of Vermont, because his parents moved with him to St. Johnsbury before he was a month old, and all his love centers in the Green Mountain state.

He received his education in the common schools of Vermont, having attended school in St. Johnsbury, St. Albans and Bristol and at intervals worked on his father's farm during the years of his minority, and continued farming in partnership with his father in Kirby until he was thirty years of age.

Mr. Hayward removed to San Francisco in March, 1877, where he engaged in the

milk business, which he has followed to the present time. He became the junior partner of the firm of J. A. Roy & Co. in 1884. He is now one of the members and directors of the firm known as the Guadaloupe Dairy Co., a stock company formed and incorporated in 1889, and holds the office of treasurer and is also manager of the city department of their extensive business.

LEWIS A. HAYWARD.

He became a Free Mason in 1876, having joined Moose River Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 82, in West Concord, and is still a member of the same lodge in good standing. He is also a member of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont.

Mr. Hayward was married in San Francisco July 19, 1882, to Margaret S. Henderson, daughter of John and Jean (Knowles) Henderson.

HAZELTINE, IRA S., was born in Andover July 13, 1821; removed to Wisconsin at an early age; studied law and lectured for ten years upon scientific and reformatory subjects; in 1851 laid out the town of Richmond Centre, now county seat of Richland county; received a colonel's commission in 1852 at the hands of Governor Farwell; was a delegate to the first Republican state convention in 1854; member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1867, and established a newspaper called the Live Republican at Richmond Centre; in 1868 removed to Springfield, Mo., and engaged in farming; was district lecturer of the grange several years; was member of state grange executive committee; was delegate to the first Greenback state convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a National Greenback Labor candidate. He still resides at Springfield.

HAZEN, ARTHUR HERBERT, of Sioux City, Iowa, son of Addison and Jane (Hyde) Hazen, was born at North Hero, March 9, 1855.

Mr. Hazen was educated at the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, and the Barre Academy, entering the University of Vermont in 1876, and prepared himself for the practice of the law at Montpelier. At Fargo, North Dakota, he organized the law firm of Hazen & Clement and was its senior member from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Hazen's business has been largely in banking as well

ARTHUR HERBERT HAZEN.

as in the law, and he has held high positions of trust in successful Western institutions. From 1883 to 1885 he was the treasurer of the Northwestern Trust Co., of Fargo, and from the time of the original organization of the Farmers Trust Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, he was its vice-president and Western manager which position he now holds. He is also president of the Red River Valley Banking Co., which has its office at Fargo, and a director of the Moorhead National Bank, of Moorhead, Minn. Mr. Hazen resided in Fargo from 1879 to 1889, and while there received political honors as a

member of the board of aldermen for three years. In 1880 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Hazen was married at Fargo, October, 1880, to Ida A., daughter of Willard and Sophronia S. Marsh, of Plainfield, and has one child: Ray M.

HIBBARD, GEORGE LOVICTOR, of Portland, Ore., son of Joel Tyler and Lucy Elnette (Cleveland) Hibbard, was born in Troy, July 18, 1835.

He received his early education in the district schools of his native village until the age of sixteen years. In 1851 or 1852 he went to Boston, Mass., where he learned the

GEORGE LOVICTOR HIBBARD.

trade of carpenter, joiner, and ship-builder. This accomplished, he became a contractor in the city of Boston for about a year. When the vast western country, with her great possibilities, was opened to the world the spirit of research possessed him, and in June, 1857, he turned westward, spending about three months in prospecting. Satisfied that he did not like well enough to make this new country his home, he returned to Wellsville, N. Y., and became interested in building until the spring of 1859.

The Pacific coast at this time allured him to her shores, so embarking in an Aspinwall steamer, he sailed for San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, and after a long and tempestuous voyage, cast anchor in San Francisco Bay. Mr. Hibbard spent a month or more among friends in San Francisco, and set sail for Portland, Ore. The upper Columbia promised good results in the building business, consequently he engaged in the lumber trade, with sash and door manufactory at The Dalles, Ore., during the years 1860 and 1861.

In January, 1862, he sold out, and taking a stock of merchandise went to the Florence gold mines in Idaho, sold out, prospected awhile then returned to The Dalles in the autumn of the same year; bought out the hotel "What Cheer House," ran it four months and sold out. He became again interested in building enterprises until the spring of 1863, when, with Mr. Lurchin, he founded and built up the town of Umatilla on the Columbia River in Umatilla county, Oregon. He sold out in 1863, took a stock of goods to Bannock City, Idaho, engaged in merchandise a year, sold out and in January, 1865, settled permanently in Portland, Ore. In 1866 he went into the produce, groceries, and general commission business until 1872, when in the great fire of that year he lost everything, and was in debt to the extent of $15,000, which he afterwards paid in full with interest. In 1873 he started in the wholesale produce commission business, also consignments of boots and shoes from his brother, C. A. Hibbard of Burlington, and C. M. Hibbard of Newport, now deceased. In 1877 J. W. Brazee became his partner as manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, the firm name being G. L. Hibbard & Co., until Feb. 14, 1885, when he sold out to Mr. Brazee. The following month he went to Boston, bought a stock of goods in conjunction with his brother, C. J. of Newport Vt., returned in eight weeks and entered into the importing of boots and shoes, the firm name being Hibbard Brothers. After a run of two or three years, he assumed the entire business and still continues in the importing, wholesale and retail, of boots and shoes.

Mr. Hibbard is a "pioneer" in its strictest sense, having seen Portland grow from an infant village to the full grown, prosperous city of to-day; and by his untiring zeal in every honorable enterprise has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the metropolis of Oregon.

Mr. Hibbard, in 1874, was one of the original charter members of the Portland Board of Trade which was subsequently submerged into the chamber of commeree, in which he has continuously been a member and stockholder, being at present (1894) a member of the manufacturers committee. Mr. Hibbard has been many times called upon to accept public positions, but being of rather a retiring disposition he has as often declined overtures.

In 1892 he built the Tremont House, one of the most elegant, complete, and commodious hotel properties on the coast.

Mr. Hibbard was married, Sept. 17, 1867, to Josephine, daughter of Hon. Joseph and Sarah (Hurford) Jeffers. She died May 30, 1878, and he married Carrie Jeffers Harned, sister of his first wife. Of the first union there were three sons and one daughter, two of whom are living; and of the latter union four sons, all living.

HIBBARD, HARRY, was born in Vermont; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835; was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives for New Hampshire in 1839; clerk of the same from 1840 to 1843; speaker of the House in 1844 and 1845; in the state Senate from 1846 to 1849; officiating two years as president; and was a representative in Congress from New Hampshire from 1849 to 1855.

HIGLEY, EDWIN HALL, of Groton, Mass., son of Rev. Harvey O. and Sarah (Little) Higley, was born in Castleton, Feb. 15, 1843.

He received his preparatory education at Castleton Seminary, and then entered Middlebury College, where he graduated in the class of 1868. For the next four years he studied music and philology in Boston and Cambridge, and from 1882 to 1884 at the Royal Conservatory of Leipsic, in Germany.

Though scarcely emerged from boyhood, he was inspired with the enthusiasm attending the early outbreak of the war for the Union, and in 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Vt. Cavalry. During his service he was detailed as adjutant and as regimental commissary and in the latter part of 1863 acted as brigade ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. G. A. Custer. During Kilpatrick's raid he commanded a section of Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery and had the satisfaction of shelling the rebel capitol. He was wounded and taken prisoner June 29, 1864, after having participated in most of the cavalry engagements of the Army of the Potomac in the campaigns of Pope, second Bull Run, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Exchanged March 1, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Co. K, and soon after brevet major for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

From 1868 to 1872 Major Higley taught music in Boston, Mass., and then accepted a professorship of German and Greek in Middlebury College, where he remained ten years. After his return from Europe, he was teacher of music and organist in Worcester, Mass. In 1886 he came to Groton School as Greek and German instructor and as choir master and organist, which position he holds up to the present time.

He married, June 2, 1870, in Middlebury, Jane S., daughter of Oliver and Jane (Shepard) Turner. They have one daughter: Margaret E.

HOARD, CHARLES B., was born in Springfield June 28, 1805; he was a mechanic and for several years in early life a clerk in a private land office at Antwerp, N. Y. He was postmaster under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren; justice of the peace for several years; a member of the Legislature of New York in 1838, and county clerk of Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1844, '45 and '46; was elected a representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress and was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress.

HOLABIRD, WILLIAM HYMAN, of Oakland, Cal., son of Oscar F. and Adelia A. (Pierson) Holabird, was born in Shelburne, Sept. 29, 1845.

Mr. Holabird availed himself of the educational advantages afforded by the schools of Shelburne and the academy at Williston, and at the age of fifteen went to Missouri. His first occupation was as a newsboy on the Hannibal & St. Jo R. R.

At the breaking out of the war he returned to Vermont and enlisted in Co. C, 12th Vt. Vols. and served out his term. He entered the navy as first-class fireman on the U. S. S. Monadnock in September, 1864. In December of that year he was promoted to acting assistant paymaster. He was in the great naval engagement at Fort Fisher and resigned from the service in 1865 and went to Indiana. Later he went to Chicago, and was for a time in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., and J. V. Farwell.

Mr. Holabird began his railroad work in 1876, with the Penn. & Grand Rapids & Indiana Co., as general travelling agent. In 1880 he went with the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe R. R., as special agent and for the past three years has been confidential agent of President Manvel of that system. During his connection with the Atchison system he has performed much important work in relation to the company's lands and the location of new railroad lines.

In politics Mr. Holabird has been an active Republican and while not aspiring to preferment has generally represented his party as delegate to local conventions. He has also been prominent in various temperance organizations and Masonic bodies, including all orders of the Temple.

He married, June 9, 1870, Phebe J., daughter of Russell and Emeline (James) Dorr, of Middlebury, whose father is a descendant of the Puritans. They have three children: Russell D., Emma A., and Harrison G.

HOLMES, ELIAS B., was born in Fletcher, May 27, 1807. He commenced life as a teacher, and at the age of twenty emigrated to Munroe county, N. Y., where he studied law and was admitted to practice; in Congress from New York, from 1845 to 1849.

HOPKINS, CASPAR THOMAS, late of San Francisco, Cal., was the third son of the Right Reverend John H. Hopkins, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Vermont, and of Melusina Muller, his wife, was born at Allegany Town, Penn., May 18, 1826. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and arrived in the United States at the age of eight years. His mother was born in Germany. Her father, once a wealthy shipping merchant, having been impoverished by the Napoleonic wars, emigrated to the United States in 1812, when his daughter was thirteen years old, and settled at Zelienople, Penn. In 1832 the father of the subject of this sketch, having been elected Bishop of Vermont, took up his residence in the beautiful town of Burlington, and there his family of thirteen children were educated.

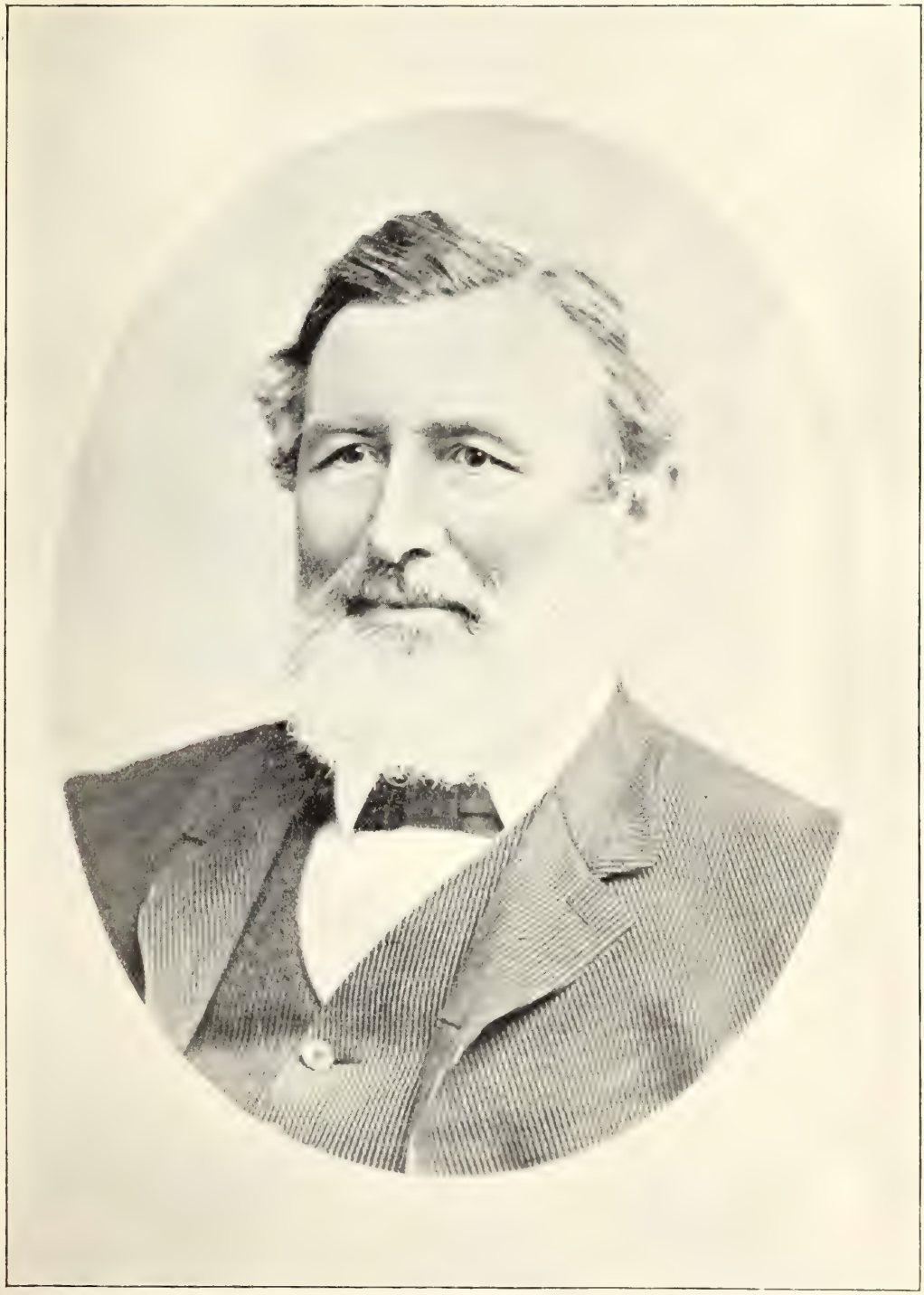
Bishop Hopkins will long be remembered in Vermont for his indomitable energy and industry, his varied talents, his peerless expression of his often peculiar opinions, his unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and his powerful will. In no respect were his opinions more peculiar than on the subject of education, and all his children were necessarily deeply impressed by those peculiarities. They were never sent to any public school until the boys were old enough to enter college, but the good bishop opened a school of his own, embarking his entire property and all he could borrow in the erection of the old Vermont Episcopal Institute, which was located just south of the then village of Burlington, and a part only of whose buildings now remain. In this school there were no vacations, no plays, no relaxation from alternate study, work, and church attendance, except on Saturday afternoon. Severe discipline, and frequent punishment with the rod or black strap were the only inducements to effort—emulation, rewards, and even marks being strictly excluded. The teachers were nearly all theological students, the great object of the school being to train up clergymen for the church. For several years it was well attended, but the hard times of 1838-'39 caused the withdrawal of so many of the pupils that the school closed its doors, and bankruptcy resulted.

Caspar was then fourteen years old and had been fitted to enter college two years previously, besides receiving a good elementary training in music and French. But it was now necessary for the boys to go to work. A farm of one hundred acres of rocky land, now known as Rock Point, and the site of the present Vermont Episcopal Institute and Bishop Hopkins Hall was bought for the bishop by an old Pennsylvania friend. Here the boys went to work, learning by daily practice, under the constant lash of the severest poverty, all those varied practical lessons which have proved New England farm life the best of preparations for success in after years. Four years of farming, wood chopping, mechanical work, quarrying, building, and boating, while the evenings were devoted to solid reading (no novels being allowed in the house) and Sundays to church and sacred music, laid broad and deep the foundations of a hard-working, industrious and energetic character. The education thus begun was completed by the full four years' course in the University of Vermont, during which Caspar supported himself by playing a church organ Sundays, tuning pianos, and lecturing. He was graduated second in the class of 1847, without having cost his father a dollar, and entirely free from debt; the $500 he expended for board, clothing and college bills during the four years having been earned by himself.

In the month of December, 1848, the California fever broke out, and he was one of the first Vermont boys to catch the infection. On New Year's morning, 1849, he left home for New York with $5 in his pocket, and found himself June 10, 1849, in San Francisco without a dollar, ragged, badly afflicted with land scurvy, and $600 in debt. He came by the Mexican route as a member of the United Pacific Gold Co., of which he was elected captain while at the City of Mexico. His first three years in California were marked by the same risks, adventures, sudden changes of fortune, hardships, and romantic but unprofitable experience common to the great majority of the "Argonauts."

In 1850, in connection with Herman Winchester and H. J. Paine, he organized the famous "Samuel Roberts Expedition," which first explored the Rogue and Umpqua rivers in Southern Oregon. Hopkins' widely published description of that region caused its first settlement by Americans.

In December, 1851, he secured a position in the custom house which he held three years. Through favorable influences and thrifty habits he was enabled at the end of this time to return to New York, with the view of raising capital there to undertake fire and marine insurance in San Francisco. Finding it impossible however to get the necessary money he attempted to secure agencies of American companies to compete with the few English concerns, then doing business in California, which had formed a



Mo. Hopkins.

close monopoly. New York companies had not then learned the principles of scattering their business through distant agencies, however, and he returned to accept employment at Sacramento, with a sub-agent of an English company. After two years of remarkable success he returned to San Francisco and acquired a third interest in the insurance firm of McLean & Fowler, who had represented some old Hartford companies with indifferent success. Mr. Hopkins developed their business at once to large proportions. Finding a great opportunity to establish a marine insurance business he withdrew from the firm, and consummated his favorite plan by organizing the California Mutual Marine Insurance Co., in February, 1861, with a capital of $200,000, of which he was secretary. Success came from the start, and in 1864 the reincorporation as the California Insurance Co., adding fire business to its risks, took place. In 1866 Mr. Hopkins became the president of the company, retaining this business until his retirement from active business life in 1885. He was now in a position where his natural energies and varied education were directly brought to bear not only upon the interests of his company, but on those of Pacific coast underwriting generally.

His good judgment brought large profits to his stockholders, and his persistent refusal of Eastern business doubtless saved an immense loss in the conflagrations of Chicago and Boston in 1871, which ruined so many companies. Mr. Hopkins was a moving spirit in the organization, in 1864, of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and wrote the "iron-clad" constitution of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

In 1868 and 1869 he was secretary of the chamber of commerce and worked out its reorganization on the present basis. His efforts were instrumental in securing lighthouses and signals on the Pacific coast. He advocated and drafted the law creating the office of insurance commissioner in 1866, and for many years he worked unceasingly to establish the insurance business of the Pacific coast on a firm basis. He promoted the Merchants and Ship Owners Steam Tug Co., which destroyed the towage monopoly. He wrote the pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Masters of Vessels in Distress" which was reprinted by the Australian underwriters, and by Lloyds committee in London. Mr. Hopkins found time for numerous tasks in the broader field of general good, and wrote in 1871 a "Manual of American Ideas." He was also the president of the California Immigrant Union in 1870 and 1871, the precursor of the efficient Immigration Society. He promoted and was president of the Pacific Social Science Association. He was a prominent member of the famous committee of one hundred which undertook to curb the power of the Southern Pacific R. R. He was a valued contributor to local periodicals on serious subjects. Throughout his life in California he was an ardent member and worker for the Unitarian Church, and helped to organize and establish the now flourishing church of that denomination in Oakland. He raised $20,000 for this church, and his personal influence secured also a fine organ for it, which he played gratuitously for five years.

The above is but a faint outline of Mr. Hopkins' labors for public good and far from complete. His disposition was to be useful without other motive than to be a power for good in the community where he lived. He never pointed out evil except for the sake of abating it. On his retirement from business and from San Francisco to Pasadena in July, 1885, both branches of the insurance profession tendered him a handsome acknowledgement of his great services, at a complimentary luncheon, and presented him with an elegant service of plate. At Pasadena he soon recuperated his waning strength and became actively engaged in building operations and the culture of fruits and in town matters. He contributed large numbers of volumes to the Library Association, as well as a large amount of money for its building.

Mr. Hopkins married, in 1853, Almira Burnett, daughter of Daniel Burnett, a New York capitalist. Mrs. Hopkins died in 1875, leaving six children. In 1877 Mr. Hopkins married Mrs. Jane E. Taylor, of Glastonbury, Conn.

He was indebted for his success to his own native abilities, assiduous self culture, indomitable persistence and commendable self-reliance.

He knew how and when to say "No." In early life he made his choice between popularity and usefulness, and armed and equipped with innate honesty and integrity he fought for his principles with good courage. It was this characteristic above all others which made him a marked man in a community where wealth was God—and where the pubilic did not question methods, so long as wealth was attained. Mr. Hopkins died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 4, 1893. Mrs. Hopkins, three daughters and a son survive him.

HOPKINS, GEORGE WESLEY, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Enos Daniel and Sally Knight (Titus) Hopkins, was born in Bethel, Oct. 18, 1852.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town and the St. Johnsbury Academy. At the age of eighteen he became bookkeeper for E. & T. Fairbanks &

Co., which position he held four years. He then engaged as bookkeeper in the Frst National Bank at St. Johnsbury, remaining there one year. In 1875 he moved to California and for two years was an accountant in the general office of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. Subsequently mercantile and fire insurance business occupied his attention until 1883, when his health failed and he was compelled to leave San Francisco. Moving to Los Gatos, he engaged in fruit growing, and after two years regained his health. He then returned to San Francisco to take charge of the wholesale produce and commission business of Getz Brothers & Co., occupying this position for two years. He next formed a partnership with Nathan C. Carnall in the real estate business, known as the Carnall-Hopkins Company, a corporation of which Mr. Hopkins was vice-president. He has been instrumental in effecting some of the most important transfers in both city and country real estate known in the history of California. Early in 1894 Mr. Hopkins withdrew from this firm and has since engaged in the same line of business without partners.

GEORGE WESLEY HOPKINS.

In December, 1878, he conceived the idea of forming a society of the sons of his native state, and with that end in view, inserted notices in the daily papers inviting native Vermonters to meet at the Palace Hotel. This movement resulted in the organization, Jan. 6, 1879, of the "Pacific Coast Association, Native Sons of Vermont," which is to-day one of the most flourishing social societies on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hopkins was the first secretary of this association, and held that office until he left the city, on account of illness, in 1883. He is now one of its vice-presidents. Much of the success of this association during its early history was due to the indefatigable exertions and good management of Mr. Hopkins.

October 18, 1877, Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Francisea Amelia Schafer, daughter of John F. and Annie M. Schafer. They have had four children: Lillian Vida, Florence Pearl, George Wesley, Jr., and Annie Francisca (deceased).

HORR, ROSWELL G., of East Saginaw, Mich., was born at Waitsfield, Nov. 26, 1830; removed with his parents, when four years of age, to Lorain county, O., where he passed his early years; graduated at Antioch College, the fall after his graduation was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Lorain county, and was re-elected in 1860; at the close of his six years' clerkship he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law two years at Elyria, O.; in the spring of 1866 removed to Southeastern Missouri, where he was engaged in mining for six years; removed in the spring of 1872 to East Saginaw, Mich., where he now resides; is at present a lumberman and has been engaged in that business a large portion of his time since his residence in Michigan; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican and received other elections to Congress.

HORTON, VALENTINE B., was born at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1802; was educated at Partridge's Military Academy, and after that institution was removed to Middletown, Conn., he became a teacher therein. He studied law at Middletown, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, after which he removed to and practiced his profession in Pittsburg. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, where he followed his profession for two years, and in 1835 removed to Pomeroy, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850, and in 1854 he was elected a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. In 1861 he was a member of the peace congress held in Washington.

HOSFORD, JEDEDIAH, was born in Vermont, and having removed to New York, was elected a Representative in Congress from that state from 1851 to 1853.

HOUGHTON, HENRY OSCAR, of Cambridge, Mass., son of William and Marilla

(Clay) Houghton, was born at Sutton, April 30, 1823.

At the age of thirteen he became an apprentice in the office of the Burlington Free Press, and laid the foundation of his future career as the head of America's greatest publishing house, the Riverside Press, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. His brother at this time (1836) was in college at Burlington, and, listening to his advice, he determined to acquire a thorough education. At the age of nineteen he entered the University of Vermont, possessed only of a substantial preparation and dauntless resolution. Graduating after four years, he spent some time in proof-reading and reporting on the Evening Traveler of Boston, before he discovered his life work as a master printer. In 1849 he joined Mr. Bolles in establishing a printing office in Cambridge, Mass. The business was soon removed to the present site of the Riverside Press, on the banks of the Charles river, and from

HENRY OSCAR HOUGHTON.

the first Mr. Houghton was its controlling spirit. The business continued an uninterrupted career of success, characterized by the publication of works that satisfied artistic feeling as well as literary sense, and became by various alliances possessed of valuable plates and the literary accumulations and franchises of a half a century, collected by leading firms. Among these treasures were privileges covering the works of an unequalled galaxy of the "fixed stars" of American literature.

A record of the publications of the Riverside Press will show a greater proportion of the works which make up the best literature of America, than can be found in the publications of other publishers.

"Do it well or not at all," has long been the motto of Mr. Houghton, and that sentiment is built into the very corner stone of the Riverside Press. It is hard to exaggerate the influence for good which this establishment has exerted upon the world of letters and consequently upon the world of men. A high purpose, followed through a series of years, does not fail to accomplish high results.

Mr. Houghton's social life, from the fact that by necessity he is thrown into confidential relations with many of the brightest men and women of the era, is most charming.

He was president of the Boston Vermont Association for eight years.

Mr. Houghton was married, Sept. 12, 1854. His children are: Henry Oscar, Jr., Elizabeth Honis, Alberta Manning, and Justine Frances.

HOWARD, CHARLES WEBB, was born in Cabot, Jan. 23, 1831. His father, Theron Howard, was a lawyer of good repute and for some time district attorney. His mother was Calista Webster.

Mr. Howard had the usual experience of a New England boy of that period, who belonged to an intelligent, well-to-do family, good opportunities at school, high school and academy, with genial care and sympathy at home. His early inclination to affairs and business was manifest. Before he was of age he had a more than common experience of clerkship, partnership and management, and in 1852 he was in Galveston, Texas, for the repair of broken health, having given up business. Health restored, the spirit of enterprise awakened, California offered a brilliant field. On the 22d of January, 1853, he sailed from New Orleans for San Francisco via Grey-Town, the San Juan River and San Juan, Nicaragua. On the western coast he was washed ashore from a burning ship, in which catastrophe more than two hundred lives were lost. After tedious delays and hardships he arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of April, 1853.

Circumstances brought him into intimate relations with the late Oscar L. Shafter, a native of Vermont, and judge of the Supreme Court of California. He married Judge Shafter's eldest daughter, Emma, in 1862.

The Shafters (the Judge and his brother, James McM. Shafter) owned the Point Reyes ranch, a domain of about 70,000 acres, in Marin county, Cal. Mr. Howard's rela-

Chas. Webb Howard

tion with Judge Shafter quickened his mind and kindled his ambition, and in 1865 he retired from trade and became part owner and manager of the ranch. His administration of that property involved many interests public and private, from leasing lands to the building of railroads. It was a field for organizing and executive ability. During this period Mr. Howard traveled in Europe. On his return in 1874, he was associated with the purchase and management of the Spring Valley water works, which supplies the city of San Francisco. Upon the transfer of this property to the new owners in January, 1874, he was elected president of the corporation and has held that office continuously since. The administration of its affairs and property, valued at $25,000,000, requires accurate knowledge, a faculty for general oversight, careful deliberation, quick decision, patience, firmness and courtesy. Mr. Howard, by natural endowment and experience, unites these qualities in an unusual degree.

More than is common among men of business, he retains that flexibility and teachableness, that can receive suggestions, modify opinions and carry acquired knowledge and experience into new circumstances without that rigidity of mind that in so many men becomes a conceit of knowing and cannot be taught.

The public and private relations of the corporation of which he is president are continuously increasing, affording a school of wisdom, discretion and honor, and a theatre for their display. In the first Mr. Howard has been an apt learner, and upon the last a successful actor.

Mr. Howard was united in marriage, January, 1862, to Emma, daughter of Judge Oscar L. and Sarah R. Shafter. Their children are: Oscar Shafter, Theron, Maud, Charles Webb, Jr., Frederick Paxson, and Harold Shafter.

HOWARD, JACOB M., was born in Shaftsbury, July 10, 1805; was educated at the academies at Bennington and Brattleboro, and at Williams College where he graduated in 1830; studied law, and taught in an academy in Massachusetts for a time; removed to Michigan in 1832, and came to the bar of that territory in 1833; in 1838 he was a member of the Legislature of that state; from 1841 to 1843 he was a representative in Congress from Michigan; in 1854 he was elected attorney-general of the state, twice re-elected and serving in all six years; and in 1862 he was elected a senator in Congress; was re-elected a senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1865.

HOWARD, WILLIAM A., was born in Vermont, and having taken up his residence in Michigan, was elected a representative from that state, to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. Having contested the seat of G. B. Cooper in 1860, he became a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Detroit.

HOWE, CHARLES M., of Mellette, So. Dak., son of Benjamin C. and Sabra (Washburn) Howe, was born August 4, 1828, at Woodstock.

His education was received in the common schools. His parents died when he was about sixteen, and he was thrown upon his own resources. In 1846 he left Vermont and passed two years in Massachusetts. In 1848 he went to sea, and for five years made several voyages in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and in the Arctic upon whaling ships.

He left the sea in 1855 and went west, locating in Rock county, Wis., where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then engaged in trade at Fulton, Wis., and from there went to Stoughton in 1863. He again sold out in 1876, and went into business at Mazo Manie, Wis., as a general trader. In 1881 he went to Dakota, then a territory, becoming one of the first settlers in what was afterward the town of Mellette. Here he opened up a general store and lumber yard, and has accumulated a large property, including a farm of four thousand acres, upon which last year's wheat crop amounted to thirty-five thousand bushels. At the present time his business is that of a farmer and grain dealer. He also owns an elevator of large capacity and a coal yard. Mr. Howe has become a leading citizen, though not a politician. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of chairman of the board of supervisors since the organization of the town in 1884.

In social organizations Mr. Howe is prominent. He was the treasurer of the I. O. O. F. until elected N. G., and is a Past Grand. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Past Master of Unity Lodge No. 22 of Wisconsin jurisdiction. He is also a member of the Daughters of Rebecca.

In charitable work Mr. Howe is a leading worker, and was appointed a member of the Board of Charities and Correction upon its organization, and in 1891 was elected its president. This most important position he still holds, the board having charge of the hospital for insane at Yankton, the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, the reform school at Plankinton, and the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls.

Mr. Howe was married in Cabot, Feb. 5, 1855, to Mary J. Bickford, and has had two children, but one of whom is now living.

HOWE, THOMAS M., was born in Vermont, and, having settled in Pennsylvania, was elected a representative in Congress from 1851 to 1855.

HUNT, RICHARD MORRIS, of New York City, was born in Brattleboro in 1828, the son of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, M. C., and Jane Maria Leavitt. After his father's death his mother moved to New Haven and his education was commenced at French's School and was continued at the Boston high school and latin school. In 1843 he

RICHARD MORRIS HUNT.

went to Europe with his family and entered a school at Geneva, commencing the study of architecture with Alphonse Darier. From there he went to Paris and studied under Hector Lefuel, entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1845 and remaining until 1855, with intervals of travel over Europe, Egypt and Asia Minor. In 1854 and 1855 he had an appointment from the French government as Inspecteur aux Travaux de la Reunion des Tuileries au Louvre.

He returned to America in 1855, and commenced the practice of his profession by spending six months with the late Thomas U. Walter on the capitol at Washington. He then opened an office in New York with an architectural course for students on the principle of the Paris Ateliers. Messrs. George B. Post, Professor William R. Ware, Frank Furniss, Henry Van Brunt, Charles Gambrill and others were members of his studio at this time.

In 1867 he served as a member of the art jury at the Paris Exposition and in 1876 he held the same office at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French Government in 1882 and was made corresponding member of the Institute of France the following year.

In New York and through the country generally Mr. Hunt ranks among the first architects. He is a prominent member of the Architectural League of New York, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and other similar American associations. He is one of the three foreign architects belonging to the Society of St. Luke, an Italian body of artists which has the distinction of being the oldest society of its kind in the world. He is a member of the Institute of British Architects, the Central Society of French Architects, and the Architects and Engineers' Society of Vienna. He recently received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, conferred by Queen Victoria, being one of seventeen foreigners to be so honored. He was several years president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and was elected to the presidency of the Institute on the death of the late Thomas U. Walter in 1887.

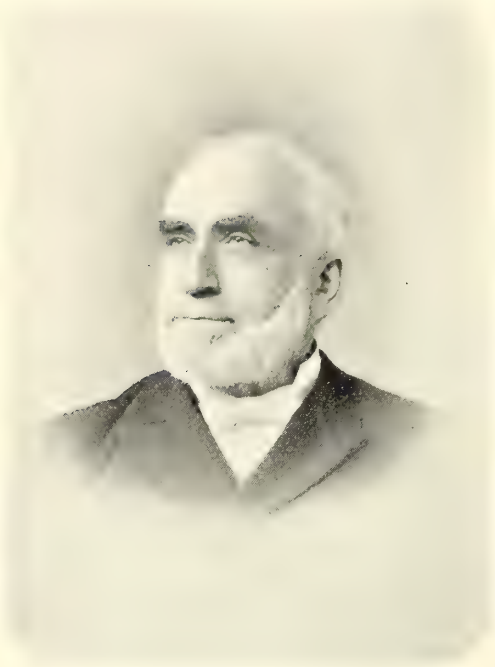
Among Mr. Hunt's principal works are: Lenox Library building, New York City; Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Delaware & Hudson Canal building, New York City; Tribune building, New York City; residences for William K. Vanderbilt, Esq., New York City and Newport, R. I.; residence for Ogden Goelet, Esq., Newport, R. I.; residence for C. O. D. Iselin, Esq., New York City; residence for Henry G. Marquand, Esq., New York City; chateau at Baltimore, N. C., for George W. Vanderbilt; U. S. Academic building, West Point, N. Y.; U. S. Gymnasium building, West Point, N. Y.; U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; Yorktown monument, Yorktown, Va.; Liberty monument, New York harbor and Soldiers and Sailors monument, Portland, Me.

He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University in 1892.

The New York Sun, in a recent editorial, says of him: "We congratulate our distinguished fellow-citizen, Richard Morris Hunt, the architect, upon his election as a foreign associate member of the most illustrious body of artists, the Academie des Beaux-Arts, of the Institute of France. It is a merited honor. He is a worthy member. Mr. Hunt is a man of genius, and his works bear the seal of it. He has devoted his life to the noblest of all the fine arts, that art which, sufficient unto itself, takes both

sculpture and painting as its adjuvants. For forty years he has stood foremost among American architects. He has rendered matchless service to the art of architecture in our country, an art, which, at the time he, when but fifteen years old, began to study it, had hardly an existence among us. We need not sound the praises of the artist who left the Green Mountain state in his boyhood, and within the past half century has won a name of pre-eminent rank among the architects of the world, and now modestly wears the honors that belong to a member of the Institute of France, as well as those that appertain to the membership of British, Austrian and Italian associations of artists. Long live our accomplished and amiable friend, and may yet other honors be his."

HUNTINGTON, DE WITT CLINTON, of Lincoln, Neb., son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Peck) Huntington, was born in Townshend, April 27, 1830. His parents were from Connecticut. His father was a member of the Windham county bar, but



DE WITT CLINTON HUNTINGTON.

owned a farm, and gave each of his sons a practical education in that useful industry. Dr. Huntington was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterward in a course in ancient and modern languages at Rochester, N. Y.

In early life he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1853 was received into its ministry. During his residence in Vermont he served churches of that denomination in Thetford, Proctorsville, and Brattleboro. At the close of his pastorate at Brattleboro he was transferred to the conference which included the western part of New York and a portion of Pennsylvania. Within this territory he has spent three years in Syracuse, N. Y., five in Bradford, Pa., four in Buffalo, N. Y., and thirteen in Rochester. In 1868 the Genesee College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He has twice filled the office of presiding elder, and has represented his annual conference in the legislative body of the church at six successive quadrennial sessions. In 1881 he was appointed a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference held in London, during which year he made a somewhat extended tour through the different countries of Europe. In 1891 he accepted the invitation of Trinity Church, in Lincoln, Neb., to become its pastor, which church is his field of labor at the present time.

Dr. Huntington has written largely for the religious journals of his denomination and frequently for the secular press. Quite a number of his sermons have been published in pamphlet form, chiefly upon questions of the day. Those upon "The Death of President Lincoln," "The Wrongs of the Liquor Traffic," "The Cotton King and the Rum King," "Hell Not Reformatory," and "Selfish Religion," have been widely circulated and extensively quoted. He has practiced the theory which he avows: that the pulpit is an educating force, and that all subjects which concern vitally the well-being of man belong to its discussions. This view has led him not only to a wide range of topics in his own pulpit, but frequently to address meetings upon political and other public questions.

He began his citizen life by voting for a Free Soil candidate for President, and from its organization to 1876 was a firm adherent of the Republican party. At that time he severed his connection with the Republican and gave his influence to the Prohibition party believing, as he said, that the Republican party would never take up the temperance reform. For the success of the Prohibition party he has since labored with pen and voice. In 1886 he was placed in nomination for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Thirty-fourth Congressional district of New York, and received the unprecedented support of something more than 5,500 votes. In the following year his name was placed at the head of the Prohibition state ticket as secretary of state and received nearly 42,000 votes. Both these nominations were, however, against his advice, and the latter in the face of his positive declinature.

Mr. Huntington has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Moore, daugh-

ter of Salmon J. and Elisabeth Moore, of Chelsea, by whom he has two living children: Thomas M., cashier of the Maverick Bank, Gordon, Neb., and Horace D., a merchant in the same town. His second wife was Miss Frances H. Davis, daughter of Hiram and Harriet F. Davis, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has one daughter: Mary Frances.

HUTCHINSON, HENRY E., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Windsor in 1837. He is the son of Rev. Elijah Hutchinson and Laura Manning Skinner. The Rev. Elijah Hutchinson was pastor of the Baptist church at Windsor for many years, and held the offices of president of the Vermont Baptist Convention, chaplain of the state prison, trustee of the public schools, and was widely known in the state. Rev. Elisha Hutchinson, the grandfather of H. E. Hutchinson, was a member of the first class which took the full course at Dartmouth College, graduated in 1775, was a chaplain in the war of

HENRY E. HUTCHINSON.

1812, and preached through an active ministerial life in the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York. Mr. Hutchinson's grandfather on his maternal side, John Payson Skinner, was one of the prominent citizens of Windsor in the first half of the century, owning stage lines before the days of railroads.

Henry E. Hutchinson, the subject of this sketch, fitted for college at the Windsor high school, entered Dartmouth where he remained two years, and was transferred to Amherst where he graduated with honor in 1858. He went to Alabama and taught for a time in the Franklin Academy at Montgomery, read law and was admitted to the bar. Returning to the North he entered the law office of Rufus F. Andrews, in New York, and was admitted to the New York bar on examination, in 1862. Meanwhile he had been made assistant to the notary of the Broadway Bank, and was soon after appointed assistant assessor of United States Internal Revenue for the fourth district of the state of New York. Mr. Hutchinson's residence has been in Brooklyn since he came from Alabama, and a few years after he went to that city he became secretary of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a position which he filled until 1877, when the bank closed its business, going into voluntary liquidation and paying all claims in full. On Good Friday, 1877, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed cashier of the Brooklyn Bank and remaining in this position until elected president in 1890, upon the retirement of Elias Lewis, Jr. During his connection with the bank it has greatly prospered. He is also a trustee of the Hamilton Trust Co., and of the Long Island Safe Deposit Co.

Mr. Hutchinson has long been prominent in the social and musical life of Brooklyn.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Ella Stafford, a daughter of J. R. Stafford of Brooklyn. Of this marriage two sons and two daughters are living and four children have died.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a trustee of the Brooklyn nursery and is active in the charitable work of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are communicants in the Protestant Episcopal church and for thirteen years Mr. Hutchinson was organist and choir-master of St. Peter's Church. He was also one of the organizers and first musical director of the Brooklyn Amateur Opera Society, organized in 1875, whose performances have achieved a metropolitan reputation. Mr. Hutchinson has been treasurer and president of the Brooklyn Choral Society, one of the largest musical societies in the country, and owing its honorable position largely to his efforts. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn; joined the Alpha Delta Phi secret society in college and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club in New York; is a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn; of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters; a trustee of the Brooklyn Dispensary, and is a trustee of the Union Church at Arveme-by-the-Sea, Long Island, his summer home.

IDE, GEORGE HENRY, of Milwaukee, Wis., son of Joseph A. and Lucretia Ann (Fairbanks) Ide, was born Jan. 21, 1839, at St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Ide was a farmer's boy and lived at his birthplace until eleven years of age when the family moved to Newport, where they lived eight years. In the meantime he attended the district school and Derby Academy. The family again returned to St. Johnsbury, and he was fitted for Dartmouth College, where he was graduated, and in 1869 graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary.

GEORGE HENRY IDE.

His first pastorate was in Hopkinton, Mass., where he remained seven years. At the close of this period he was called to the Central Church in Lawrence, Mass., and labored there four years, when he was called to the Grand Avenue Congregational Church of Milwaukee, Wis., his present pastorate, and where he has won more than local fame.

Mr. Ide enlisted in 1862 and was orderly sergeant of Company K, 15th Vt. Regt., Col. Proctor commanding. The service of this regiment was mostly confined to Virginia. He is a member of Wolcott Post, G. A. R., of Milwaukee. He is a trustee of Beloit College and a corporate member of the American board.

Mr. Ide was married March 16, 1871, to Mary J., daughter of Dr. Thomas and Harriet Sanborn, at Newport, N. H. Two children were born to them: Carrie Sanborn, and Charles Edward.

In 1876 Mr. Ide was again married to Kate Emma, daughter of Chandler C. and Hannah (Cogswell) Bowles of Newport.

The following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean gives an insight into the character and personality of Mr. Ide: "Rev. Dr. Ide, the pastor, is extremely popular out of his church as well as in it. He is a scholar, an orator, an all-round athlete, a conscientious, hard-working pastor, and a genial gentleman —a fortunate and unusual combination. He is reasonably proud of his church and people, as his people are of him. Mr. Ide may be described as a tolerant theologian rather than a liberal theologian. He is considered to be rather conservative in a doctrinal way, but there is none of the intolerance about him which distinguishes many who are more liberal as to doctrine."

INGALLS, DANIEL BOWMAN, of Clinton, Mass., son of James and Mary (Cass) Ingalls, was born in Sutton, May 25, 1829.

DANIEL BOWMAN INGALLS.

He received his education in the common schools, and upon his father's removal to Connecticut, when he was sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist, but at the end of two years his employers failed and he removed to Clinton, Mass., where Horatio and E. B. Bigelow were starting the manufacture of ginghams and

carpets, and in these mills Mr. Ingalls worked on machinery until 1849, when he again changed his locality to Windsor, Vt., where he found similar employment in the gun factory of Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence. While here he was impressed with the wonderful stories of the California gold discoveries and went to the Pacific coast and for two years he labored in that region, partly in the mines and partly at his trade in Sacramento.

On his return to Clinton, he commenced the study of dentistry and later graduated at the Boston Dental College. His profession has engaged his attention since 1859, and as a proof of his success may be mentioned the fact that he has been president of the Massachusetts Dental Society and also of the Merrimac Valley Dental Association. He had the honor of being a member of the state World's Fair committee, which prepared for the great dental congress held in Chicago Sept. 10, 1893.

Mr. Ingalls was married in Newbury, Oct. 22, 1850, to Rebecca Nelson, daughter of Mason and Mary (Nelson) Randall. They have had six children, all of whom have passed into the silent land.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Ingalls was a member of his town committee when Abraham Lincoln was first elected. He was sent to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880 and to the Senate in 1881-'82, serving upon the public health committee and was chairman of the committee on claims.

For a number of years he was a member of the investment committee of the Clinton Savings Bank, and was a director in the Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, to within one year of the time that bank was wrecked by its president, and at the time of his retirement from office he made a written statement to the stockholders in relation to the irregularities of that officer, who at the time held the office of cashier. Mr. Ingalls is now president of the Clinton Co-operative Bank.

For thirty years Mr. Ingalls has been a member of the Baptist church in Clinton, and for more than that period a Free and Accepted Mason, having served as Master of Trinity Lodge of that town and twice appointed D. D. G. M. under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Though an adopted citizen of the old Bay state, Mr. Ingalls still retains an ardent affection for his native hills and this motive led him more than a decade ago to take an active part in the organization of a Vermont society, of which for many years he was the honored president.

INGRAHAM, WILLIAM H., of Watertown, Mass., was born in Peacham in 1818, the son of Paul and Thankful (Sears) Ingraham. His father came from New Bedford, where the Ingrahams are well-known settlers.

He received his education at the Caledonia county grammar school, where he was fitted for college. Instead of continuing a collegiate course he went to Framingham, Mass., to work for his older brother, who owned a store. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. Six months later, in company with his second brother, he bought out the store, and they carried on the business for several years. Later they branched out in the manufacture of shoes, and at one time employed fifty men. The firm prospered until the well-remembered financial difficulties in 1848, when, with numerous other small houses, they were crippled and obliged to sell out. Mr. Ingraham then went to Watertown, where he has since lived, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1879, when he opened an insurance office in Watertown, which he still conducts.

Mr. Ingraham is a highly respected citizen of Watertown, and as such has been honored by nearly every office in the gift of the people. In 1848-'1852 and 1880-'93 he served as one of the assessors; 1874, 1875 and 1879 as selectman; town clerk, 1848-'62 and 1880-'90; he was a representative from his town for two terms, 1879 and 1880, in the General Assembly; a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century and a trustee of the Watertown Savings Bank, being at the present time a member of its board of investment.

Mr. Ingraham was married at Wayland, Mass., in 1843, to Caroline C., daughter of Ephraim and Caroline (Hubbard) Brigham. Their children are: Ralph Waldo, Francis, and Alice Choate.

Socially Mr. Ingraham has been very prominent. He is a member of the Watertown Unitarian Club connected with the First Parish Church, was its treasurer in 1881 and is at present a trustee of the ministerial fund; is a member of the Watertown Historical Society and has been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. for forty years. A recent article in the Boston Herald says of him: "He is kind and generous and never fails to act when charity so demands. He is one of the most respected and honored men in the vicinity."

JOHNSON, HARVEY A., was born in Vermont, and having removed to Ohio was elected a representative in Congress from that state from 1853 to 1855.

JONES, GAMALIEL LEONARD, of Audubon, Minn., son of Norman and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Jones, was born April 11, 1843, in Hubbardton.

GAMALIEL LEONARD JONES.

Mr. Jones was educated in the common schools, Castleton Seminary, and Middlebury College, graduating from college in 1868, at the age of twenty-five. Since that time he has almost constantly been occupied in teaching, passing many years in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, and becoming principal of Winchester (Ohio) Union School in 1873. Upon the death of his father in 1874 he went to Lake Eunice, Minn., purchasing a large tract of land, which he carried on while attending to his great work as a teacher in the vicinity. For four years he was principal of Lake Park graded school, and was afterwards principal of the Audubon graded school, at the same time doing much work of a public nature as town clerk and justice of the peace, county superintendent of schools, member of a committee for selecting textbooks for the schools of his county, and as president of the temperance association, and secretary of his church for the Northern Minnesota district.

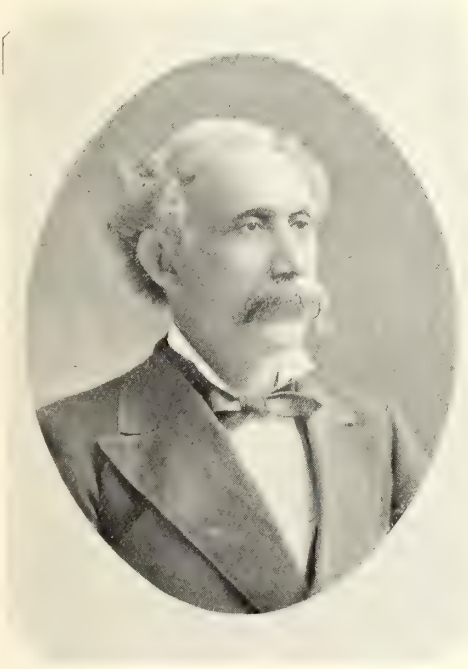
Social and political organizations have also taken his attention to some extent and his work for the grange in its early days was prominent. In 1882 he was made an honorary member of Lake Park Literary Society, and has contributed many articles to the press, and often by request has delivered public addresses of a political, religious, educational or scientific nature. It has ever been the aim of his life to aid in giving liberty and relief to the oppressed, establishing equal rights and impartial justice for all; promoting every measure which tends to the prosperity of his country as a whole, and elevating the masses, morally and intellectually.

Mr. Jones was married August 19, 1868, to Althea Maria Pike, in Weston, daughter of Josiah Wooster and Nancy Maria (Harmon) Pike. They have five children: Joseph Charles, Mary Caroline, Edward Harrison (deceased in infancy), Earl Grant, and Lulu Althea Julia.

KASSON, JOHN ADAM, of Des Moines, Iowa, was born at Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1822; graduated at the University of Vermont; studied law in Massachusetts, and practiced the profession in St. Louis, Mo., until 1857, when he removed to Iowa. In 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to report upon the condition of the executive departments of Iowa; assisted in 1859 in organizing the State Bank of Iowa, and became director for that state. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster-General, which office he resigned in 1862, when he was selected a representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the committee of ways and means. During the summer of 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln a commissioner to the International Postal Congress at Paris, returning in August. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress; in 1867 again a U. S. postal commissioner to Europe, where he made postal treaties with seven European governments; six times a member of the Iowa Legislature; again elected to Congress in 1872 and re-elected in 1874; he declined a renomination and in 1877 was appointed envoy to negotiate treaties with Servia and Roumania; was again elected to Congress in 1880 and 1882; resigned in 1884 to accept the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; represented the United States at the Congo

Conference in Berlin; was chief of the Samoan Commission at Berlin. He now devotes his time to literary pursuits.

KELLOGG, WILLIAM PITT, of New Orleans, La., was born at Orwell, Dec. 8, 1831. His grandfather, Saxton Kellogg, married Sallie Fuller, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, and when a comparatively young man removed from Connecticut to Vermont. His father was the Rev. Sherman Kellogg, a well-known Congregational clergyman, located for many years at Montpelier. Many of his relatives now reside in Vermont and have since an early day been identified with this state.



WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG.

He was educated at the Norwich Military University. In 1850 he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he read law with E. G. Johnson, a prominent lawyer formerly of Vermont; was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practiced law until March, 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Nebraska.

On the breaking out of the war, at the request of Governor Yates, he returned to Illinois and raised the 7th Regt. of Ill. Cavalry, President Lincoln, at the request of Governor Yates, having given him six months' leave of absence for this purpose. In July, 1861, Governor Yates having commissioned him colonel, his regiment was mustered into service and ordered to report to General Grant at Cairo. Mr. Kellogg was soon after ordered by General Grant to take command of Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was in command of that post until General Pope moved on Fort Thompson, when Mr. Kellogg with his regiment joined him, taking part in the operations resulting in the capture of Fort Thompson and New Madrid until ordered to Pittsburg Landing immediately after the battle of Shiloh. He commanded a cavalry brigade under General Granger, composed in part of his own regiment, in the operations about Farmington, Corinth, and Grand Junction. In the summer of 1862, his health having completely failed, he became so much of an invalid that he was compelled to resign.

President Lincoln having allowed the position of chief justice to remain open Mr. Kellogg returned to Nebraska and remained until January, 1863, discharging the duties of chief justice, when he was requested by Governor Yates to return to Illinois and accompany the Governor on a tour of inspection of the Illinois soldiers in the field. They visited General Grant's headquarters, and on Feb. 15, 1863, Mr. Kellogg was requested by General Grant to proceed immediately to Washington with important papers, from General Grant to President Lincoln. He accepted the mission, and armed with the following pass, written by General Grant, which Mr. Kellogg still retains, he went to Washington and delivered the papers:

> Headquarters Department of Tennessee before Vicksburg, Feb. 15, 1863.
>
> The bearer hereof, Colonel Kellogg, is permitted to pass through all parts of this department, stopping at such military posts as he may desire, and travelling free on chartered steamers and military railroads. Good until countermanded.
>
> [Signed] U. S. Grant, Major-General Commanding.

Mr. Kellogg held the office of chief justice of Nebraska until April, 1865, when President Lincoln tendered him the appointment of collector of New Orleans. Mr. Kellogg continued to serve as collector until July, 1868, when a Republican State Legislature having been chosen, he was elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, taking his seat July 17, 1868. He served on the committee on commerce and Pacific railroads, was chairman of the committee on levees of the Mississippi river, the first committee on the subject appointed by the Senate under a resolution introduced by Mr. Kellogg. He was the author of the Texas Pacific railroad act, having introduced that bill and was foremost in securing its passage. He remained in the U. S. Senate until the fall of 1872, when having been nominated for Governor by the

Republican party, he resigned. The long and notable struggle that followed as a consequence of that gubernatorial contest, resulting in Mr. Kellogg's recognition as Governor of Louisiana by both houses of Congress, is a matter of general history.

Mr. Kellogg served as Governor of Louisiana until June, 1877, when he was again elected to the U. S. Senate, and served as senator until 1883. He served on the committees on commerce and territories, and was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads. At the end of his second term as U. S. Senator he was elected to the House of Representatives from the great sugar district of Louisiana, receiving nearly the entire vote of the planting interests of that district. In 1884, at the expiration of his term in the House, Mr. Blaine having been defeated for President, Mr. Kellogg retired from active politics.

Mr. Kellogg was a delegate in the convention that organized the Republican party in Illinois in 1854. He was a delegate at the convention in Bloomington which nominated Governor Bissell, the first Republican Governor elected in Illinois. He also led the delegation from Fulton county in the Republican state convention in 1860, which nominated Governor Yates, the war Governor, and he was himself chosen by the same convention as one of Mr. Lincoln's presidential electors. He was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago national convention in 1868, which nominated General Grant the first time. He has since been a delegate and chairman of the Louisiana delegation at every Republican national convention, including the last convention of June, 1892, at Minneapolis.

He was one of the 306 delegates who voted for General Grant to the last in the national convention of 1880.

He was married, June 6, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Andrew Wills, who emigrated at an early age to Illinois from Pennsylvania, and who was a member of the famous Wills family connected with the history of Gettysburg, Pa. They have no children. Mr. Kellogg has four sisters residing in Iowa and one sister and a brother residing in Kansas—they all have children.

Mr. Kellogg now resides a portion of the year in Louisiana, where he is connected with sugar planting, and the remainder of the year in Washington, D. C., where he has large real estate interests.

KIDDER, JEFFERSON P., was born at Braintree, was trained to agricultural pursuits, taught school, received a classical education, graduating at the Norwich University, and was a tutor therein; received in 1848 the degree of M. A. from the University of Vermont; studied and practiced law; was a member of the state Constitutional Convention in 1847; was a member of the state Senate of Vermont in 1847 to 1848; was Lieutenant Governor of Vermont in 1853-1854; removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1857; was elected a provisional delegate from Dakota Territory while visiting there in 1859; was a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1861, 1863,-1864; was appointed in 1865 an associate justice of the Supreme Court for Dakota Territory, and removed there, and was re-appointed in 1869 and again in 1873, and resigned after having discharged the duties of that office for ten years; and was elected a delegate from Dakota in the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress.

KNAPP, CHAUNCY L., was born in Berlin, Feb. 26, 1809. He commenced life by serving an apprenticeship in a printing office in Montpelier; was elected reporter for the Legislature in 1833; was co-proprietor and editor for some years of the State Journal; was elected secretary of the state in 1836, in which capacity he served four years; and removing to Massachusetts, he was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Senate in 1851; and was elected to the Thirty-fourth and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. To him was awarded the credit, while editing the Journal, of first nominating General Harrison for the presidency, which resulted in his obtaining the electoral votes of Vermont four years before he was really elected.

KNAPP, DEXTER J., of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, son of Gardner and Fanny (Alton) Knapp, was born in Dummerston, Nov. 30, 1844.

Availing himself of the ordinary school advantages of his native place, and with an inherent high sense of honor and integrity such as has placed many Green Mountain boys in eminent positions in life, Mr. Knapp began his business career as a dealer in silks at New Haven, Conn., in 1860. Prospering in this he went westward in 1867 and located at Minneapolis, Minn., and engaged in the loan and lumber business. Profiting by his experience in the past and his connection with large business transactions, he remained here until 1877 when he went to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, and began active operations in real estate. This town, at the time but a mere hamlet, afforded a fine field for his business sagacity and he began buying large tracts of lands adjacent to Sioux Falls, also building dwellings on the plateaux overlooking the Big Sioux river, which a rapidly increasing population made necessary. January 1, 1894, Sioux Falls had a population of 15,000, and is located in one

of the finest wheat and corn belts in the world.

Mr. Knapp was married, Dec. 24, 1877,

DEXTER J. KNAPP.

to Fanny M. Harmon, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and has two daughters: Bessy, and Helen.

KNAPP, LYMAN E., of Sitka, Alaska, son of Hiram and Elvira (Stearns) Knapp, was born in Somerset, Nov. 5, 1837. He was the fourth in direct line of descent from Capt. Joseph Knapp, of Taunton, Mass., who commanded a company in Colonel Titcomb's regiment, war of the Revolution. His grandfather, Cyrus Knapp, removed to Dover about the beginning of the nineteenth century. His first ancestor in this country came from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Brighton, Mass., in 1640.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, and graduated with honors from Middlebury College in 1862. Directly after graduation he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols., for nine months, but was elected and commissioned captain of the company before mustered into the United States service. He received his baptism of fire in the battle of Gettysburg and was wounded in his right shoulder by a bullet from a spherical case shot during the famous bayonet charge of the 16th Vt. Regt., to meet the rebel charge under Pickett. The wound proved not to be serious, and after discharge from his



first service he re-enlisted, raised a company of volunteers at Townshend, which was assigned as Co. F, to the 17th Regt. Vt. Vols., and in command of that company he served in Grant's famous Wilderness campaign of 1864. The 17th saw very severe service, was engaged in fourteen of the historic battles of the war and suffered greater losses in killed and wounded, during its sixteen months service, than most of the regiments which put in their full terms of three and four years. Captain Knapp was engaged with his regiment in all these battles and was wounded in two of them, Spottsylvania and the capture of Petersburg, though not severely. He was promoted major, Oct. 25, 1864, and lieutenant-colonel a few days later. He also received a brevet commission from the President "for gallant and meritorious action" in the battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

At the close of the war he engaged for a short time in teaching at Burr & Burton seminary, Manchester, then assumed the control and management of the Middlebury Register, and he was editor of that journal for thirteen years. During his work in connection with that paper, he read law, was admitted to practice in the Vermont courts in 1876, which practice he continued, residing in Middlebury, until his removal to Alaska to assume the duties of Governor of that territory, to which he was appointed on the 12th day of April, 1889.

In 1872-'73 he was one of the clerks of the Vermont House of Representatives. In 1886-'87 he was an influential member of the same body. For twenty years, from 1869 to 1889, he was the trial justice of the peace of his county, before whom the more important and difficult cases were brought for adjudication. He was register of probate for two years and became judge of the same court in 1879, which office he held by successive elections until he resigned in 1889, to accept the office of Governor of Alaska.

He was chairman of the Republican committee of his county eight years, and has served as member of the school board for his district; chairman of the county temperance society; vice-president of the Western Vermont Congregational Club; town clerk for a number of years; treasurer of the Addison county grammar school; chairman of the business committee of the Middlebury Congregational Religious Society; town assessor of taxes; chairman of the county evangelization committee, and connected with every movement for the promotion of morals and philanthropy which came within his reach. Sometimes he made addresses on occasions like the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, religious conventions, temperance meetings and

society anniversaries, and wrote editorial articles and communications for periodicals and newspapers other than his own. These articles were highly appreciated and much sought after.

In college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and belonged to the honorary Alumni society, Phi Beta Kappa, after graduation, and has held the office of president of the local chapter. Soon after the war he became a member of the G. A. R. and served several terms as commander of his post. His interest in the work of the learned societies never flagged. He is still a member of four historical societies, including the Alaska Historical Society of which he is president, of the National Geographic Society, of one ethnological society, of the American Institute of Civics of New York, whose object is to promote a higher and purer citizenship; and has made geology and mineralogy the special study of many of his summer vacations.

In addition to his professional and official work he had an extensive loan business of which he conducted the eastern and western agencies in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and Washington, and he had the management of several trust estates. All these business connections he laid aside in 1889 on leaving for Alaska.

He became Governor of Alaska on taking the oath of office, April 20, 1889, since which time he has conducted the business of the executive of that territory. The duties of that office have been exceedingly onerous, and the responsibilities heavy and wearing. He has made four extended annual reports, which have been published and have become the authority on matters embraced therein.

Politically his sympathies were ever with the Republican party. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

He became a member of the Congregational church at the age of fifteen, and he ever remained devotedly attached to the principles of that faith.

He was united in marriage, Jan. 23, 1865, at Washington, D. C., with Martha A., daughter of Ebenezer and Corcina (Jones) Severance. As the fruit of this marriage they have: George E., Frances A., Lyman Edwin, and May A.

KNOWLTON, FRANK HALL, of Washington, D. C., son of Julius A. and Mary Ellen (Blackmer) Knowlton, was born Sept. 2, 1860, at Brandon.

He was educated in the public schools of Brandon and Middlebury College, graduating from the latter institution in July, 1884, with the degree of B. S., the first conferred by this college, and in 1887 received the degree of M. S. from the same college. In 1894 he obtained the degree of Ph. D. from the Columbian University in Washington, D. C. This degree was the first one of the kind granted by the university as representing a course of study accomplished.

Immediately after graduation in August, 1884, he went to Washington, D. C., to become an assistant in the department of botany in the U. S. National Museum, a position which he held until July, 1887, when he was made assistant curator of the department. He continued in this position until April, 1889, when he resigned to assume charge of the botany of the Century Dictionary, but his health failed and the following six months from July, 1889, were spent in active field work in New Mexico, Arizona and California as assistant paleontologist of the U. S. geological survey. In 1887 he was elected professor of botany in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., which position he now holds. He was also engaged in preparing the botanical definitions for the Standard Dictionary, a work now approaching completion, and has written over 20,000 definitions for it. He is one of the editors of the American Geologist, and has written many valuable scientific papers, notably, "Fossil Wood and Lignite of the Potomac Formation," "Fossil Wood of Arkansas," "Additions to the Flora of Washington," "Birds of Brandon, Vt.," "Flora of Nushagak, Alaska"; a complete bibliography of his works would number 125 articles, including papers and reviews. His contributions to leading scientific journals have been extensive and include the American Journal of Science; American Geologist, geological survey bulletin; Journal of Geology; The Auk; Proceedings U. S. National Museum; Smithsonian Reports; The Botanical Gazette; Forest and Stream; Garden and Forest, etc.

At college he was a D. K. E. and has since been elected to membership in the following named societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geological Society, American Ornithologists' Union, Society of Naturalists of Eastern United States, Sons of the American Revolution, Philosophical, Biological, Geological, Botanical and Ornithological societies of Washington, D. C.

Prof. Knowlton was married at Kingman, Kan., Sept. 27, 1887, to Annie Sterling, daughter of William A. and Lydia Moorhead. She died Jan. 26, 1890, leaving one child: Margaret. He was married a second time at Laurel, Md., Oct. 3, 1893, to Rena Geniveve, daughter of Isaac B. and Lizzie W. Ruff.

LADD, CHARLES DOUGLASS, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Seneca and Mary S. (Varnum) Ladd, was born in Danville, Sept. 3, 1849.

He was educated at the publfc schools of Danville during the years of his minority, and learned the blacksmith's and gunsmith's trades. In 1869 he went to California, and for several years worked as gunsmith and blacksmith, until in 1877 he established himself in business at San Francisco as a dealer in firearms and sporting goods. In 1881 he removed to his present large establishment at 529 Kearney street, where he still conducts the same business in connection with the fur business, which he has added during the last few years. Mr. Ladd is the owner of several schooners which are engaged principally in the fur trade.

He is independent and liberal in regard to politics, and votes with the party having the best candidate for office; hence, he says, "I am both Democrat and Republican."

Mr. Ladd married Mary S. Lyon of Woodstock, Conn.

LANGDON, WILLIAM CHAUNCY, grandson of the late Hon. Chauncy Langdon of Castleton, and son of John Jay and Harriette Curtis (Woodward) Langdon, being descended on the mother's side from the Wheelocks and Woodwards of Dartmouth College, N. H., was born in Burlington, August 19, 1831.

His childhood and youth were almost wholly passed at the South, chiefly in New Orleans, where he was educated by his mother. He fitted for college at Castleton (Vt.) Seminary and in 1850 graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

Giving his early manhood to scientific pursuits, he was for a few months instructor in astronomy and chemistry at Shelby College, Ky., from which post he was appointed in 1851, asaistant examiner, and, afterwards, chief examiner, in the U. S. Patent Office. He resigned this office in 1856; practiced as a councilor in patent law for two years; and, in 1858, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

During his residence in Washington, Mr. Langdon was actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Associations, of which he was one of the earliest American pioneers and the leader in the organization of these societies in a national confederation, as well as in securing international relations between them and European bodies.

In the ministry, after a year as an assistant in a Philadelphia church, Mr. Langdon went in 1859 to Rome, Italy, and as chaplain of the U. S. Legation near the Holy See founded and was first rector of the American Episcopal Church in that city; also about the same time starting a similar church in Florence. Returning to the United States at the outbreak of the civil war, he accepted in 1862 the rectorship of St. John's Church, Havre de Grace, Md. At the close of the war he was sent back to Italy as secretary of a joint committee of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, charged to inquire into the religious and ecclesiastical aspects and results of the Italian Revolution then in progress. In this charge, he made his residence in Florence, coming into intimate personal relations with the principal leaders of the Liberal Catholic

WILLIAM CHAUNCY LANGDON.

party in the Italian church, before and during the period of the Vatican Council, as well as with some of the early leaders of liberal Catholicism in Germany. In 1873 Mr. Langdon was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, where he founded Emmanuel Episcopal Church, and co-operated in German, French and Swiss religious movements. He was present at the Old Catholic Congress of religious movements, of Cologne, 1872; of Constance, 1873; of Friburg, 1874; and he was a participant member of the re-union conferences of Bonn in 1874 and 1875. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1874, "in recognition of his distinguished services in Italy."

Toward the close of 1875, Dr. Langdon returned again to the United States; was rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1876-78; and of St. James' Church, Bedford, Pa., from 1878 to 1890; since which year, in consequence of impaired health, he has withdrawn from parish duty and has been living with his eldest son, Prof. Courtney Langdon, of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

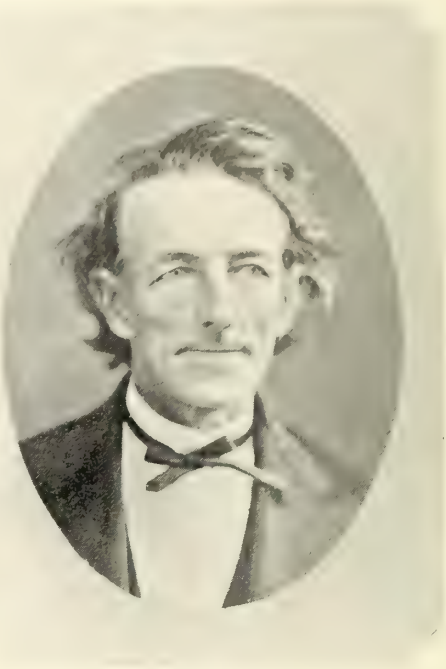
Mr. Langdon married, in 1858, Hannah Agnes, daughter of E. S. Courtney of Baltimore, Md., and has had five children, all still living: Prof. Courtney Langdon, George W. Langdon of Newburyport, Mass., William C. Langdon, Jr., an instructor in Brown University, and two daughters.

Dr. Langdon has so far published but two small volumes "Some Account of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church," London 1868; and "Seven Letters to the Baron Ricasoli," in Italian, Florence, 1874. He has, however, for some years been engaged upon a work of some magnitude—"The Modern Crisis of Latin Christianity." But he has published a succession of reports during his residence in Europe, a number of pamphlets on religious and ecclesiastical subjects, and a few sermons; and he has also been, of later years, a frequent contributor to the Church Quarterly and the Political Science Quarterly, to the International and Andover Reviews, to the Church, Atlantic, Century and University Magazines, and to other periodicals.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES B., late of Chicago, was the son of Villa Lawrence, a merchant of Vergennes, and was born in that city about 1819 to 1820.

After the proper preparation he entered Middlebury College, where he continued till the end of the junior year, when he entered the senior class in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1840, and in the winter following he commenced teaching an academy in either Dallas or Lowndes county, Ala., and remained so employed until 1842, when he entered the law office of Hon. Alphonso Taft, an eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, afterward attorney-general of the United States under President Grant.

In the fall of 1843 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and studied in the law office of Geyer & Dayton, till his admission to the bar in St. Louis in the beginning of the year 1844. Henry S. Geyer of the firm of Geyer & Dayton, stood at the front of the St. Louis and Missouri bar, and succeeded Thomas H. Benton in the United States Senate. In February, 1844, Mr. Lawrence formed a partnership with Melvin L. Gray, from Vermont, just then beginning practice. As both members of this firm were young and inexperienced and had few acquaintances and their practice was mostly waiting and seeking employment, Mr. Lawrence was induced to go to Quincy, Ill., and form a partnership with David L. Hough, son of Prof. John Hough, for many years of the faculty of Middlebury College. This partnership was soon terminated by the appointment of Mr. Hough to the land agency of the Michigan and Illinois canal. Then Mr. Lawrence became the partner of the Hon. Archie Williams, one of the leading attorneys of northwestern Illinois, with whom he continued until 1856. During this period the firm did a large and profitable business and Mr. Lawrence attained a high rank for learning, professional skill and ability, and for integrity and uprightness of character.



CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.

In the meantime he had married Miss Margaret Marston, a young English lady, whose parents had become residents of Quincy. Being in poor health—a life-long sufferer with asthma—in 1856 he closed his business, and after attending as a delegate to the national convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency, he spent a winter in Cuba and the two years following in Europe, and on his return to this country settled on a farm in Warren county, Ill., but was soon elected circuit judge of his circuit, in which position he showed such marked judicial qualities that he was soon elected one of the supreme judges of the

state and served in that capacity for many years. As a judge his standing was one of the highest, for great powers of analysis, integrity, uprightness and legal attainments. His opinions are characterized by clearness, close logic, perspicuity and force, and are models of their kind. He was regarded, both in and out of the state, as one of the strongest and ablest jurists that ever sat on the Supreme Court bench of Illinois. On the closing of his judicial career, he resumed practice in Chicago, where it became large and profitable.

In the controversy for the presidency between Tilden and Hayes, he was sent as one of the commissioners to Louisiana to investigate the results of the election in that state, and subsequently was much talked of as U. S. Senator from Illinois. He was originally a Democrat, but his residence in the South had convinced him of the evils and dangers of slavery, and he became thereafter a Republican.

In February, 1885, to avoid the inclemency of the weather on the lake, he started on a trip to reach the more genial climate of the South, but was overtaken by death at Decatur, Ala.

He had three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son and daughter died on reaching adult years, and in his lifetime. The youngest son survived him, but died soon after his father's death, while a student in Yale College. His wife alone survives, and is now residing in England.

LEE, JOHN STEBBINS, of Canton, N. Y., son of Eli and Rebekah (Stebbins) Lee, was born Sept. 23, 1820, at Vernon.

He was educated in the common schools and fitted for college in Deerfield, Shelburne Falls and Brattleboro; entering Amherst College in 1841, he graduated with honors in 1845. He taught his first school when eighteen years of age at Guilford. From 1845 to 1847 he was principal of Mount Cæsar Seminary at Swanzey, N. H., and for two years principal of Melrose Seminary at West Brattleboro, and at the latter place was ordained to the Universalist ministry June 23, 1847. He held brief pastorates in West Brattleboro, Lebanon, N. H., and Montpelier, where be became assistant editor of the Christian Repository, associated with Dr. Eli Ballou.

In March, 1852, he took charge of the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock and labored there twenty-one terms in succession until 1857, when wearied with constant work he removed to Woodstock village. He served as pastor of South Woodstock, Bridgewater and Woodstock parishes for seven years, and in April, 1859, he was called to take charge of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., where he has since resided. For nine years he was acting president of the collegiate department and college and in April, 1869, he was transferred to the theological department and appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and biblical archæology which position he now holds (1894). For nearly fifty-five years he has been an able and successful teacher, passing through all grades from common schools to college.

JOHN STEBBINS LEE.

In July, 1868, seeking rest from his arduous labors he obtained leave of absence and travelled extensively in England and on the Continent, Egypt and the Holy Land. His work and varied historical reading had prepared him to study intelligently classical scenes and Bible lands, historic and antiquarian relics, and the results of his observations were written out for several publications while abroad. Upon his return, improved in health and mind, stored with valuable knowledge, he lectured upon his travels to large audiences in many states. In 1871 he published a work entitled, "Nature and Art in the Old World," and in 1877 another volume entitled, "Sacred Cities," devoted to biblical scenes. In addition to these he has written many articles for the Ladies' Repository, the Universalist Quarterly and other journals.

In 1848 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Amherst College, and in 1875

the honorary degree of D. D., by Buchtel College, Akron, O.

Mr. Lee was married, Feb. 22, 1848, to Emma Bennett, of Westmoreland, N. H. Six children have been born to them: the eldest, Ida Elmine, died in infancy; the other five, Leslie Alexander, John Clarence, Frederic Schiller, Florence Josephine and Lulu Gertrude Lottie are living and all have taken up the profession of their father and occupy prominent positions.

LYON, LUCIUS, was born in Vermont, but emigrated to Michigan when quite a young man; devoted himself for several years to the business of surveying the wild lands of the territory; was a delegate in Congress from that territory during the years 1833,-'34,-'35, and a senator in Congress from Michigan from 1836 to 1840, and a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. His last public position was that of surveyor-general in the Northwest. Died at Detroit, September 25, 1851.

MARTIN, MOSES MELLEN, of Allegan, Mich., son of Deacon Moses and Almira (Dana) Martin, was born in Peacham, April 8, 1834. He inherits sterling qualities and sound judgment from a good stock of ancestors, counting among them the Chamberlains and Mellens of Hopkinton, Mass., his

MOSES MELLEN MARTIN.

great-grandfather, Samuel Chamberlain, having married Martha Mellen, daughter of Deacon Henry Mellen of that town. His grandparents, Ashbel and Lydia (Chamberlain) Martin, were among the first settlers of Peacham, having built one of the first frame farm houses in the town.

Mr. Martin received the rudiments of his education in the country district where his father lived; he fitted for college at Peacham Academy and graduated from Middlebury College in 1861, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864. He was licensed to preach at Peacham by the Ministerial Association of Caledonia county in May, 1864, and was ordained at Middletown where was his first pastorate in 1865. He entered upon home missionary work in Wisconsin the following year and has held pastorates over Congregational churches in Prescott, and Mazomanie, Wis., and in Three Oaks, and Allegan, Mich., where now he is pastor of the First Congregational Church.

He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, serving for many years as school inspector and in this capacity visiting schools, advising teachers and stimulating pupils to make the most of themselves, to desire above everything good character. Through his influence the town library of Three Oaks grew to be one of the best in southwestern Michigan. In college he was from the first opposed to secret societies and allied himself with the Delta Upsilon fraternitity the highest offices of which he held. He is an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M. His Princeton classmates made him a life member of the Bible Society; he received the title of Doctor of Divinity from Olivet College, Mich.

In the ministry his labors have been marked by great earnestness and excellent judgment so that although in every instance his charges, though at the outset unpromising, became, under his wise and able leadership, strong and flourishing churches; and as an instance of the regard of his people, one of his churches, in rebuilding fifteen years after he left it, called him back to preach the dedicatory sermon and surprised him with their beautiful "Martin memorial window." One of his most striking characteristics is extreme modesty, and every pastorate and every honor have been unsought. An honor which he greatly prizes was his election by ballot by the state association composed of between three and four hundred churches, to preach in Ann Arbor the opening sermon at one of the most important conventions during the

fifty years of Congregationalism in Michigan when the subject of state self-support was to be introduced and acted upon. One of the members of the body said the sermon, the subject of which was "Opportunity," presented the initial of all the intense and able discussions which followed. He was also appointed by the church at Peacham to deliver the historical address at its centennial celebration.

His great kindliness, geniality and ready wit make him a favorite in all social circles. His popularity, like that of Lord Mansfield, is "that which follows, not that which is run after."

Mr. Martin was married Jan. 19, 1865, to Miss Laura A. Kellogg, who died in August, 1870. Mary Louise, the only child of this union, died in infancy. He was again married in October, 1871, to Margaret Johnston, daughter of Joseph Johnston, one of the pioneers of Chicago, who died in 1878. He was married to his present wife, Mary, daughter of Alva W. and Lydia (Atwood) Pierce, of Londonderry, in June, 1880. Of this union are four children: Pauline, Persis Lydia, Mellen Chamberlain, and Blanche Elizabeth.

MASON, GEORGE, of Washington, D. C., son of Ephraim Hubbard and Prudence (Hills) Mason, was born in Putney, Dec. 31, 1831. His parents removed to Brookline in 1832, where they resided for more than thirty years, and where his father died, having been a prominent man in the town which he represented in the Legislatures of 1835 and 1836. His grandfather, Anthony Mason, moved to Brookline from Warren, R. I., in 1796. He married Elizabeth Temple, of Dummerston, and raised a large family, of whom Ephraim Hubbard was the eldest. The maternal grandfather of George Mason, Samuel Hills, was a soldier in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner at Quebec and paroled, but never exchanged. His two brothers, Nathaniel and William, were also sodiers during the Revolution. Their father, Nathaniel, lived in Swanzey, N. H., where he and his wife were much esteemed. The Mason family were of English descent.

George Mason grew up very much like other Vermont boys of fifty years ago, attending school a few months in summer and in winter, and working on his father's farm in spring and autumn. He thus, in boyhood, acquired some knowledge of the elements of an English education and of farming. As he grew older he became ambitious of obtaining a more liberal education, and he succeeded without assistance in mastering the principles of algebra and surveying, while with assistance of Prof. L. F. Ward, at Saxton's River and at Westminster, he acquired such knowledge of other branches as was necessary for admission to Vermont University. He graduated from the university in the class of 1858, and has since received the honorary degree of A. M. from his alma mater. During his four years at the university and even before that time he earned a great part of the means to pay his bills by teaching for a part of each year, and after graduation he continued to teach for several years, principally in Worcester county, Mass.

GEORGE MASON.

In 1862, June 11, he married Josephine Augusta, daughter of Col. Moses and Louisa (Pitts) Buffum of Oxford, Mass. Of this marriage he has two sons: H. Harry Buffum, and George Ernest.

In 1859 he was made a Master Mason, in Putney. In 1860 he became a charter member of the Oxford Lodge in Massachusetts, and its first worshipful master. He was subsequently re-elected and installed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In 1863 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he received an appointment in the office of the paymaster general of the army, and served for five years, reading law meanwhile, and graduating from the law department of Columbia College with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted, on graduation, to the bar of the District Supreme Court, and practiced his profession for some years, making a specialty of bankruptcy law. He subse-

quently withdrew from practice and engaged in the real estate business. In 1869 he was elected a member of the school board of Washington, D. C., serving one year.

In 1889 he visited Europe with his family, and spent the summer of that year in Paris at the Exposition. He afterwards traveled in Great Britain and on the Continent, visiting several European countries, witnessing the celebrated passion play at Ober Ammergau, and spending some time in Munich, Vienna and other capital cities, viewing their treasures of art and relics of antiquity, and studying the social and industrial conditions of the people as developed under their various political institutions. In the winter of 1890 he returned to his native land, a more appreciative and ardent lover of its free institutions.

Republican in politics, his sympathies are with and for the race which owes its enfranchisement to that party, and with the struggling masses rather than with the favored few.

MEIGS, HENRY B., of Baltimore, Md., son of Captain Luther, and grandson of Benjamin (pioneers of that town), was born in Highgate, Nov. 23, 1844.

Remote from the district schools of the locality, his education was very limited, but upon attaining the years of manhood he became a great reader of current literature and substantial standard works almost exclusively of history, biography and travel, and has pursued all through life a self-directed course of study and reading of standard and classical authors. Thus storing his memory with facts that have unconsciously but admirably fitted him for a life of usefulness.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. K, 13th Vt. Vols., Col. F. V. Randall commanding, and was with his command and in the ranks until the mustering out of the regiment, and participated in all of the varying experiences of his regiment during its service, including the march to and the battle of Gettysburg.

Upon the conclusion of the war, Captain Meigs emigrated to the wilds of the far West and for six years was engaged in ranching, merchandising, gold-mining and freighting across the plains in the days when Indians were numerous and railroads were unknown in that country. In 1871 he returned east and engaged in the manufacture of lime, and merchandising until 1874 in northern New York.

In politics Captain Meigs has never been interested as an active partisan, with the single exception of having been a member of the city council of Julesburg, Col., in 1867. While residing in northern New York, Captain Meigs organized the first G. A. R. Post (William D. Brennan) at Malone, in Franklin county, and was its commander five successive terms, during which time the post grew to be the largest in all northern New York. While in command of his own post, he was continuously serving in some capacity upon the staff of the department commander, or of the commander in chief, and during those years organized nine posts and personally mustered into the Grand Army more than one thousand members. When a young man he became identified with the Baptist denomination and has always been actively interested in the church of his choice.

HENRY B. MEIGS.

Special work in life requires special preparation, and sometimes the training begins very early. It would seem so in the case of Captain Meigs, whose early life and surroundings admirably fitted him for the work he was to accomplish in the general field of life insurance. In 1876 Captain Meigs adopted life insurance as his life's work, and has since followed it with increasing success, first in New York and later in Baltimore until the present time.

He went to Baltimore to take charge of the Southeastern department of the Ætna Life Insurance Co., in 1888, and the success of this department has been phenomenal. From a small beginning he has built up one of the largest general agencies on the continent, the territory comprising the states of

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and District of Columbia. By his own endeavors he has steadily pushed to the front and now stands among the foremost in his chosen profession. Is a member of the executive committee, Baltimore Life Underwriters Association, and is vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

It is a treat to be in company with Captain Meigs when he is in a reminiscent mood; from his memory flows a stream of humorous stories and interesting personal history which entertain, instruct and benefit.

In 1872 Captain Meigs was married to Alvira, daughter of Abijah Stanley of Bangor, N. Y.

MERRIFIELD, WEBSTER, of Grand Forks, N. D., son of John A. and Louisa W. Merrifield, was born at Newfane, July 27, 1852.

He attended the common schools at Williamsville, the Powers Institute at Bernardston, Mass., the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy and graduated with the degree of B. A. at Yale College in class of 1877. From 1877 to 1879 he was a teacher in a private school at Newburgh, N. Y. In 1879 he went to North Dakota with expectation of remaining there permanently and opened up a farm, while reading law in the office of a local attorney, but in the fall returned to New Haven and accepted a position on the faculty of Yale College.

In the early days of the territory he served as postmaster and justice of the peace. The State University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, has been the scene of his great work. There he was professor of Greek and Latin from 1884 to 1891, and subsequently, professor of political and social science. In 1891 he became president of the University. By nature, by his literary attainments and by practical business experience, President Merrifield is eminently qualified for the duties of this responsible position. He is naturally keen, active and earnest and broadened by collegiate training and years of study and foreign travel. He has been connected with the University from its start and has always been an influential member of the faculty. The uniform success of the pupils in his classes long since demonstrated his possession of rare faculties as an instructor, while his active engagement in business pursuits insures him the possession of practical ideas, well adapted to the needs of the University.

President Merrifield is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; the American Oriental Society, as well as various other learned societies. Yale College conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon him in 1892.

MILLARD, STEPHEN C., of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Stamford, Jan. 14, 1841; was educated at Williams College, graduating in the class of 1865; read law at Harvard Law School, and in the office of Pingree & Baker, Pittsfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in May, 1867, at Binghamton; has been in constant practice of the law at Binghamton from date of his admission to the bar to the present time; was chairman of the Republican county commission 1872-'79, and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress.

MOORE, HEMAN ALLEN, was born in Plainfield in 1810; studied law in Rochester, N. Y.; removed to Columbus, O.; obtained distinction as a lawyer; was appointed adjutant-general of the state militia, and was a representative in Congress from that state from 1843 to the time of his death, which occurred in Columbus, April 3, 1844.

MORTON, LEVI PARSONS, LL. D., ex-Vice President of the United States, the youngest son of the late Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton, was born at Shoreham, May 16, 1824. He is a direct descendant of George Morton, of Bawtry, Yorkshire, Eng., one of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the ship Ann, in 1623. The Rev. Mr. Morton, his father, was one of those noble, old-fashioned, deep-thinking New England clergymen, who did God's work as it came to his hand in pious earnestness; and, although he had a salary of only six hundred a year, he managed to give all his children, six in number, a good education. The subject of this sketch was named after his mother's brother, the Rev. Levi Parsons, a man of strong intellectual ability, who was the first American missionary that went to Palestine, where he served with great zeal.

Mr. Morton's early life differed little from that of most American boys who have risen to fame and fortune. Having finished his education at the academy in his native place, he decided on adopting a mercantile career, and at the age of twenty he engaged in business at Hanover, N. H., where he remained about five years. In 1849 he removed to Boston and entered the house of James M. Beebe & Co., as a clerk. He was admitted to partnership at the same time that Mr. Morgan, the successor of George Peabody & Co. of London, joined the firm. In 1854 he removed to New York and established the dry goods commission house of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he engaged in the banking business, founding the now well-known house of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, and in company with Sir John Rose,

Levi P. Morton

formerly finance minister of Canada, that of Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England. After engaging in the business of banking, Mr. Morton carefully studied the financial transactions of the government, and his firm was one of the several syndicates which so successfully funded the national debt and made resumption of specie payment possible at the date fixed by law. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, were the first fiscal agents of the United States government from 1873 until 1884, and reappointed in 1889. Mr. Morton's firms were also active in the syndicates that negotiated the United States bonds, and in the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 and the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000.

Mr. Morton was appointed by President Hayes, honorary commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and in the same year was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from "Murray Hill" (eleventh) District, in New York, as a Republican, receiving 14,078 votes against 7,060 votes for his opponent, a Tammany Democrat. He was again returned in 1880, from the same district, by a largely increased vote. Mr. Morton entered Congress, it is said, as a diversion, but he found the office to be one of dignity and responsibility if conscientiously administered. He was elected from the wealthiest district in the United States, and devoted himself with scrupulous attention to the interests of his constituents and to the affairs of the nation at large. No man in Congress led a busier life. His special aptitude for finance naturally led him to pay particular attention to this department of legislation, and his speeches in the House on this subject were notable for their straightforward, plain, businesslike presentation of facts and for the speaker's logical inferences based thereon. Personally he was one of the most popular men in Congress. Among its members, comprising men of all parties and professions and from every walk in life, he had no personal enemies. No suspicion of jobbery ever attached to his name. Possessed of ample means and culture, he stood in our halls of legislation a typical American, the blending of the patriot, the gentleman, and the business man.

Fond of society and the good things and pleasures of life, he yet faithfully devoted himself to his duties first, attaching no less importance to his public demands than to his private business. Indeed, he labored as diligently in Congress as if his support depended upon it. At the time of the presentation of the so-called "Warner Silver Bill" in Congress, when the bullion value of the silver dollar was about eighty-five cents, he took strong grounds against its unlimited coinage and the unlimited issue of silver certificates against silver bullion, and in a speech delivered on May 15, 1879, declared that he regarded the measure as a virtual repudiation of one-sixth part of all indebtedness, public and private, and could only designate it as a "bill for the relief of the owners of silver mines and silver bullion of the United States and Europe." He advocated in a subsequent speech a suspension of the coinage of silver until some action could be taken jointly with European governments, which, in his opinion, would alone enable the United States to maintain a double, or gold and silver standard. Notable among his other Congressional speeches was one on "Fish and Fish Culture, Its Importance to the Industries and Wealth of the Nation," and also on "Immigration, Its National Character and Importance to the Industries and Development of the Country." In the latter he took strong ground in favor of the encouragement of immigration, and advocated the passage of a uniform national law for the protection of immigrants coming to our shores.

He took a deep interest in international politics and in the relations of the United States with foreign countries, which fact doubtless led to his appointment as a member of the committee of foreign affairs in the Forty-sixth Congress. At the Chicago convention in 1880, after the nomination of General Garfield, Mr. Morton was tendered the nomination for Vice-President by delegations from Ohio and other states but declined to accept on the ground that he preferred the more active duties of a member of Congress. Shortly after the election of General Garfield to the presidency, a large number of the newspapers of the country favored his selection as Secretary of the Treasury. When the cabinet was being made up, Mr. Morton was offered his choice of a seat in it as Secretary of the Navy or the French mission. He chose the latter, and his name being sent to the Senate by the President, his appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France was unanimously confirmed on March 17, 1881. Resigning his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress he proceeded to France and presented his credentials to President Grevy, on August 1, 1881. To the duties of that important mission Mr. Morton brought conceded abilities and qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the position. These, together with his wealth and hospitatity, speedily endeared him to the French people and government, to whom he proved acceptable in every particular. Through his intercessions the restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed by the French govern-

ment in an official decree published Nov. 17, 1883, but the prohibitory decree was subsequently renewed by the legislative body. He secured also the recognition of American corporations in France. Mr. Morton drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi statue "Liberty Enlightening the World," and accepted the completed statue for his government on July 4, 1884. He was American commissioner general to the Paris Electrical Exposition, and the representative of the United States at the Sub Marine Cable Convention. Mr. Morton resigned the mission to France after the inauguration of President Cleveland, in 1885, and returned to the United States in July of that year.

He was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Republican convention at Chicago in 1888, receiving 581 votes against 234 votes for other candidates. He was elected in November, 1888, and inaugurated as Vice-President on March 4, 1889. He proved a model presiding officer, discharging the duties of the exalted position with an ability, impartiality, and dignity which gained the praises of all without regard to party distinctions, even at a time when party spirit ran high over most important measures coming before the United States Senate. At the great encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington in September, 1882, in the name of the United States; likewise at the dedicatory service of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892, he made the address of welcome, accepting the buildings "in the name of the government of the United States" and dedicating them to "humanity." Mr. Morton is noted for his hospitality, and his historic residence in Washington and his home, Ellerslie, at Rhinecliff on the Hudson, are all appointed and conducted with taste and elegance. He has been likewise prominent in works of charity.

When Congress placed the United States ship Constellation at the disposal of those desiring to send stores for the relief of starving Ireland during the great famine there, and when the project of forwarding the breadstuffs and provisions seemed likely to fail, Mr. Morton came forward and offered to pay for one-fourth of the cargo, although his intimate friends knew it was his intention to pay the entire cost rather than have the project miscarry. Another well remembered case in which Mr. Morton's bounty was timely and of great service to a large number of workingmen was that of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Co. The originators of that organization became involved in financial ruin. At least five hundred workingmen were unable to obtain their wages and were experiencing all the sad consequences of such deprivation. Certificates of indebtedness were issued instead of money, but these were of no value to the men who needed food for the suffering families. At this critical juncture Mr. Morton's banking house joined that of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the two houses contributed $100,000 for the immediate relief of the workingmen.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. Morton by Dartmouth College July 14, 1881, and by Middlebury College in 1882.

Mr. Morton was married in 1873 to Anna L. Street, and has five children, viz: Edith, Lina K., Helen, Alice, and Mary.

---

NASH, HENRY H., was born at Benson, August 19, 1821, the son of Levi and Abigail (Howard) Nash. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his education was received in the public schools.

At the age of eighteen he began life for himself as clerk in a dry goods store at Whitehall, N. Y., afterwards serving as teller in the Whitehall Bank. Having accumulated a small capital, he became interested in the operation of a line of boats on the Hudson River Canal and Lake Champlain, under the firm name of Stark, Nash & Tisdale. Great prosperity for a time followed this enterprise, but disaster overtook it, and Mr. Nash found the accumulation of years suddenly swept away and was obliged to begin life anew.

After an experience of two years in the manufacturing business at Owego, N. Y., he determined to move West, and in 1857 located in Chicago, his judgment convincing him that it was destined to become the metropolis of the West. His first employment was in the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. He made good use of his opportunities, and by close attention soon established a reputation as a careful and reliable man, and held a high place in the confidence and esteem of his employers. In 1864 he severed his connection with the railroad company to accept the position of cashier at the United States sub-treasury, which had been recently established at Chicago. This office, with the sub-treasuries at Cincinnati and St. Louis, were the principal offices for the disbursement of Government funds in the West and Northwest. After the commencement of the war, the city of Chicago was made a

point for the purchase and distribution of supplies for the army, and the office became one of much importance, the receipts and disbursements during the term of Mr. Nash's service amounting to upward of forty million dollars. He resigned his position in the sub-treasury to accept the cashiership of the National Bank of Illinois, a position which he held for eight years.

HENRY H. NASH.

He was one of the founders of the Chicago National Bank, which began business in 1882. He served as cashier of this institution for five years, when he was chosen vice-president and held that office at the time of his decease. During his connection with the bank he was president of the Chicago Clearing House for two terms.

Mr. Nash was always a busy man and interested himself in all matters of public importance. In commercial circles he was regarded as one of the shrewdest and safest of financiers. His word was as good as gold. He was a man of retiring disposition, but genial, kind-hearted and charitable almost to a fault. He took the keenest interest in all that related to Chicago, its history, growth and development, and was for many years an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, of which he was treasurer up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and Union League and Illinois Clubs. In early life he belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was a devoted son of the Green Mountain state, was one of the founders of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont, in the growth and success of which he took a deep interest.

Mr. Nash was well versed in literary matters; kept himself in touch with the trend of current thought, and this, combined with his clear knowledge of men and things, gained from travel and observation, made him a most engaging and instructive conversationalist. He made friends easily, and in all his varied relations sustained the character of a high-minded, genial gentleman. He was reared under Congregational influences, but his religious views were untrammeled by narrowness. He regularly attended the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago. In politics he was an ardent Republican.

On Sept. 6, 1848, he married Miss Lydia, a daughter of Mr. Florus D. Meacham, of Whitehall, N. Y., who survives him.

Henry H. Nash attained to an honorable place among Chicago's successful business men, by energy, enterprise and a strict adherence to correct business principles. In his decease, which occured in November, 1892, Chicago lost an honored citizen, and those in close relation with him, a trusted friend.

NEWELL, HENRY ALBERT, of New York City, son of Oliver Porter and Orilla M. (Perkins) Newell, was born April 26, 1841, at Londonderry.

HENRY ALBERT NEWELL

Mr. Newell was brought up on a farm until fifteen years of age, and received the

advantages of the district schools and academies, which he went to Boston to enter the employ of an uncle in the milk business. After three years' service, he was employed by the Metropolitan Railroad Co. of that city, and remained two years. He then, in 1861, joined the R. Sands Great American Circus, and eight years later became superintendent of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. of New York, which position he held until the acquisition of that property by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Co., which operates the Broadway cable road, as well as the Seventh Avenue, University Place, Twenty-third Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, Bleecker Street, Sixth Avenue, Vesey Street, Desbrosses Street Ferry, Amsterdam Avenue, and South Ferry, and of which roads he has been the superintendent since they came under this company's control. He is also a director in the South Ferry R. R.

Mr. Newell is a prominent Mason, and member of the Hope Lodge, 244, of which he has for many years been treasurer and a trustee. He is also an Odd Fellow and member of Lodge No. 119. In religious preference he is a Presbyterian.

He was married in Granville, N. Y., June 23, 1870, to Mattie R. Manley, daughter of R. F. and Nancy J. Manley. They have five children.

NEWTON, CHARLES MARSHALL, of Middletown, Conn., son of Marshall and Nancy (Tufts) Newton, was born Oct. 31, 1846, at Newfane.

Mr. Newton's father, grandfather, and his uncle, Rev. E. H. Newton, D.D., are prominently mentioned in the history of Newfane. The Rev. James Tufts, his grandfather, for forty years the pastor of the Congregational church at Wardsboro, was "a strong man of wise influence" says the History of Wardsboro. The patriotism of the family is shown by the service of Marshall Newton, Sr., his great-grandfather, an officer in the French and Indian war; the seven years service of his grandfather, Marshall Newton, Jr., in the war of the Revolution; the service of his brothers, John—four years in the 18th U. S. Inft., and James Holland—two enlistments, at eighteen and twenty, in the 9th and 17th Vt. Vols., who was killed while leading his company in the last grand charge at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

The subject of this sketch attended the district and select schools until the age of sixteen, when (July 1, 1863) he enlisted in Co. L, 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery. Mr. Newton's company was ordered to Rutland to enforce the draft, thence to Ft. Slocum, Md., and in the spring of 1864 his regiment was assigned to the 1st Vt. Brigade, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, in whose battles and hardships he participated to the close of the war. He was mustered out as sergeant August 23, 1865.

June 23, 1864, while before Petersburg, Sergeant Newton, though disabled and on hospital roll, insisted on going into action with his company. During the action Major Fleming, noticing his condition, ordered him to the rear with his horse, to which circumstance he owes his escape from capture and imprisonment in Andersonville, being the only man of his company who went into the action who was not taken prisoner. In August following, being disabled, he narrowly escaped capture by Mosby's men in the Shenandoah Valley. He was picked up by an ambulance and conveyed to Harwood Hospital, Washington, and on the 1st of January following, with his

CHARLES MARSHALL NEWTON.

wound unhealed, he voluntarily joined his company before Petersburg, to share its hardships and participate in the closing scenes and final victory at Appomattox. These incidents are referred to and highly commended by his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Safford, in his endorsement of Mr. Newton's army record, filed at Washington, but now in Mr. Newton's possession. A pension, to date from his discharge, was issued to Mr. Newton April 24, 1885.

Since 1872 Mr. Newton has conducted a clothing business in Middletown, Conn., and enjoys the confidence of his townsmen as

shown by his service for several terms in the court of common council. In 1890 he received a strong endorsement for postmaster, but accepted the appointment of United States postal card agent, which office he held from Feb. 10, 1890, to June 15, 1893.

In 1870 and 1871 he was appointed assistant inspector G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts. He was a charter member of Dexter Post, No. 38, Brookfield, Mass., and is now a charter member of Mansfield Post, No. 53, Middletown, Conn. He is also a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Vermont Officers' Society, and First Vermont Heavy Artillery. Mr. Newton is a prominent member of the Republican Club and is also a member of McDonough Lodge Knights of Honor.

He was married, March 26, 1874, to Mary C., daughter of Timothy and Julia (Stratton) Boardman, and has one son, James Holland Newton.

NEWTON, WILLIAM HENRY, of Wallingford, Conn., son of Marshall and Nancy (Tufts) Newton, was born June 25, 1850, at Newfane and received his education there and at Rev. James Tufts's school at Monson, Mass.

In 1869 Mr. Newton began his business life with Winslow & Park and remained there and with their successors, J. D. Holbrook & Co., until 1872. He then moved to Middletown, Conn., and became a clerk for his brother, C. M. Newton, until 1875, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the First National Bank, a position he had desired since boyhood. His sterling qualities were rewarded in the fall of 1881 by his present position of cashier of the First National Bank of Wallingford, which institution began business Jan. 1, 1882.

Mr. Newton is an ardent Republican and takes an active part in local, state and national campaigns. He was elected town treasurer in 1885, receiving a flattering majority, although the normal vote is usually strongly Democratic. He also served as treasurer of the Borough in 1889, was elected to the court of Burgesses, and the following year was made warden of the Borough of Wallingford. To this office he was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1892. In the 1894 elections Mr. Newton was again elected to this important position, and the following is from the Meriden Republican:

"The result of Saturday's election is a fine tribute to the high regard the people of the borough have for its warden. Mr. Newton has now held the office three terms successively, and, although his personal wishes are and have been to drop the responsibilities of the chief office of the borough, his fellow citizens have been unwilling to permit him to do so. His administration of the office has been characterized by the utmost fairness and respect for everybody's rights. Possessed of rare business qualifications they have been exercised for the welfare of the borough, the result being seen in the showing made in the annual reports. The fact that his administration of the municipal government is so overwhelmingly endorsed by so large a majority of the residents of the borough, notwithstanding an organized effort to defeat him, is certainly a cause for congratulation, in which the Republican heartily joins. Mr. Newton is a staunch Republican in politics, and the borough is overwhelmingly Democratic. But in his administration of affairs he has known neither Republican nor Democrat, and this with his personal popularity gave him a majority never before exceeded."

WILLIAM HENRY NEWTON.

Mr. Newton has also taken an active part in the military service of his state. In 1887 he was appointed paymaster of the 2d Regt. C. N. G., by Colonel Leavenworth, and served on the latter's staff with rank of second lieutenant for two years and received a re-appointment by Colonel Leavenworth's successor, Col. John B. Doherty, and resigned his commission in 1892.

Mr. Newton is a member of the First Congregational Church, and in social organizations he is prominent, being a Past Master of Compass Lodge, F. & A. M., and member of Keystone Chapter, of Meriden,

and of the Republican League Club, of New Haven, and Arcanum Club, of Wallingford.

Mr. Newton was married, Oct. 13, 1881, to Alice L. Dickenson, daughter of Dana D. and Eliza A. Dickenson, of Williamsville. They had two children: Elsie M., and Mabel S. (deceased).

NEWTON, DANIEL H., of Holyoke, Mass., son of James and Esther (Hale) Newton, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., June 22, 1827.

DANIEL H. NEWTON.

He removed to Greenfield, Mass., in 1835, and to Holyoke in December, 1873. Mr. Newton was educated at Goodale Academy and Williston Seminary, and is one of the successful firm of Newton Bros., who have done so much toward the development of the Deerfield Valley. Mr. Newton was first engaged in the lumber business with his father from 1848 to 1871, and then for ten years was a member of the firm of D. H. & J. C. Newton, mill engineers, builders, and contractors at Holyoke, and in this connection did much toward the upbuilding of that city. But the greatest work of Mr. Newton was performed in connection with his two brothers, John C. and Moses Newton, in the development of the Deerfield Valley, in the business enterprises of which he has been a leading proprietor and owner.

Mr. Newton was a member of the Greenfield school committee in 1855, and the treasurer of Franklin county, Mass., from 1861 to 1864. He was elected representative in 1869 to the Great and General Court at Boston, and was chairman of Holyoke Board of Health from 1880 to 1883.

Mr. Newton is president of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington R. R., director in the Massachusetts Screw Co., the Chemical Paper Co., and the Home National Bank of Holyoke. Mr. Newton is also a director of the Holyoke Board of Trade, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

NEWTON, JOHN C., of Holyoke, Mass., son of James and Esther (Hale) Newton, is, by adoption at least, a Vermonter. His identification with the interests of our state and the great work of development which the Newton brothers have pursued in the southern part of the state entitles them to recognition in this work. Mr. Newton was educated at Westminster, Vt., and the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. The great building and lumber operations of the firm of James Newton & Sons in Holyoke, Mass., resulted in the construction of the Hampden Paper Mills, among other extensive works, of which Mr. J. C. Newton

JOHN C. NEWTON.

was the projector. Of this corporation he was the treasurer until the mill was sold in 1871. In 1873, in order to supply the great needs of the firm for spruce lumber, the extensive steam saw mill at Newport, Vt., was purchased. Mr. Newton's activity and business sagacity have been leading factors in the great enterprises carried on in this state.

The scene of their principal operations in the state to-day is on the Deerfield River, where just below the junction of East Branch and two miles west of the village of Wilmington, a large dam is being erected to furnish power for a wood pulp and saw mill which the Newtons are about to build.

Mr. Newton is president of the Massachusetts Screw Co.; president of the Chemical Paper Co.; director in the Norman Paper Co.; director of the Home National Bank of Holyoke; director in the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington R. R. Co.; director in the Deerfield River Co.; the National Metal Edge Box Co., of Readsboro, Vt.; president of the Wilmington Grain and Lumber Co., and is vice-president and general manager of the Des Moines & Kansas City R. R. Co., of Iowa.

NEWTON, MOSES, of Holyoke, Mass., son of James and Esther (Hale) Newton, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1833.

MOSES NEWTON.

Mr. Newton was educated at Deerfield, Mass., and at Westminster, and was associated with his father and brothers in the manufacture of lumber from 1848 to 1867, and in 1868 first engaged in making paper in Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Newton became interested in the enterprises of his brothers in the Deerfield Valley in 1882 and the great dam at Readsboro, having a fall of eighty feet, and the pulp mill at this point were built the same year. The narrow gauge railroad from Readsboro to Hoosac Tunnel Station on the Fitchburg railroad was opened in 1885 and the steam saw mill at Readsboro built. In 1887 the Readsboro Chair Company was organized. In connection with the state of Vermont and the town of Readsboro the railroad constructed the high iron bridge, 375 feet long, and the railroad extended though the village of Readsboro in 1890. In 1888 finding a storage of water necessary for the use of the mills upon the stream, the overflow of the Sadawga Pond was raised six feet, at a large expense. In 1888 the Wilmington Grain and Lumber Co. was organized.

In 1889 the Hotel Raponda was built. This was enlarged in 1892 to accommodate one hundred guests, and Hosea Mann, Jr., was the principal owner and manager. The railroad was extended to Wilmington in 1891.

Mr. Newton was a member of the Board of Holyoke Water Commissioners from 1886 to 1892, and is at the present time president of the Newton Paper Co., of the George C. Gill Paper Co., treasurer of the Chemical Paper Co., and director of the Home National Bank, of Holyoke, and president of the Deerfield River Co., the National Metal Edge Box Co., and the Readsboro Chair Co., director in the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington R. R., and the Wilmington Grain and Lumber Co.

NOBLE HENRY SMITH, of Middletown, Conn., son of A. Smith and Susan (Patrick) Noble, was born Oct. 8, 1845, at Hinesburgh.

Dr. Noble made full use of the common schools and the academy of his native town in beginning his education and also the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock, where he was a teacher, at the same time fitting himself for matriculation at Tufts College. At this college he received the degree of A. B., graduating second in the class of 1869. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. D. W. Hazleton of Cavendish, and took the first course of lectures at Vermont University, Burlington, and the second course and degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1871.

Following graduation he passed a year at the Hartford, Conn., City Hospital and began the practice of his profession at Chester in 1872, where he remained until the fall of 1879. In 1880 he was appointed second assistant physician at Hartford retreat and in 1880 became assistant at the Connecticut Hospital for Insane and occupied the same position in the Michigan Asylum for Insane in 1882, returning to the Connecticut Hospital in 1884.

Dr. Noble passed the summer of 1856 in study and recreation in Europe and while abroad received his present appointment of first assistant physician of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M., Chester, and of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and Connecticut State Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medico Psychological Association.

Dr. Noble was married March 14, 1871, at Rochester, to Edna J. Chaffee, daughter of John and Rose Lowell Chaffee.

NORTON, JESSE O., was born in Vermont; graduated at Williams College; emigrated to Illinois in 1839; studied law and came to the bar in 1840; was a member, in 1847, of the state constitutional convention; was a member of the state Legislature in 1851 and 1852; was elected a representative from Illinois to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses; in 1857 was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district of Illinois, holding the office until 1862; and in 1863 was re-elected a representative to Congress.

OLDS, EDSON B., was born in Vermont, and a representative in Congress from Ohio, from 1849 to 1855. In 1862 he was for a short time imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for supposed disloyalty, and while there confined, he was elected a member of the Assembly of Ohio, having previously served six years in the state Legislature, and has been speaker of the Senate.

OTIS, JOHN GRANT, of Topeka, Kan., was born in Danby, Feb. 10, 1838, took an academic course at Burr Seminary, attended one year at Williams College, and one year at Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar of Rutland county in the spring of 1859; removed to Kansas in May, same year, and located at Topeka, where he has since resided; took an active part in recruiting the first colored regiment of Kansas in 1862; was a member of infantry company in 2d Regt. of Vols. at the time of Price raid; was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln; since the war closed has been a most uncompromising Greenbacker and advocate of a new American monetary system in the interest of the industrial classes; for over twenty years has been engaged in dairy business near Topeka; has been a member of the Grange for eighteen years; is also a member of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union; was state agent for the Grange from 1873 to 1875, and the state lecturer from 1889 to 1891; has always supported prohibition and equal suffrage; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a People's Party candidate.

OLIN, ABRAHAM B., was born in Shaftsbury in 1812; graduated at Williams College in 1835; commenced the practice of law at Troy, N. Y., in 1838; was for three years recorder of the city of Troy, and was elected a representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress from New York; re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress also. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His father, Gideon Olin, was in Congress from Vermont during the administration of President Jefferson. [See Part I for a sketch of Gideon Olin.]

PAGE, FRANK WILFRED, of Boston, Mass., son of Lemuel W. and Susan G. (Saunders) Page, was born in East Wilton, N. H., August 24, 1843.

His father being a native of Burlington, he returned with his parents to Burlington when two years of age, after having also lived with them a short time in Boston, Mass. He was educated in the private schools of Burlington and at the Union high school or Burlington Academy, entering the University of Vermont in 1860, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1864, receiving the degree of A. B. and that of A. M. in 1869. He began the study of medicine during his junior year in college, and after graduation continued the study of medicine in the office and under the tutelage of the late Dr. Samuel White Thayer. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating from the former in June, 1866.

He began the practice of his profession in St. Peter, Minn., where he remained one year. Returning in the fall of 1867 he associated himself in partnership with Dr. Olin G. Dyer, of Brandon. For nearly eleven years he continued in the active duties of his profession in Brandon. While a resident of Brandon he became interested in educational and kindred matters, and for several years was chairman of the town school board. Becoming interested in nervous and mental diseases, on May 1, 1878, he gave up private practice to accept the

position of first assistant physician on the medical staff of McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, Mass. On retirement of the medical officer in charge, June 1, 1879, he became superintendent, a position he relinquished in December to open for the managers, Feb. 1, 1880, the new Adams Nervine Asylum, an institution situated at Jamaica Plains, Mass., and founded by the late Seth Adams, a wealthy sugar refiner, for the benefit of nervous people not insane. He remained in charge as superintendent and resident physician until May 13, 1885, when, after making the institution a great

FRANK WILFRED PAGE.

success, he declined a re-election. The managers in their report for 1855 said of him: "He has had charge of the asylum during the whole period of its active existence, more than five years, and its usefulness and great success are largely due to his professional skill and his faithfulness, energy and administrative capacity. The managers desire to acknowledge the indebtedness of the institution to him for his valuable services, and to wish him a prosperous and successful future."

On his retirement from the superintendency of the Adams Asylum he was elected one of the board of consulting physicians, a position he still holds. Since May, 1885, he has been engaged in the practice of his specialty, that of nervous and mental diseases, in the city of Boston. In 1889 he was elected by the trustees of Danvers Hospital for the Insane a member of the board of consulting physicians.

Dr. Page was married, in August, 1870, to Annah Amelia, daughter of Dr. Olin G. Dyer, of Brandon. She died in Boston, Sept. 11, 1892.

He is a member of various medical societies, and in politcs is naturally a staunch Republican.

PARKER, A. X., of Potsdam, N. Y., was born in Addison county in 1831; removed to Potsdam, N. Y., at an early age; graduated from St. Lawrence Academy; read law and commenced practice at Potsdam in 1856; was a member of the New York Assembly in 1863; was postmaster under President Lincoln; was state senator in 1867,-'69, and the first elector-at-large upon the Republican ticket in 1876; was a member of Congress in 1883. He still practices his profession at Potsdam.

PARKER, GEORGE H., of Watertown, South Dakota, son of Orrin C. and Julia (Dickinson) Parker, was born at Montgomery, April 5, 1841.

GEORGE H. PARKER.

He was educated in the common schools and at Black River Academy at Ludlow, and the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax where he studied for the ministry.

Mr. Parker was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Montgomery Center, Jan. 31, 1866. He served as pastor for varying pe-

pastorates of one to five years at Berkshire Center, Pawlet, Fairhaven, Grafton, and North Troy, at the latter place serving two pastorates covering a period of seven years. During these long terms he did much active and valuable work organizing churches and securing needed accommodations and members. At East Franklin and South Bay he organized churches and at the latter place assisted in the erection of a church edifice. In 1886 he settled in Watertown, South Dakota, and served with marked success for three years.

In 1876-7 he was a member of the Legislature from the town of Reading, Vt., and served on the committee on state prison. Again from the town of Troy he was elected in 1884, serving on the committee on education and took an active part in all work. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of schools, for Codington county, South Dakota. He was again elected on the Republican ticket in 1892, receiving the largest vote ever cast.

Mr. Parker enlisted at Bakersfield, August 26, 1861, as corporal of Company A, 5th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was with the charge at Lees Mills, in the battle of Williamsburg and the Peninsula campaign; was severely wounded in the Seven Days fight before Richmond at Goldens Farm. He was a prisoner at Belle Isle and released August 3 and discharged by reason of his wounds in 1863.

Mr. Parker was twice commander of Bailey Post, G. A. R., North Troy, and of Freeman Thayer Post, Watertown, S. D.

He was married at East Enosburg, August 14, 1864, to Arvilla E. Davis, daughter of Talmon K. and Emma J. Davis, who died April 23, 1873, leaving three children. He was again married Nov. 14, 1874, at Wethersfield to Minerva E. Mitchell, daughter of James and Dolly Mitchell.

PARKER, ISAAC AUGUSTUS, of Galesburg, Ill., son of Isaac and Lucia (Wood) Parker, was born in South Woodstock, Dec. 31, 1825.

His early life was spent upon the farm and in acquiring such an education as the district schools of the time afforded, and at seventeen he was a teacher in the common schools in the vicinity of his native place. Fitting for college at the Black River Academy, Hancock (N. H.) Scientific and Literary Institute (in which he taught mathematics at the same time), and the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, he entered Dartmouth College in 1849 and graduated with the class of 1853. Mr. Parker while in college was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society and at graduation was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Soon after his graduation he accepted the principalship of the Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover, which he successfully filled for five years. Hon. W. W. Grout, S. C. Shurtleff, O. L. French, and others, who have attained positions of influence, were students in the institute under his instruction. In 1858 Mr. Parker resigned his position to accept a larger field of activity and became professor of ancient languages in Lombard University and held this position for ten years, when he was elected Williamson professor of Greek in the same institution and still holds this position. Professor Parker has been for more than thirty-five years connected with Lombard University and is recognized on all sides as one of the leading instructors of the country, always striving to inculcate habits of industry and teaching young people to depend upon their own resources for that success in life which is the aim of every young man.

ISAAC AUGUSTUS PARKER.

Dr. Parker is a member of the board of trustees of the Galesburgh Public Library and was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Buchtel College, Akron, O., in 1892.

February 18, 1856, Mr. Parker was married to Sarah A., daughter of William and Parthena (Whitmore) Labaree of Hartland. Of this union were two children: Izah T., deceased, and William A., a civil engineer in Chicago. Mrs. Parker deceased in June, 1889.

PARKER, MYRON M., of Washington, D. C., was born in Fairfax, in 1843, son of

Melvin V. and Emeline (Story) Parker; grandson of Robert and Sophia Cross Parker; great-grandson of Robert Parker, a private in the Revolutionary army; grandson of Elija and Cressy Story; great-grandson of Elija Story of Fairfax, a soldier of the Revolution; great-grandson of Joseph and Persis Wheeler Cross (Joseph Cross who died in 1850, at the age of 103, served at Lexington and Bunker Hill); great-grandson of John Cressy, a native of Connecticut, who served with the Continental army at Brooklyn, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Yorktown.

MYRON M. PARKER.

Young Parker was preparing for college at the breaking out of the war, when he left school and enlisted in the 1st Vt. Cavalry, with which command he served until the close of the war, and his record as a soldier is one of the most brilliant. He located in Washington, and in 1865 he received an appointment in the War Department, where he served several years.

In 1876 he graduated from the law department of the Columbian University, and has ever since taken a lively interest in that institution, donating annually to the post-graduate class the "Myron M. Parker" prize. In 1879 he was appointed assistant postmaster of the city of Washington. He was secretary of the Washington committee on the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Yorktown monument. He was grand master of Masons in 1884-'85 and officiated as such at the dedication of the Washington monument. He was chairman of the triennial committee to receive and entertain the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States at its twenty-fourth conclave held in Washington. He is the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware. He was a member of the executive committee having in charge the inauguration of President Garfield, and was vice chairman of the inaugural committee for President Harrison; he was also chairman of the committee on civic organizations, and was marshal of the fifth division in the inaugural parade. At the second inauguration of President Cleveland he was a member of the citizens' committee, and was a special aid on the staff of General McMahon, the chief marshal.

Like nearly all Vermonters Mr. Parker is a Republican, and during the second campaign of President Harrison was appointed on the advisory committee of the national committee.

He has always been interested in the advancement of Washington and has taken a leading part in all public enterprises, contributing largely of his time and means. He was one of the promoters of the proposed constitutional convention in 1889, the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892, and was one of the three selected to present the claims of Washington before the committee of Congress. He is secretary of the Washington Memorial Association.

Mr. Parker has been an enthusiastic exponent and believer in the future greatness of Washington, and has been closely identified with her growth. In 1880 he actively engaged in the real estate business, meeting with great success, his annual transactions running into the millions, and in which he has massed a fortune. He has been identified with many of the financial institutions. He is also a director in the Columbia National Bank, the American Security and Trust Co., the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., the Columbia Title Insurance Co., the Eckington and Soldiers Home R. R., the Atlantic Building Co. and the United States Electric Light Co. He was vice-president of the Brightwood R. R., and in charitable institutions is a director in the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, the Training School for Nurses, and the Emergency Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Board of Trade, and for several years was its president.

In 1876 he married Miss Nellie L. Griswold. They have four children, three girls and one boy, and reside on Vermont avenue.

Mr. Parker retains all his old time affection and loyalty to his native state, has

always retained interests there, and pays annual visits to his home in Cambridge, where his mother and only brother and sister reside.

Mr. Parker was appointed by Governor Fuller a delegate at large to the National Ship Canal Convention in 1893.

Mr. Parker was appointed by President Harrison commissioner of the District of Columbia on Feb. 14, 1893, and is at present serving his term of office.

PARMELEE, EDWARD CARROLL, of Denver, Colo., son of Lucius and Ann Wallace Parmelee, was born at Waterbury, May 16, 1835.

Mr. Parmelee was educated at the public schools of his native town and at Johnson Academy and during his younger days was a clerk in the village store. Seeking to widen the field of his operations he went West in the spring of 1853 and for the past thirty years has been extensively engaged in mining and in abstract business.

The esteem in which Mr. Parmelee is held by his fellow-citizens is shown by the important positions given him at various times. In 1872 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature from Clear Creek county; and from 1878 to 1882 he held the office of postmaster at Georgetown.

Mr. Parmelee is prominent in Masonic circles, holding the title of Grand Secretary, F. & A. M., from 1866 up to the present, and also of the Royal Arch Masons since 1875. He is also Grand Recorder of the Knights Templar, holding the office since 1876, and has received the 33d degree, Scottish Rite.

PARTRIDGE, GEORGE, of San Francisco, son of Oramel and Lucy (Capron) Partridge, was born in Randolph Centre, August 22, 1829. His father was a native of Norwich, and a relative of Capt. Alden Partridge, first superintendent of West Point, and founder of Norwich University. His mother was born in Williamstown.

In his boyhood he learned the trade of his father, a leading manufacturer of furniture and sleighs. His mechanical tastes led him into an adventure, when seventeen years old, which proved a serious episode in his life, and changed his future plans. For diversion he made a printing press, though he had never seen one, and printed a paper called the Autumn Leaf. After three issues he made a larger press, got more type, and launched the Enterprise, with the help of a few boys. The editors were the late Rev. G. V. Maxham and Prof. Truman H. Safford, then in their teens, the latter then a prodigy in mathematics. This was printed one year, about one thousand circulation. It was succeeded by The Nonpareil, but unable alone to carry the undertaking, he arranged its printing in Hartford, Conn., with an edition at both places. It was edited by D. W. Bartlett, since noted in journalism, and W. H. Burleigh. It was a beautiful monthly quarto, its writers eminent in literature, and had a large circulation, but lived only one year, ending 1850. This interesting period of his life is narrated to make a record of the press of Randolph.

GEORGE PARTRIDGE.

During this play with type and papers, which proved very serious work, Mr. Partridge fitted for college at the village academy, improving vacations with the profound lawyer and scholar, William Nutting, and in 1850 entered Amherst College, graduating in 1854. He went at once to Alabama as a private tutor. The next year he was professor in Tuskegea Female College, and then principal of Houston (Tex.) Academy, the first graded high school of that city. In 1859 he settled in St. Louis as a lawyer, having qualified meantime and been admitted to the bar. When the war began, it was his fortune to be appointed by General Fremont as attorney of the first military commissions organized by him for the trial of some two hundred rebel prisoners. This done he was appointed to similar duty in the department of the provost marshal general for Missouri, being promoted to assistant. He had special charge of the cases of the prisoners in the famous Gratiot prison. This position he held under Fre-

mont, Halleck, Schofield, Curtis and Ketchum, retiring in 1863.

During his residence in the South he wrote letters for the Springfield Republican on Southern life and politics, and also in St. Louis a current history of the war in Missouri, in all eight years connected with that paper as correspondent. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans of St. Louis for the Legislature.

In 1865 he became interested in the petroleum industry, desiring a more active life, and put down nine wells in Kentucky and Ohio, only one yielding oil and that the heavy grade practically worthless for want of market. At this juncture he visited Randolph, in 1866, and placed a few barrels with mills and notably induced the incredulous Vermont Central R. R. to risk ten gallons. This was the first petroleum lubricating oil ever used in Vermont. In a few months it became universal. He returned to St. Louis, introduced it there, and also the first high test burning oil, erecting the third refinery west of Cleveland, and built up a large wholesale trade. When, in 1877, the Standard Oil Co. secured nearly all the refineries in the United States he sold his refinery to that company, and soon after retired from the oil business. He then engaged in silver mining in Leadville, Col., erected a smelter and became as proficient in mining as he had been in oil. He is now engaged in oil and mining business in San Francisco. He is vice-president of the Pacific Coast Vermont Association.

In 1860 he was married to A. Augusta Thompson, of West Avon, Conn., who became widely known for her Sunday school writings and work. They have four daughters: Jennie, Alice and Grace (twins), the latter now Mrs. Ira C. Hays, and Nellie, all residing in San Francisco.

PEARSONS, DANIEL KIMBALL, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Bradford in 1820. His mother was a descendant of Israel Putnam.

He was educated in the common schools and at sixteen years of age began his career as a school teacher, which he continued five years. With the funds saved he took a medical course at Woodstock, Vt., and he practiced medicine in Chicopee, Mass., until 1853. In 1857 he went to Illinois and engaged in farming, but removed to Chicago and engaged in real estate business and soon acquired a reputation as a financier.

He was elected alderman of the first ward in Chicago. While in this capacity through pledges on behalf of the city and himself he secured a large loan at the East, much needed by the city, which was in a deplorable financial condition, and thus restored the credit of Chicago.

Dr. Pearsons is one of the shrewdest business men in that city and a man of great benevolence as well, devoting the same attention to his benevolence as to his business; in all he has given over $1,000,000. His first great gifts to educational institutions were in recognition of the Christian ministry of the primitive New England stamp, the founders of academies and colleges, and the leaders of elevated public opinion. His career of giving began in 1887 when he gave the McCormick Theological Seminary $50,000 to establish a permanent fund in aid of

DANIEL KIMBALL PEARSONS.

young men studying for the ministry. To the Presbyterian Hospital he donated $60,000, besides superintending the construction of the building. He gave $100,000 to Lake Forest and $100,000 to Beloit College, and at an expense of $25,000, built Chapin Hall, afterwards giving the college $100,000 as a single gift. He has since erected Pearsons' Science Hall for the same institution at a cost of over $60,000. Taking into account the rise in value of real estate donated by him to Beloit, his benefactions may be estimated at $200,000. Dr. Pearsons gave Knox College $50,000, and at last commencement offered a like amount on condition that the directors should raise $200,000 in two years. In the spring of 1892 Dr. Pearsons became interested in the life and labors of the late Dr. Ward of Yankton Col-

lege, South Dakota, and offered the trustees of that college $50,000 with which to construct a hall to bear the name of Dr. Ward, on a condition which they easily fulfilled; a similar offer of $50,000 was made to Colorado College, and still another of $50,000 to Drury College.

Dr. Pearsons has been an extensive traveler within his own and in foreign lands. He has visited Europe three times and but recently returned from Egypt.

Dr. Pearsons is a director of the Chicago City Railway Co., the American Exchange National Bank and other financial institutions of Chicago. His favorite investments have been in real property. He purchased large tracts of timber lands in Michigan which yielded immense profits. Dr. Pearsons is the original founder of the society Sons of Vermont in Chicago. He was the fourth president of the society, always a prominent advocate and influential adviser in matters of interest to Vermonters and the Vermont society. A quotation or two from Dr. Pearsons' speech, at the fourteenth annual banquet of the society, might serve as an illustration of what his experience has been: "The successful men of the country are not those whose cradles were rocked by hired nurses, and who never knew an ungratified wish as children; they are those who as boys did chores for their keep, and were glad to get the job; laid stone wall, ploughed rough fields and fought their way through school and college poorly clad, fed and housed." Speaking of some of the successful men of Vermont, Dr. Pearsons said: "They went from the hills and from the meadows of Vermont with muscles toughened, not by the use of the oar, but that of axe and plow, and with wits sharpened by the privations of their boyhood." In closing, Dr. Pearsons made the following characteristic remarks: "Grit makes the man, the want of it the chump; the men who win lay hold, hang on and hump."

Dr. Pearsons was married in 1847 to Miss Marietta Chapin, of Massachusetts, a woman of the true New England type, who enters heartily into her husband's method of benevolent work. She presides with womanly grace over his elegant and happy home in Hinsdale, one of Chicago's beautiful suburbs.

PERRY, AARON F., was born at Leicester, Jan. 1, 1815; received a common school and academic education; studied law at the Yale Law School; practiced at Columbus, and afterwards at Cincinnati; was a member of the state House of Representatives of Ohio in 1847 and 1848; and was elected a representative from Ohio in the Forty-second Congress as a Republican.

PERRY, DANIEL, of Maysville, Mo., was born in Wardsboro, Nov. 8, 1839, the son of James T. and Amy (Willis) Perry.

Daniel was reared on the farm of his parents, and attended the district schools, securing a good education when a boy. He afterward attended the Westminster Academy and Powers Institute at Bernardston, Mass., and later the Albany Law School at Albany N. Y., graduating in 1868.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Co. F, Vt. company of Berdan's Sharpshooters of the Army of the Potomac, and served in many of the principal battles in which his regiment participated. He became a favorite of Colonel

DANIEL PERRY.

Berdan and other officers of his regiment, and was well known as the "Tall Corporal on the Right." He is six feet four inches tall and is said to have been one of the best marksmen in the army. He returned to Vermont in the winter of 1863, and taught as the principal of the high school at Jacksonville and North Bennington.

He went West in 1872 and was connected with school work in the higher graded schools until about 1880, then entered the law, abstracting, real estate and loan business in Maysville. He has been very successful in business, being recognized as one of the best real estate lawyers in the West, and a very successful dealer in real estate. His business has amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is his pride, that he has never

lost a dollar to a client in investments, during his business experience. At present he is employed extensively in examining securities and titles for capitalists residing in the East, and in loaning money.

In October, 1885, he was united in marriage, with a daughter of Mr. J. L. Darden, of Southern Georgia. She is a grand-niece of Commodore Nicholson, the first commander of the old "Constitution." One daughter has blessed this union.

Mr. Perry has held many important offices, among them, county superintendent of schools, public administrator and mayor of Maysville, Mo., his home, where he is attending to his business interests, enjoying the fruits of long and faithful service in civil life.

PETTEE, LYMAN F., son of Anson L. and Lucy (Bartlett) Pettee, was born in Wilmington August 14, 1849. Both his grandfathers were for many years active officers in the old state militia, and his father, Dr. A. L. Pettee, was one of the most prominent physicians in Windham county.

Young Pettee received his early education in the public schools of Wilmington and later on attended the Burnside Military School at Brattleboro. He, early in life, came to the conclusion that he preferred to finish his education in the more practical channels of business experience and accordingly became engaged in several minor enterprises long before he had arrived at his majority. At the age of twenty-three he left Vermont to accept a position with the New York Pie Co., of New York City, and remained with them one year, after which he embarked in the baking business on his own account in the city of Brooklyn. This venture was for a time successful, but a universal panic in business so discouraged him that he finally, in 1880, sold out. Mr. Pettee entered the employ of Crandall & Godley, New York, in 1881, the firm enjoyining the distinction of being the largest dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies in the world. From this time his strides along the pathway of success were rapid. He soon became superintendent of the business, and within two years was admitted as a partner with a modest interest. He accepted every opportunity to prove his value to the firm, so that when the senior member, Mr. A. B. Crandall, died, Mr. Pettee found his opportunity. Since then, 1887, the firm has more than doubled its business. In 1892 they were succeeded by the Crandall & Godley Co., and Mr. Pettee was at once elected vice-president and treasurer, which position he now holds.

Mr. Pettee has engaged in many other large and important enterprises, being president of the Geysers Natural Carbonate Acid Gas Co., operating at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and New York City, which ships its product to all parts of the world. He is also president of the Supply World Publishing Co., which issues the recognized leading trade paper in the interests of bakers and confectioners.

Mr. Pettee is proprietor of the Deerfield stock farm at West Brattleboro, now one of the recognized institutions of Windham county, on which are some of the most highly bred horses in this country, and where he spends the time he has at his command for recreation. He is also the inventor and patentee of several useful articles of recognized merit.

He is a Mason and in politics is a staunch Democrat but has never permitted partisan principle to blind his eyes to the mistakes of his own party.

Mr. Pettee was united in marriage in 1871 to Imogene S., daughter of Frank and Sophia Prouty, who died, 1880. She bore him two children: Harry E, and L. Grace. The latter met an accidental death, being drowned while on a visit to Wilmington. In 1883 he was again united to Mary E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Thresher. Four children have blessed this marriage: Willie C., Lyman E., Elmo C., and George Mortimer.

PETTIGREW, RICHARD FRANKLIN, of Sioux Falls, S. D., was born at Ludlow, July, 1848; removed with his parents to Evansville, Wis., in 1854; was prepared for college at the Evansville Academy, and entered Beloit College in 1866, where he remained two years; was a member of the law class of 1869, University of Wisconsin; went to Dakota in July, 1869, in the employ of a United States deputy surveyor as a laborer; located in Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the surveying and real estate business; opened a law office in 1875, and has been in the practice of his profession since; was elected to the Dakota Legislature as a member of the Council in 1877, and re-elected in 1879; was elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses as delegate from Dakota Territory; was elected to the Territorial Council in 1884-'85; was elected United States Senator Oct. 16, 1889, under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting South Dakota into the Union; took his seat Dec. 2, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895. He is president of the Sioux Falls Terminal Railroad Co.: the Sioux Falls Street Railway Co., and of the Sioux Falls, Yankton & Southwestern Railway Co.

PHELPS, CHARLES E., was born in Guilford, May 1, 1833; removed with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1838, and to

Maryland in 1841; graduated at Princeton College in 1843; studied law, and came to the Maryland bar in 1845; admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1849. In 1860 he was a member of the city council of Baltimore. In 1861 he was commissioned a major of the Maryland Guard, which post he resigned. In 1862 he was made Lieut. Col. of the 7th Md. Vols., and honorably discharged on account of wounds in 1864, and was soon afterwards elected a representative from Maryland to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was subsequently commissioned brevet brigadier general for gallant conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania.

PHELPS, GEORGE HOVEY, of Fargo, N. D., son of Simonds Fowler Phelps and Susan Critchett Phelps, was born July 17, 1862, at Lowell. His education was received in the district schools of his native town, Albany Academy, Johnson State Normal School, and St Johnsbury Academy.

GEORGE HOVEY PHELPS.

The years from 1883 to 1885 were spent in teaching in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in the fall of 1885 he entered the law office of Hon. L. H. Thompson at Irasburg, and commenced the study of law. In 1887 he became deputy clerk of court at St. Johnsbury and remained in that position until he removed to Fargo, North Dakota, in 1888, where he took charge of the loan and collection department in the office of Burleigh F. Spalding. During the year 1890 he held the position of deputy clerk of the district court of Cass county and, in 1891, formed a law partnership with Burleigh F. Spalding, which firm was succeeded in June, 1893, by the present firm of Newman, Spalding & Phelps. Mr. Phelps has confined himself strictly to business, paying particular attention to commercial and real estate law, and through his energy and fidelity to his particular line has earned for himself a foremost rank, and holds for his firm a large clientage among the leading wholesale houses throughout the country.

He is a member of Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Casselton Council, No. 1, R. S. M.; Auvergne Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; El Zagal Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Mecca Chapter, No. 5, O. E. S., and Fargo Consistory, 32d degree A. A., Scottish Rite. He is past high priest of Keystone Chapter, has served three years as deputy grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., and Grand Chapter of R. A. M. of North Dakota and is the grand representative of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Vermont, near the like Grand bodies of North Dakota.

Mr. Phelps was married at Irasburg, Oct. 12, 1887, to Julia Lucy, daughter of Ethan Allen and Abigail Jane Leach. They have one child: Kenneth Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps keep open house for all natives of Vermont and retain at all times their loyalty to the state of their birth.

PHELPS, JAMES T., of Boston, Mass., son of James T. and Lucy J. (Mitchell) Phelps, was born May 24, 1845, at Chittenden.

He was educated in the public schools of Burlington, and of Chelsea, Mass. In 1857 Mr. Phelps entered the Boston office of the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier, which was then conducted by his father, and pursued his studies under paternal direction. During the years of 1861 to 1863 he was a clerk in a country store at Fair Haven, then returned to Boston, and, with the exception of a year or two in the West, has been in the service of the National Life Insurance Co. contiuously since. Under the firm name of James T. Phelps & Son, he formed a partnership with his father in 1869, and in 1870, at the death of his father, assumed and has since had entire control of the Massachusetts business of the company, with great success. In 1870 he was made a director of the company, and is now on the board.

Mr. Phelps has been in the insurance business practically during the entire period of its history in America and has acquired a considerable distinction as a writer on the subject and is an acknowledged authority on life insurance matters.

Mr. Phelps has served in the city council of Chelsea, Mass., two years in each branch, as councilman and alderman, with honor to himself and his constituents.

JAMES T. PHELPS.

He was married Oct. 19, 1879, at Fair Haven, to Juliza A., daughter of the late Otis Hamilton, and has two living children, both daughters.

PIERCE, LEROY MATTHEW, of Blackstone, Mass., son of Alvah Warren and Lydia (Atwood) Pierce, was born at Olney, Ill., Jan. 14, 1842, and became a Vermonter by adoption. The removal of his parents from Londonderry to Illinois and their subsequent return a few years later when their son was three or four years of age, explains the situation.

His education began at the old time academies in Londonderry and Springfield and he entered Middlebury College in 1861 but did not graduate until 1866, for while a student he passed some time away as a delegate of the Christian commission in the hospitals of Washington, D. C., City Point, Va., and in the Army of the Potomac. Returning to Middlebury he resumed his studies in a succeeding class. At college he was prominent in society work and was president of the fraternity of the various chapters in the different colleges of Delta Upsilon and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was the salutatorian of his class and also received the Waldo prize for scholarship and good behavior.

Shortly after graduation at Andover Theological Seminary of Massacusetts, where he had passed the years from 1866 to 1869, he went to Glenwood, Mo., where he was ordained Feb. 4, 1870, and labored as a home missionary for about two years. In 1871 he returned East and received a call to preach in the Congregational church at Provincetown, Mass., which he accepted and served there until failing health caused an interruption of his ministry after about a year's occupancy of the pastorate. He resumed the work of the ministry at Bernardston, Mass., becoming pastor of the Congregational church, and remained there for ten years, from 1873 to 1883. In the summer and autumn of 1883 he visited Europe in company with Mrs. Pierce. In the spring of 1884 he began his present connection as the pastor of the Congregational church in Blackstone,

LEROY MATTHEW PIERCE.

Mass. While a busy minister, Mr. Pierce has devoted considerable time to private study, especially botany, and the Hebrew Bible, in both of which he has attained proficiency for one who is not a teacher of those branches.

Mr. Pierce was married, May 24, 1876, to Catherine, daughter of the late Hon. William and Abbie Hard Billings of Arlington.

PIERCE, WILLARD HENRY, of Greenfield, Mass., son of Nathan G. and Roxana (Keach) Pierce, was born in Westminster, Nov. 21, 1864.

The early educational advantages of Mr. Pierce were received at the district schools of his native town and from private instruction, as well as a course at Saxtons River (Vt.) Academy. He entered the University of Vermont, medical department, with the class of 1883, and graduated M. D. in 1885.

Dr. Pierce commenced the active practice of his profession at the age of twenty one, at Bernardston, Mass., and on Jan. 1, 1893, he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he has since resided and built up an excellent practice. Although a general practitioner, Dr. Pierce has a special aptitude for surgical work, and receives many calls from the profession in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. When twenty-five years of

WILLARD HENRY PIERCE.

age he had performed a large number of the most difficult operations, including the successful removal of one kidney. Dr. Pierce enjoys the distinction of having performed the first operation known as laparotomy, done by a resident of Franklin county.

Although a staunch Republican, he has been too busily engaged with his professional duties to devote much time to politics. While in Bernardston he was a member of the town committee, and was frequently sent as delegate to state and other conventions.

He became a Free Mason in 1886, and is now a member of all the bodies of that order. Was president of the Library Association and trustee of Powers Institute while in Bernardston. He is a member of the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for two years president of the Franklin county district of the latter. During the time of his membership he has contributed a large number of essays to these societies.

Dr. Pierce was married at Bernardston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1888, to Nellie May, daughter of Ormando W. and Roxcena (Arnold) Gray. They have one daughter: Roxy.

POLLARD, HENRY M., was born at Plymouth, June 14, 1836; received a common school and academic education, graduating in 1857 at the scientific department of Dartmouth College; served in Union army during the war as major of the 8th Regt. Vt. Vols.; located in Chillicothe, Mo., in the fall of 1865, and has since resided there, practicing law; was elected a representative from Missouri in the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Asa and Lorena (Proctor) Proctor, was born in Cavendish, Oct. 19, 1827. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Proctor served in the Revolutionary war, and the latter was present at the skirmish on the village green at Lexington, and later participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

When he was eight years of age, the parents of Mr. Proctor removed to Kalamazoo county, Mich., and eight years later to Columbia county, Wis. He attended the schools of his native town, and afterwards studied in Schoolcraft, Mich., and Azatlan, Wis.

Mr. Proctor has always followed the vocation of a general farmer, and to this has given the greater part of his time and attention. He has settled in the town of Fountain Prairie, a locality which is much admired by all who visit this charming spot.

He was married Nov. 8, 1857, to Angeline E., daughter of the late Samuel and Mary S. (Durfee) Lashier. Nine children are the issue of this marriage: Nettie A. (deceased), Ellen Lorena, John S., William R., Mary E., Walter A., Clara M., Alfred H., and Adelaide L.

For several years Mr. Proctor held the office of town supervisor and was also chairman of the town board and for eight years a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1882 he was elected to the state Legislature of Wisconsin, representing the second assembly district of Columbia county.

RAMSDELL, WILLIAM MARTIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Horace D. and Lucretia (Holt) Ramsdell, was born Nov. 14, 1851, at Montpelier.

He received his early education at the public schools of his native town, and began early in life to exhibit a strong liking for mechanics. At the age of eighteen he entered the establishment of Fisher & Colton, manufacturers of saddlery hardware, at Montpelier, and served an apprenticeship in the

WILLIAM MARTIN RAMSDELL.

silver plating department. Immediately afterward he went to Portland, Me., and entered the employ of A. H. Atwood, manufacturing dealer in silver plated ware, and remained three years, spending such time as could be spared in preparing himself for a professional career which he had decided upon entering.

In 1875 he returned to Montpelier and began the systematic study of dentistry under the tuition of the late Dr. O. P. Forbush. After two years Dr. Ramsdell located in West Randolph and remained three years in successful practice, when, desiring a larger field, he formed, in 1880, a partnership with Dr. Charles D. Cook, a prominent dentist of Brooklyn, N. Y., with whom he remained in pleasant business relations two years, a part of which time was spent in pursuing a course of study in the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis from which he graduated with honors.

Dr. Ramsdell at this time entered business upon his own account in Brooklyn, where he has developed a successful practice. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the First District Dental Society of the state of New York; the Brooklyn Ethical Association; and of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters.

Dr. Ramsdell was married at Montpelier, Sept. 2, 1879, to Ida, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Nancy Frost Hill.

RANNEY, AMBROSE A., son of Waitstill R. and Phœbe (Atwood) Ranney, was born in Townshend, April 16, 1821.

He fitted for college at Townshend Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1844. His early life was spent on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age. His father was the leading physician of his native place, and was for two years Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Vermont.

After graduation he studied law with Hon. Andrew Tracy in Woodstock, and was admitted to the bar of Vermont in December, 1847. He immediately removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1848.

Mr. Ranney was married in Cavendish, Dec. 4, 1850, to Maria D., daughter of Addison and Maria (Ingalls) Fletcher. Of this union were four children: Fletcher Ranney, now a partner in his father's law firm; Maria F., Helen M., and Alice Ranney, now Mrs. Thomas Allen.

He was city solicitor for Boston, 1855 and '56; member of the House of Representatives 1857, '63 and '64; elected to Congress in 1880, as a Republican, from the third congressional district, and twice re-elected, serving through the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has since remained a staunch and active worker in its ranks. While in Congress he served two terms on the committee on elections, investigating frauds and rendering most valuable service in the interests of fair elections and the integrity of the ballot-box. During the last term he was a member of the judiciary committee, and the head of a special committee on the Republican side of the house to investigate the famous pan-electric scheme, involving the reputation and conduct of high government officials and exciting great public interest. His services on this committee are a matter of honorable record.

His absorbing aim and ambition was, however, in the profession of the law, wherein, previous to his congressional career he had achieved eminent success. He had been only a few years at the bar when the office of city solicitor was conferred upon him, and his duties therein were most creditably dis-

stamped. He had little taste for politics, and political honors have at all times been thrust upon him, rather than sought for. But during his legislative service, both state and national, he won the respect and esteem of all parties, and impressed the public generally by his manly bearing, his fidelity to duty, as he understood it, and his great ability as a profound lawyer, and a successful legislator. He may be said to have achieved a national reputation. While his return to private life, and his chosen profession, may have been more congenial to him, the loss to the public service was the cause of deep regret among all who knew his virtues.

RAY, OSSIAN, of Lancaster, N. H., was born at Hinesburgh, Dec. 13, 1835. He removed to Irasburgh in early childhood, and there and at Derby received an academic education. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and has since practiced at Lancaster, N. H., where he removed soon after his admission to the bar. In 1868 he was a member of the state Legislature, and also in 1869. From 1862 to 1872 he was solicitor for Coos county, and was United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire from Feb. 22, 1879, to the following December, when he resigned, upon his nomination to fill vacancy on the Forty-sixth Congress consequent upon the death of Hon. Evarts W. Farr. He was elected to that Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican.

READ, ALMON H., was born in Shelburne, June 12, 1790; graduated at Williams College; studied law and removed to Pennsylvania; was frequently elected to the state Legislature; also to the Senate; in 1840 was appointed treasurer of the state, and in 1841 was elected to fill a vacancy in the National House of Representatives, and re-elected to the succeeding Congress. He died at Montrose, Penn., June 3, 1844.

REDINGTON, EDWARD DANA, of Evanston, Ill., son of Edward C. and Caroline D. (Stearns) Redington, was born Nov. 12, 1839, at Chelsea.

Mr. Redington was educated in the schools of Chelsea, and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, and graduated with the class of 1861 at Dartmouth College. After graduating, he became a teacher in St. Johnsbury Academy for a year. In the winter of 1863-'64 he served as assistant cashier of the Passumpsic Bank.

From 1862 to the close of 1865 Mr. Redington was actively engaged in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in the 12th Vt. Vols., August 23, 1862, and was sergeant-major to Feb. 23, 1863, and afterwards 2d Lieut. of Co. I until mustered out, July 14, 1863. President Lincoln appointed him additional paymaster U. S. Vols. with the rank of major, Feb. 24, 1864, and he remained on duty with the Army of the Potomac until June 24, 1865, when he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to pay mustered-out troops. He served there until Nov. 30, 1865, and was mustered out at the close of the war. From 1866 to 1871 he was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railway Co. as

EDWARD DANA REDINGTON.

cashier and paymaster, residing at Wyandotte, Leavenworth, and Lawrence, Kan. From 1871 to 1875 he was engaged in the lumber business in Lawrence, Kan., and from 1875 to 1887 in Chicago, Ill. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Provident Life and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., in their Chicago agency.

Mr. Redington is a Republican in politics, though while in Kansas he was the Prohibition candidate for mayor of Lawrence in 1873. In the same city he was a member of the school board from 1872 to 1875.

In the G. A. R. Mr. Redington has been prominent, serving as aid on Commander Veazey's staff in 1891. He is a member of the Illinois Commandery, Loyal Legion, of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been president of the Chicago Alumni Association of Dartmouth College; is president of the Chicago Association Sons of Vermont for 1894, and Jan.

22, 1894, he was elected president of the Chicago Congregational Club for the ensuing year.

Mr. Redington was married twice, his first wife being Mary Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann Chamberlain of St. Johnsbury, whom he married Nov. 15, 1864. From this union there are three children living: Lizzie Stearns, John Chase and Paul Goodwin (twins). Mrs. Redington died in April, 1880. May 18, 1882, he married Mary Julia, daughter of Ezra and Julia R. Towne of Topsfield, Mass., by whom he has one child: Theodore Towne.

RICE, EDMUND, of St. Paul, Minn., was born in Waitsfield, Feb. 14, 1819; received a common school education; went to Kalamazoo, Mich., November, 1838; read law; was appointed register of the court of chancery in 1841 for the third circuit; was appointed master in chancery; was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court, third circuit; served as register and master until 1845, when the court was abolished, and clerk until 1849; in 1847 enlisted to serve in the Mexican war; was commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. A, 1st Regt. Mich. Vols.; was detailed as acting assistant commissary subsistence, and acting assistant quartermaster; was mustered out in August, 1848; removed to St. Paul, in July, 1849, and practiced law until 1856; was president of the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Co., from 1857 to 1863, St. Paul & Pacific R. R., 1863 till 1872, and trustee till 1879; president St. Paul & Chicago, 1863 till 1877; was a member of the territorial Legislature 1851; was state senator 1864-66, 1874-76; was a member of the state House of Representatives 1867, 1872, 1877 and 1878; was mayor of St. Paul 1881-83, re-elected in 1885 and resigned in February, 1887; and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat.

RICE, HENRY M., was born in Vermont; emigrated to Pennsylvania when it was a territory, and after that time lived in three other territories, viz., Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, much of his life having been spent among the Indian tribes of the Northwest; in 1840 he was appointed a sutler in the army; has been employed as commissioner in making many Indian treaties of great importance; in 1853 he was elected a delegate to Congress from Minnesota; re-elected in 1855, having secured the passage of the act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution; and in 1857 he was elected a senator in Congress from Minnesota for the term of six years.

REDINGTON, LYMAN W., of New York City, son of George and Loraine W. (Sheldon) Redington, was born at Waddington, N. Y., March 14, 1849, and is a direct descendant on his father's side of John Redington, who came from the vicinity of Hemel-Hempstead, near Windsor, England, prior to 1640, and located in Topsfield, Mass. He died there in 1690, and his descendants lived there and in the adjoining town of Boxford, and in Windsor and Richmond, Mass., for many years. Lyman W. Redington's grandfather, Jacob Redington, was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived for some years in Vergennes, and held a number of local offices in the early history of that city, being a member of the first common council of the first city government of Vergennes in 1794. He emigrated from Vergennes in 1800 to Waddington, N. Y., where with his family he lived and died. Mr. Redington, on his mother's side, was a great-great-grandson of Capt. Amasa Sheldon, of the Revolutionary war, and a direct descendant of Samuel Bass, of Plymouth, Mass., whose wife was a daughter of the historical John Alden. The father of the subject of this sketch was an able lawyer and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of St. Lawrence county, and for several terms a member of the New York Legislature, where he wielded considerable influence. He aided very materially in the construction of the Northern R. R., from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, and was one of its directors. He was an energetic business man of large capacity, and highly respected for his sound judgment and upright, straightforward dealing. He was a staunch Democrat. Lyman W. Reddington's mother was a daughter of Medad Sheldon, of Rutland, and a sister of Charles Sheldon, deceased, of Rutland, head of the firm of Sheldon & Sons, marble dealers.

L. W. Redington prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and entered Yale College in 1866, but ill-health prevented him from completing the collegiate course. He attended law school at Columbia College, New York City, and concluded his professional studies in the office of the late United States Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted to the Milwaukee bar in 1871, and for some time afterward made an extensive tour of Europe, to regain his health and round out his education, remaining a year abroad. In 1875 he located in Rutland. In 1876 he was elected to the office of grand juror, which position he held for five years, and then refused to stand longer. He was the nominee of the Democracy for representative at Rutland in 1876, '78, '80 and '82. In 1878 he was elected to the Legislature, and was the Democratic nominee of the House for speaker. He was

L. W. Redington

a delegate-at-large for Vermont to the Democratic national convention in 1880, and was the nominee of the Democracy in Congress in 1882. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1882, and on the 17th of March, 1884, was appointed municipal judge for Rutland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Martin G. Everts, and re-elected in 1885. He was corporation attorney for Rutland for the year 1883-'84, and was president of the New England Fire Insurance Co., of Rutland, which was organized under a Vermont charter in 1881. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and made a spirited canvass, cutting down by several thousand the normal Republican majority in the state. He was appointed postmaster of Rutland July 17, 1885, by President Cleveland.

Mr. Redington was married Oct. 6, 1875, to Catherine Russell Merrill, daughter of Col. George A. Merrill, of Rutland, and has three children: Mary Patterson, Thomas Gregory, and Paul Merrill.

He is a man of many scholarly attainments, with a broad and healthy sympathy, with democratic ideas, a powerful speaker, an independent and progressive thinker. In the Legislature of 1878 he was the author of the "Redington Bill," so called, for a local option law to apply to the liquor traffic; of course the bill was defeated, but his speech in its advocacy was most masterly.

In 1889 he resigned the office of postmaster, and moved to New York City to practice his profession. He is a member of the Tammany Hall general committee; of the N. Y. Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of Kane Lodge and Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, and is president of the Powhatan Club.

RICHARDSON, DAVID NELSON, of Davenport, Iowa, son of Christopher and Achsah Richardson, was born March 19, 1832, at East Orange.

The common schools and three terms at the Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., were his early educational advantages, while farm life, teaching, and a printing office filled his life until the age of twenty-three, when he became editor and co-proprietor of the paper which he still continues to edit and own.

Iowa people say of him: "Nowadays in Iowa when it becomes necessary to give consideration of matters of literature and art, whenever the opinion is needed of an expert of good judgment, who has knowledge and practical common sense, the thought of all instinctively turn towards Mr. D. N. Richardson. In the broad range of acquaintance with books, with architecture, with art, with traveled knowledge and with the many things that go to make up the culture of life, he is easily the first citizen of the state. Ever ready to interest himself in these matters where the good of the state is concerned and in his charming, modest manner, to give the public the benefit of his learning acquired by travel all over the world, with its accompanying personal investigation, besides by the more ordinary method of study, no undertaking of statewide scope is deemed to be on its best footing unless his co-operation is secured. He has interested himself in the State University for the past eighteen years, and had done as much as many others together to put that splendid institution on a firm basis, and to bring it out of difficulties. When it was decided to erect a monument to the soldiers of Iowa that would be a credit to the state as a work of art, Mr. Richardson

DAVID NELSON RICHARDSON.

was naturally selected as a member of the commission to have charge. More than any other member has he interested himself, and given the project the benefit of his learning and investigation of memorial structures the world over. So, too, when an association was formed to further the progress of art in Iowa, he was made its president. We have writers in Iowa who, perhaps, have made more of a name among the reading public of the nation; artists who in their specialties have acquired more renown; but, taken all together, in literature, university extension, monumental architecture, art and other forms of culture, no man in Iowa surpasses Mr.

Richardson. He is a citizen of whom the state is proud.

Mr. Richardson has been a busy man. He is editor and co-proprietor of the Davenport Daily Democrat, and president of the Northwestern Associated Press; also of the Richardson Land and Timber Co., of the Iowa Art Association. For twenty five years he has been a director of the Citizens National Bank; also of the Lindsay Land and Lumber Co.; the Davenport Water Co., and of the Davenport & Rock Island Ferry Co., and is interested in five banks, and many other commercial institutions. For eighteen years he has been regent of the State University of Iowa.

In Masonic circles he has reached high honors, was master of Trinity lodge No. 208, and in Scottish Rite Masonry has reached the 32d degree.

Mr. Richardson was married April 15, 1858, in Groton, to Jennette, daughter of John and Janet Darling, and is blessed with a family of four children, both of his sons being engaged with him in business.

ROBBIE, REUBEN, was born in Vermont, and, having settled in New York, was elected a representative in Congress from that state from 1851 to 1853.

ROBINSON, GEORGE STEWART, of Sycamore, Ill., son of George and Harriet (Stewart) Robinson, was born at Derby, June 24, 1824.

Judge Robinson received his early training in the schools and academy of Derby, and worked on a farm until about twenty years of age except when teaching. He studied law with Hon. S. B. Colby and Hon. Lucius B. Peck, and was admitted to the bar at Montpelier, in 1846. Failing health compelled him to go south in 1847, where he became a teacher in Hamilton, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in Cuthbert, Ga., in 1852 and practiced until 1866. During the civil war he maintained his pronounced Union principles and openly opposed secession, and at a great pecuniary sacrifice kept out of the Confederate service.

In July, 1866, he took up his residence in Sycamore and engaged in the practice of his profession, occupying a leading position and becoming city attorney and drafting many important ordinances. In 1873 he was appointed to the office of master in chancery, which he held until he was elected judge of the county court in 1877. In 1869 he became a member of the board of state commissioners of public charities and served nearly fifteen years, and was for eight years president of the board, spending two to three months annually in its service without compensation.

Judge Robinson has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar degrees in Masonry and has been master, high priest of the chapter and is now prelate in the Knights Templar Lodge.

GEORGE STEWART ROBINSON.

He was married Oct. 13, 1853, at Derby to Olive A. Colby, daughter of Nehemiah and Malinda L. Colby. None of their three children survive.

ROLFE, HERBERT PERCY, of Great Falls, Mont., son of Gustavus and E. L. (Martston) Rolfe, was born at Tunbridge, August 30, 1849.

Judge Rolfe as a youth worked his way through the best institutions of learning that his means could reach. He attended Essex Academy, and graduated from the State Normal School at Randolph in 1868, and from Kimball Union Academy (N. H.) in 1870. At Dartmouth College he was graduated from the classical department in 1874, and in 1877 received the degree of A. M. He then began his legal education in the office of Henry Noble, Esq., at Columbus, Ohio. He afterwards studied with ex-Governor Edgerton of Akron, Ohio, in 1875 and 1876, and with Senator Sanders of Helena, Mont., in 1877, and was admitted to practice at Helena in 1878.

As a teacher Judge Rolfe passed much time while working his way along, and attained much proficiency both in the East and West. He was principal of Lancaster

(N. H.) Academy in 1873, and senior teacher of the Institute for the Blind at Columbus, Ohio, from 1874 to 1876. He served as superintendent of the city schools of Helena, Mont., from 1876 to 1879.

As a journalist he edited the Butte (Mont.) Daily Miner in 1879. From 1880 to 1884 he practiced law at Fort Benton, Mont., and was first judge of Cascade county from 1887 to 1888. In 1888 he became interested in journalism again and has since been editor and proprietor of the Great Falls (Mont.) Daily and Weekly Leader. He is also a director of a national bank.

HERBERT PERCY ROLFE.

Judge Rolfe has always been active in politics and was first to organize the Republicans of Choteau county, Mont., in 1880. He was the secretary of the first county committee and is frequently a delegate to county and state conventions, and has been many times chairman of the conventions. In social organizations he is a leader. He was W. M. of Cascade Lodge, F. & A. M. during the years 1887 and 1888, and H. P. of Great Falls Chapter No. 9 R. A. M. in 1892; eminent commander of Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, K. T., in 1894. In 1888 he was M. W. of Great Falls Lodge, A. O. U. W. He built the first house at Great Falls in 1884, which now has 12,000 population, and is the owner of the Black Eagle Falls addition.

Judge Rolfe was married at Akron, O., August 8, 1876, to the daughter of ex-Gov. Sidney Edgerton and Mary (Wright) Edgerton, and has seven children.

ROY, JOHN ALEXANDER, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Gilfillman) Roy, was born in Barnet, July 1, 1832.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at intervals worked on his father's farm during the years of his minority. On Jan. 2, 1854, he left the home of his boyhood to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California, going there via the isthmus. Having reached his destination he at once engaged in mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, until June, 1858, when he went to Fraser's River, where he followed the same occupation until July, 1859, when he returned to San Francisco and purchased a "water route." This was at a time in the history of the city when the greater part of it was supplied by

JOHN ALEXANDER ROY.

watermen who conveyed the aqueous fluid from house to house in barrels. Mr. Roy found this to be a lucrative business and followed it until 1863, when on account of illness, he returned to Vermont. In 1865 he returned to San Francisco and established a milk dairy in the southern part of the city, and after several years formed a partnership with C. W. Taber, L. A. Hayward, Frank H. Johnson and Oliver Crook. This company was incorporated and is known as the Guadaloupe Dairy Co. J. A. Roy was

elected its first president, which office he has since held.

Mr. Roy owns besides his interest in the Guadaloupe Valley, property in San Mateo county, and a dairy ranch of 985 acres in Marin county.

He has always been a member of the Republican party, but has never held any office, except to serve as one of the county committee.

For many years he has been a member of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont; also an Odd Fellow, a Mason and he belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Roy has been married twice. His first wife was Rebekah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lackey, a native of Vermont, who died in San Francisco many years ago; and in 1878 he was united to Barbara, daughter of John Walker and Barbara Hunter, of Rothesay Island, of Bute, Scotland. Of this latter union is one son: Allan J.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, of Lawrence, Mass., son of William and Almira (Heath) Russell, was born in Wells River, April 22, 1831. The Russell family is of pure English blood, and allied to a family honored in Anglo-Saxon history.

Mr. Russell, while at his home in Franklin, N. H., to which town his father had removed, attended the public schools and the Franklin Academy, occupying his vacations at work in the paper mills of Peabody & Daniels until the age of sixteen. He subsequently attended a private school in Lowell, which completed his early educational training. In 1848 he commenced work in his father's paper mill, where he remained until 1851. Two years later the father and son formed a copartnership and moved their works to Lawrence. The senior Mr. Russell's health failing, he was compelled to retire from active business, leaving the entire interests in the hands of his son, who proved equal to the task, and began to meet the growing demands of the business by leasing, in 1856, two mills in Belfast, Maine. In 1861 he purchased a mill in Lawrence of a firm that had failed in business, and later on two mills fell into his hands, having previously been overtaken by misfortune.

Having found by costly experiments that wood-pulp was the fibre needed for improved machinery and rapid work, he established a wood-pulp mill in Franklin, N. H., in 1869, for the production of this new fibre. He succeeded in this where many had failed, and instituted an entirely new department of industrial art in this country. He began to convert the product of his pulp mills into paper by the purchase, in 1879, of the Fisher & Aiken mills in Franklin. He also erected one the same year at Bellows Falls. To carry out his scheme successfully, he was obliged to purchase the entire water power here, build a new dam and enlarge the canal. Through his enterprise, this small town grew into one of the thrifty towns of the state, ranking third in valuation. Mr. Russell's principal works are at Bellows Falls and Lawrence. He has also large interests in other mills at several points in Maine.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RUSSELL.

Politically, Mr. Russell began life as a Whig. At the dissolution of that party he allied himself with the Republican party and has unwaveringly supported it since. He uniformly declined to accept any public office until 1867, when he was elected alderman in the city of Lawrence. The following year he was chosen a member of the state Legislature. In 1868 he was also chosen a delegate to the national Republican convention in Cincinnati.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the seventh Massachusetts district; served on the committee on commerce, and was a member of a sub-committee to investigate the cause for the decline of American commerce. His report showed a thorough knowledge of the subject, and resulted in Massachusetts leading off in a change of the laws in relation to the taxation of property in ships. He was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, serving on the committee of ways and means, a position he was amply

qualified to fill. Here he achieved distinction during the discussion of the tariff issues from the protection standpoint. Yielding to the demands of his constituents, he was again nominated by acclamation and elected to the Forty-eighth Congress. In his church connections Mr. Russell is a Congregationalist.

He was married in Bradford Feb. 1, 1859, to Elizabeth Haven, daughter of William Hall. Of this union were three children: Mary Frances, Annie Elizabeth, and Grace Dunton Russell, deceased. Mrs. Russell died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 18, 1866. June 25, 1872, Mr. Russell married Frances Spafford, sister of his first wife. Their children are: William Augustus, Jr., Elizabeth Haven, and Richard Spafford.

---

SANBORN, BENJAMIN HYDE, of Boston, Mass., son of Seth C. and Sarah C. Sanborn, was born at Morristown, May 11, 1851. Mr. Sanborn graduated at the academy of his native town, began preparation for the law, and had passed some time in its study when he entered Dartmouth College.

BENJAMIN HYDE SANBORN.

In 1872 he became connected, as he supposed temporarily, with the publishing house of Robert S. Davis & Co., Boston. Meeting with a business life most congenial to his tastes and making therein rapid and successful promotion, he decided to abandon his plan of a college course and the uncertainties of a profession and continued with this publishing house for eleven years.

In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, publishers of school and college text books. The firm have houses in Boston, New York, and Chicago, and control an extensive list of nearly two hundred standard works, devoted to nearly all departments of education, from the primary school to the university, and edited or written by educators connected with many of the leading educational institutions of the United States and Europe.

Mr. Sanborn has always closely devoted himself to business, and while he has served for several years upon the school committee of his town and upon the visiting board of a leading educational institution, he sought no political or public honors. He is a Mason, and a member of the Wellesley and Congregational Clubs; the Aldine Club, New York; of the American Philological Association; the American Educational Association; and the National Institute of Instruction.

Mr. Sanborn married, Nov. 24, 1875, Ida A., daughter of Hiram and Hannah A. Doty, of Elmore. They have one child: Alice D.

SARGENT, JAMES, of Rochester, N. Y., son of William and Hannah Sargent, was born Dec. 5, 1824, in Chester.

He remained upon the farm, having the usual district educational facilities, until eighteen years of age. His mind was of a mechanical turn and he went into a woolen factory in Ashuelot, N. H., where he was placed in charge of a weaving room and remained until 1848. He then became a traveling daguerreotypist with marked success, which occupation he followed four years and then engaged in manufacturing at Shelburne Falls, Mass., in the firm of Sargent & Foster, making apple parers. His mechanical skill and business sagacity resulted in a highly successful prosperity until 1857, when he became associated with the Yale & Greenleaf Lock Co., selling Yale locks. His peculiar genius had found a congenial field. He soon became the master of the most intricate devices and saw his golden opportunity to invent a lock which should be proof against his own skill, as well as that of others. After years of work he developed the Sargent automatic bank lock, the prevailing lock in use today. In 1873 he perfected his first time lock, famous the

world over and universally used in financial institutions. The factories of his firm are located at Rochester, N. Y. Other intricate and valuable devices have been invented by Mr. Sargent, among them a smoke preventer. The practical side of Mr. Sargent's life shows what strict integrity, inflexible determination, persistent industry and high purpose will accomplish. His personal characteristics show an irrepressible individuality, aggressive, practical, versatile and generous.

JAMES SARGENT.

Mr. Sargent has never been in politics. While living in Shelburne Falls, Mass., he became an Odd Fellow; though maintaining high respect for the order he withdrew therefrom, upon removing to Rochester. He is a member of the F. & A. M., joining a lodge in Greenfield, Mass., in Rochester identifying himself with the Monroe Commandery; receiving his 32d degree as a Knight Templar.

Mr. Sargent was married at Ashuelot, N. H., April 29, 1847, to Angelina M., daughter of Job and Hannah Foster. They have one adopted daughter: Josephine.

SATTLEY, ELMER C., of Kansas City, Mo., son of Robert P. and Harriet Foot (Newell) Sattley, was born Feb. 3, 1863, at Ferrisburgh.

His parents were Vermonters and of New England lineage and remote English ancestry. He attended the district schools until 1873 when he removed with his parents to Burlington, there attending the public schools until 1878.

At this period he was engaged as clerk in a general store at North Ferrisburgh and lived with his grandfather Newell, attending school in winter at Charlotte Seminary.

In 1880 he entered the employ of the Sutherland Falls Marble Co., which is largely owned by Hon. Redfield Proctor, at Sutherland Falls (now Proctor). After two years in Governor Proctor's employ at this point and at Rutland he left to pursue his further education, this time at the well-known Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H. He remained here two years, and in 1884 removed to Chicago, Ill., and entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., in the freight auditor's office. In 1885 he removed to Cawker City, Kan., and entered the employ of H. P. Churchill & Co.,

ELMER C. SATTLEY.

negotiators of farm loans, as private secretary to the manager, but after a few months was himself made manager. In 1886 he removed to Kansas City to take the management of the safe deposit department of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank.

The following summer he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier of the bank in addition to his position as safe deposit manager. At this time the bank had a capital of $50,000 and deposits aggregating $400,000. In the fall of the same year he was made cashier, having in the meantime resigned the position of safe deposit man-

ager, because of the rapidly increasing business of the savings department requiring his full time and services. The Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank grew to be one of the best known and most popular institutions in Kansas City. Its business increased steadily until it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest savings bank in Missouri, having a capital of $300,000, deposits aggregating $2,000,000 and depositors numbering over eight thousand. The bank, however, was forced to close its doors during the panic of 1893 and Mr. Sattley is still in Kansas City engaged in straightening out the affairs of the bank. The subject of this sketch is well-known for his gentlemanly bearing, his high manly qualities, his accurate methods of business and his strict attention to its details, and to him in great part much of the success of the bank was due. There can be no doubt, moreover, that his future will be one of prominence and distinction and real usefulness.

In social organizations Mr. Sattley is prominent. In Masonic orders he takes great interest, and is a member of the Oriental Commandery, No. 35, the Ararat Temple, as well as of the lower orders. He also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, No. 26, and has held various offices in these orders.

He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Kansas City Club. With his three brothers he operates the large farm known as Sattley Brothers' Stock Farm at Ferrisburgh, Vt., under the charge of his father.

Mr. Sattley was married, Nov. 23, 1892, at Sedalia, Mo., to Ida Belle Newkirk, daughter of Hon. Cyrus and Rebecca Newkirk of that place.

SATTLEY, WINFIELD NEWELL, of Chicago, Ill., son of Robert Preston and Harriet Foot Sattley, was born June 19, 1859, at Ferrisburgh.

Mr. Sattley began his education in the old red schoolhouse in Ferrisburgh which stood near the old homestead, that for more than a century has been the ancestral home. Later he attended the graded school at Burlington and graduated from the business college in that city in 1877. He then began to read law in Julius W. Russel's office, and in December, 1878, entered the office of the Vermont Life Insurance Co. and became its chief clerk. In 1881 he became the superintendent of the company's western department, with offices in Chicago; this position he held until February, 1884, when he accepted the appointment of general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. In April, 1887, he became the Illinois superintendent of agents for the New York Life Insurance Co. of New York. In 1889 he became manager of the western department of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York, which position he still holds. During this wide experience in business life Mr. Sattley has acquired the reputation of a skillful financier and successful man, and has large real estate interests in Chicago, Kansas City and Thousand Islands.

WINFIELD NEWELL SATTLEY.

He is a Republican in politics and is prominent in social organizations being first vice-president of the Hamilton Club. He is also a member of the Washington Park Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and Miltona Club, the Oriental Lodge, Palestine Council, the Lafayette Chapter, the Apollo Commandery, the Oriental Consistory, and Medina Temple, and also Chicago Lodge and Club of Elks.

Mr. Sattley was married to May Eva Kelly in June, 1884, and has two young children: Ethelwyn May, and Winfield Newell, Jr.

SAWYER, JOHN GILBERT, of Albion, N. Y., was born at Brandon, June 5, 1825; was educated at the common schools and at Millville Academy; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced; was a justice of the peace from Jan. 1, 1852, to April, 1858; was district attorney of Orleans county from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1866; was judge and surrogate of Orleans county from Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1884, and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican; was re-elected.

SAWYER, PHILETUS, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born Sept. 12, 1816. His father was a farmer and blacksmith, a man of scanty means and humble ambition.

Prominent among the class of men who have worked their way from lowly and humble beginnings to places of leadership in the commerce, the great industries, and management of the traffic and exchanges of the country and who are found among the trusted leaders and representatives in the councils of the state and nation, is Philetus Sawyer.

"Choring" around the farm, lumbering in a primitive way in the Adirondacks, until at the age of seventeen he purchased his time of his father, and a few terms at the district school, were the early experience of the man. Soon in business for himself running a saw mill, and fourteen years after purchasing his majority, and thirty-one years of age, he joined the tide of emigration flowing westward, having a capital of about two thousand dollars, and an education obtained by observation and experience, he located on a farm in Fond du Lac county, Wis. Two years here satisfied him, and he removed to Algonea, now in Oshkosh, and began operating a saw mill. In 1853 he formed the partnership of Brand & Olcott, in Fond du Lac, for the manufacture of lumber, with marked success, becoming sole owner of the business in 1862, and a year later taking his only surviving son into the business.

He had developed a character of far-reaching sagacity, and was called into public service, and repeatedly served on the city council, acting with the Republican party. In 1857 he became a representative in the Legislature, where the same sound judgment which made his private business so successful was applied to affairs of state, and in 1861 he became again the choice of his party, rendering great service in electing Judge Howe to the Senate. In 1863 and 1864 he served as mayor of Oshkosh, during the trying period of the civil war. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and sat in the House of Representatives the ten following years, with constantly increasing influence; as the late James G. Blaine said of him, "honest, industrious, generous, true to every tie, and every obligation of life." In the House he served on important committees, notably that of commerce, and of Pacific railroads, and voluntarily retired from Congress in 1875. In 1876 he became interested in the West Wisconsin R. R., which, acquiring four other lines, was consolidated into the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Co., of which Mr. Sawyer was vice-president and director until 1880. In 1881 his friends and leading Republicans in the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, succeeding Hon. Angus Cameron. In 1887 he was re-elected. He was chairman of the Senate committee on railroads in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses. In the Forty-ninth Congress he was chairman of the committee on pensions, and has been an active member since 1886, reporting over a thousand special bills and claims, and in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses was chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Mr. Sawyer's liberality as a citizen has been conspicuous in many ways. His contributions to churches and educational institutions and deserving objects have marked his career.

His private life was a singularly happy one, marred only by the loss of his wife in 1888, forty-seven years after marriage. Mrs. Sawyer was a woman whose memory will live long in the hearts of the poor; of a kind and benevolent nature; a good woman—a lady in every sense, by every impulse of her nature. Mr. Sawyer was married before he was twenty-five years of age, in 1841, to Melvina M. Hadley. Their family consisted of one son, Edgar P., the senator's partner; and two daughters: Mrs. Howard G. White, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. W. O. Goodwin, of Chicago, Ill.

SCOTT, OSCAR D., of Texarkana, Ark., son of Walter and Aurilla (White) Scott was born August 30, 1843, at Townshend.

Mr. Scott was educated at Leland Seminary of Townshend and entered Middlebury College in 1858 and remained through the freshman year. In 1865 he returned and graduated with honor in the class of 1868. After graduation he read law in the office of Hill & Safford of St. Albans and was admitted to the bar in October, 1868. During these years of study he taught school in Londonderry, Townshend, Middlebury, Bristol, Wallingford and St. Albans.

In 1868 he entered the law office of Hon. C. Mutzner of Aurora, Ills., and after a short time went to Magnolia, Ark., where he remained until the fall of 1873. He then removed to Lewisville, Ark., and practiced law until May, 1875, when a new county being formed, Texarkana was selected the county seat, and to this place he moved and has since been engaged in practice.

In 1871 and 1872 he was the attorney for Columbia county, and has often been special judge of the circuit court. In 1886 he was Republican nominee for justice of the Supreme Court and in 1888 was on the joint ticket of the Republican and Union Labor party as the nominee for chief justice of the

Supreme Court, but in both cases was "snowed under."

In 1863 he enlisted in Co. F, 17th Regt. Vt. Vols., and mustered in as corporal, April 12, 1864. He was with his regiment at the Wilderness when 23 per cent. of its men were killed and wounded; again at Spottsylvania when the loss was 25 per cent. He was severely injured at Cold Harbor, losing his right foot, and remained in the hospital until May, 1865.

In social matters Mr. Scott is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity. He has been W. M. of Texarkana Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and H. P. in Texarkana Council, R. A. M., and E. C. of Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 6, at Texarkana. He has also been N. G. of Gate City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Elks. He has also been post commander of Dick Yates Post, G. A. R.

He was married at Wallingford, Jan. 27, 1875, to Cornelia F., daughter of Dr. E. G. Hulett, and has four children living: Grace A., Hulett, Carrie A., and Walter E.

SESSIONS, WALTER L., was born in Brandon; received a common school and academic education; studied law and has practiced the profession; was commissioner of schools for several years; was a member of the Assembly of the state of New York in 1853 and 1854; was a member of the state Senate of New York in 1859, and in 1865; was elected a representative from New York in the Forty-second Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.

SEVERANCE, CLAUDIUS MILTON, of Keyoto, Japan, son of Milton Leonard and Emily Augusta (Spencer) Severance, was born in West Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1861. Born of good old New England stock, and the son of a clergyman and an accomplished mother, it was natural that his education should begin at home. At the age of nine he began the study of Latin with his mother and when thirteen was nearly fitted for college in that language. As the opportunity of taking advantage of a teacher of special ability in the select school at Orwell occurred, Claude was sent hither. With work on the farm, a term as a page in the House of Representatives at Montpelier, and a short period as clerk in a store, were the early years of approaching manhood passed. In June, 1879, he graduated from Berman Academy and entered Middlebury College in the fall. Obtaining a scholarship from general proficiency, and leading the class in Greek and Latin, were the features of his university life up to graduation, in 1883.

Mr. Severance now began the earnest work of life and found his special ability in Greek and modern languages, recognized by a position as professor thereof at Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester. After two years here, during which he completely reviewed his previous course of education, a trip to Europe was arranged. Matriculating at the University of Goettingen, and visiting Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig, six weeks were spent at Bonne. After further sight-seeing, and passing some time in Paris, the return home via London and Liverpool was accomplished.

CLAUDIUS MILTON SEVERANCE.

In 1886 Professor Severance received a call from Oahu College, Honolulu, taking the chair of French, ancient history and elocution. The influences which since childhood to lead him into the ministry, here seemed to culminate, and at the end of a delightful year of teaching his resignation was handed in and he entered the Yale Divinity School as a student in 1887. After a year's study, and during vacation, he preached at various places in Nebraska, and April 9, 1889, the Central Association of Congregational Pastors of New Haven, Conn., granted Mr. Severance a license to preach upon a full examination of his theological beliefs. In the early part of 1890 he was commissioned a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to Japan. In May of this year his graduation took place at the Divinity School, and he was or-

ordained in September at Eliot Church, Newton, Mass., and sailed for Japan.

While in Japan his marriage to Minona Gill, daughter of Edward and Esther Gill, of North Monroeville, Ohio, took place July 12, 1892. Mrs. Severance is an accomplished and charming woman, a graduate of Oberlin (Ohio) College, and herself a missionary at the time. The sturdy and aggressive character of the Vermonter still manifests itself in his character and his work in Japan, where his rapid acquirement of the language and his earnest work have earned for him a remarkable reputation, and he is greatly endeared.

SHAW, HENRY, was born in Windham county; studied law with Judge Foote, in Albany, N. Y., and settled in practice in Lanesborough, Mass., at the age of twenty-two; he was nominated for Congress before he was eligible, and was subsequently elected, in 1816, to the Sixteenth Congress, and voted for the Missouri compromise, which prevented his re-election. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for eighteen years, also a member of the Governor's council, and was the pioneer in the manufacturing prosperity of Western Massachusetts. In 1833 he was also a presidential elector. In 1848 he removed to New York, and resided at Fort Washington, on the Hudson; was a member of the board of education in New York City, and two years in the common council, and in 1853 was a member of the Assembly. He removed to Newburg in 1854, where he resided until within a few months of his death which occurred at Peekskill, Oct. 17, 1857, aged seventy-nine years.

SHERMAN, ELIJAH B., of Chicago, was born in Fairfield, June 18, 1832. His father, Elias H. Sherman, was of English descent and his mother, Clarissa (Wilmarth) Sherman, of Anglo-Welsh ancestry.

Until twenty-one years of age he had the usual experience of a farmer's boy in Vermont, hard work and plenty of it, tempered by the luxury of attending the district schools in the winter. In 1854 Mr. Sherman became a clerk in a drug store in Brandon, and in 1855 began fitting for college in Brandon Seminary, afterwards continued his studies at Burr Seminary, Manchester. He entered Middlebury College in 1856, and was graduated with honors in 1860.

After teaching in South Woodstock and Brandon Seminary, he enlisted, in May, 1862, a private in Co. C, 9th Vt. Infantry, was soon after elected lieutenant, and served with his regiment until January, 1863, when he resigned, the regiment having been captured at Harper's Ferry, being then in enforced idleness at Camp Douglass, Chicago.

Entering immediately upon the study of law, he graduated from the law department of the University of Chicago in 1864 and entered upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1876 he was elected representative to the Illinois Legislature and re-elected in 1878. His thorough training and ripe scholarship, coupled with his experience at the bar and profound knowledge of the law, gave him a high rank as a legislator. In 1877 he was commissioned by Governor Cullom as judge advocate of the first brigade of the Illinois National Guards, with rank of lieutenant-colonel and performed the duties of that office for several years. In 1879 Mr. Sherman was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the circuit court of the United

ELIJAH B. SHERMAN.

States for the northern district of Illinois, a position he still holds. His thorough familiarity with the principles and procedure of chancery courts, coupled with unusual habits of industry, application and accuracy, enabled him to achieve eminence in this important branch of judicial labor. In 1882 he became president of the Illinois State Bar Association, and delivered the annual addresses before that body. For several years Mr. Sherman has been a member and an officer of the American Bar Association, and has taken an active part in the deliberations of that national body.

In 1885 he received from Middlebury College the honorary degree of LL. D., a recognition prized the more highly because that

conservative institution confers the degree upon very few of its many distinguished sons. Mr. Sherman, not content with being a lawyer and jurist, has taken delight in scientific research and Belles Lettres. Possessed of a fine literary taste and being master of a style at once incisive, perspicuous and pleasing, his literary productions and public addresses have given him high rank as a literateur, orator and critic.

In 1874 Mr. Sherman was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Illinois, and in 1875 a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Union League Club, a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army. He has been president of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont, and has delivered several addresses at their banquets, full of tender pathos and genial humor.

In 1866 he married Miss Hattie G. Lovering of Iowa Falls, Iowa. His only son, Bernis W. Sherman, following his father's example, graduated at Middlebury College in 1890, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1892, was immediately admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law.

SHERMAN, EDGAR JAY, of Lawrence, Mass., son of David and Fanny (Kendall) Sherman, was born in Weathersfield, Nov. 28, 1834. About 1632 Edmund Sherman and wife emigrated to America from Dedham, England, and settled in Watertown; removed to Weathersfield, Conn., and finally fixed their abode in New Haven, where they died. There are two distinct branches of the Sherman family in this country. From the branch whose ancestor is recorded above sprang the paternal ancestry of Gen. William T. Sherman and United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio, as well as that of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Sherman attended the district schools of Weathersfield until he had attained his sixteenth year, and was then sent to study in the Wesleyan Seminary in Springfield. Here he remained until his parents removed to Lawrence, Mass. There he entered upon a course of private study under the tuition of Professor Pike, which he prosecuted for several years, teaching school during the winter months in Barnstable county, Mass.

He began the study of law in 1855, and in March, 1858, was admitted to the bar. He immediately began legal practice and formed a copartnership with Hon. Daniel Saunders. These relations lasted until 1864. He was subsequently associated with John K. Tarbox (member of Congress and insurance commissioner of Massachusetts), until 1870, after which he was in practice alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with Charles U. Bell, which terminated in 1887. Mr. Sherman was clerk of the Lawrence police court from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 48th Regt. Mass. Vols., and was soon elected and commissioned captain of Co. F. He was sent to the department of the Gulf, doing excellent service, notably at the second assault on Port Hudson, for which he was breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned home, and when the enemy attempted a raid on Washington, he organized a military company at two days

EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

notice, and again went to the front as captain in the famous 6th Mass. Regt. With it he completed the required term of service and then returned once more to civil life.

In 1865 Mr. Sherman received his first election to the House of Representatives. In 1866 he was re-elected; and was appointed judge advocate the same year upon the division staff, state militia, with the rank of major. In 1867 he was promoted to the position of assistant adjutant-general and chief of Major General B. F. Butler's staff, with the rank of colonel. This office he held until 1876.

In 1868 Colonel Sherman was elected district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts, and received the honor of five consecutive re-elections. He resigned

tor office to accept that of attorney general of the commonwealth, to which office he had been nominated and elected in 1882 on the Republican state ticket, and was re elected to the office five consecutive times. This office he resigned Oct. 1, 1887, to accept the appointment of associate justice of the superior court, which position he now holds. In 1884 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of A. M. He was appointed by Chief Justice Chase a register in bankruptcy under the U. S. bankrupt law, and held that office from 1867 to 1876. For many years he was a member of the standing committee of the Essex Bar Association. He was a director in the Lawrence National Bank from 1872 to 1888; and a trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank several years.

Judge Sherman is indebted for his brilliant success to his own native abilities, assiduous self-culture, indomitable persistence and commendable self-reliance.

Mr. Sherman was married, Nov. 24, 1868, to Abbie Louise, daughter of Stephen P. and Fanny B. Simmons of Lawrence. Of this union were six children: Fred Francis (now chaplain in the navy), Fannie May, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Henry Souther), Malvina (now Mrs. Frank D. Carney), Roland Henry, and Abbie Maude.

SHERMAN, LINUS E., of Colorado Springs, Col., son of Elias H. and Clarissa (Wilmarth) Sherman, was born in Fairfield, June 30, 1835.

His early education was acquired by attending the district schools and at twenty he prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy and Burr & Burton Seminary; entered Middlebury College and graduated with the class of '61, taking the degree of A. M. in course.

Mr. Sherman was principal of Black River Academy in 1866, and in 1867 engaged in the drug business in which he successfully continued until 1876, when he removed to Colorado where he followed mercantile pursuits for several years, and afterward engaged in legal practice before the United States Land Office at Denver, and was admitted as an attorney before the interior department, and now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice as a mineral land attorney and pension lawyer.

Mr. Sherman has always been too fully occupied with business affairs to devote much time to politics, although he has always performed his duties as a citizen. He was a member of the Vermont constitutional convention in 1869, and was a member of the city council at Colorado Springs, Col., in 1879.

Mr. Sherman married, May 16, 1866, at Dunham, P. Q., Jennie C., daughter of R. L. and Pamelia Galer. Of this union were three children: Clarence C., Agnes M., and Gertrude C. Mrs. Sherman died Nov. 17, 1877. He was again married, Jan. 20, 1881, to Louise B., daughter of Charles P. and Naomi P. Gould of Salem, Mass. Of this union is one daughter: Marian H.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman was the first man in Franklin county to respond when the call of May, 1862, was made for troops. He enlisted in Co. A, 9th Vt. Vols., was elected lieutentant and subsequently promoted to captain, in which capacity he served until the surrender of Lee. He was in all the battles in which his regiment engaged except that of Harper's Ferry, when he was sick and a prisoner at Winchester, Va.; was detailed upon staff duty and was provost marshal at Newport Barracks, N. C. A member of the G. A. R. since 1868, he has been a member of the department council of administration and is at present past post commander of the Colorado Springs Post. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Colorado Springs and has served as deacon for twelve years.

SHERMAN, SOCRATES N., was born in Vermont, and elected a representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the committee on expenditures in the Interior Department.

SMITH, EMERSON HALL, of Fargo, North Dakota, son of Major Richard and Frances (Hall) Smith, was born in Tunbridge, April 8, 1854. His grandfather, Eben Smith, Esq., was English, an extensive land holder and one of the early settlers in Cabot. His grandmother, Abigail (Steele) Smith, was a niece of Dr. Shurtleff who was for so many years connected with Dartmouth College, and was aunt to the late Judge Benjamin H. Steele. She was of Scotch and English descent. Her ancestors located the present city of Hartford, Conn. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Emerson Hall of St. Johnsbury, whose parents were English and Scotch.

EMERSON HALL SMITH.

During Mr. Smith's boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools. Later he attended the Randolph Normal School, St. Johnsbury Academy, and graduated from the Meriden (N. H.) Academy. In 1882 he graduated from Dartmouth College.

He was principal of the Newmarket (N. H.) high school from 1882 to 1884; from 1884 to 1891 he was superintendent of the public schools of the city of Fargo, North Dakota. With characteristic energy and ability he raised these schools to a standard unsurpassed by the best New England schools. In 1890 he was offered the state superintendency of public instruction for North Dakota, but declined the appointment. In 1892 he was elected a trustee and a member of the executive committee of Fargo College. During the same year he was elected mayor of the city of Fargo, in which election he carried every ward in the city. This office he still holds. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Smith was married, August 16, 1882, to Ella, daughter of Aldice E. and Elizabeth (Drew) Knight of Irasburgh. Of this union there is one daughter: Helen Eliza.

SMITH, H. BOARDMAN, was born at Whitingham, August 18, 1826; graduated at Williams College in 1847; studied law, and practiced; was appointed by the Governor of New York judge of the Chemung county courts, September, 1859, and in the following November was elected to the same office; was elected a representative from New York in the Forty-second Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress; Liberal and Democrat.

SMITH, HEZEKIAH B., of Smithville, N. J., was born at Bridgewater July 26, 1816; received a common school education; learned the trade of a cabinet maker; for many years has been engaged in perfecting wood-working machinery; is the inventor of a number of wood-working machines; since 1865 has been largely engaged in the manufacture of wood machinery at Smithville, N. J.; never has held any public position previous to his election to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat and Greenbacker.

SMITH, JOHN BUTLER, of Hillsborough, N. H., was born in Rockingham, April 12, 1838, and was the son of Ammi and Lydia (Butler) Smith. His paternal ancestor was Lieut. Thomas Smith, a sturdy representative of the race known as Scotch-Irish.

His parents removing to Hillsborough, N. H., when he was nine years of age, he received his educational training at the public schools of that town, and subsequently entered Francestown Academy, where he graduated in 1854. He first obtained employment at Henniker, then at Manchester, and later at New Boston. In 1863 he began his business career by the purchase of a drug store in Manchester, which he successfully conducted for a year, when he established in the town of Washington a factory for the production of knit goods. A year later he leased the Sawyer woolen mill at North Weare, and in 1866 he built at Hillsborough Bridge a small mill, which was the beginning of the extensive knit goods factory now owned and operated by the Contoocook Mills Co., of which he is the president and principal owner. For seventeen years, from 1863, Mr. Smith resided in Manchester, although his business was elsewhere, and he is now largely interested in the real estate

of that city and otherwise identified with its people. Since 1880 he has been a resident of Hill borough, and has also been engaged in the commission business (knit goods) in Boston and New York since 1884.

Mr Smith was united in marriage, Nov. 1, 1873, to Emma L., daughter of Stephen Lavender, of Boston, Mass. Of this union were three children: Butler Lavender (deceased), Archibald Lavender, and Norman.

JOHN BUTLER SMITH.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, earnest, uncompromising, ready and willing. He was one of the Republican electors of the state in 1884; a member of Governor Sawyer's council in 1887-'89; and chairman of the Republican state committee in the early part of the campaign of 1890. September 6, 1892, he was nominated by acclamation in full convention the candidate of his party for the gubernatorial seat of the state of New Hampshire, and was elected in the following November by a majority of the votes of the people, without recourse to the Legislature, as had been the case for ten years past. Governor Smith has now held the exalted position for over a year and has served to popular acceptance, conducting the affairs of state in a manner in which all Vermonters may take a just pride.

A member of the Congregational church, Governor Smith takes a deep interest in matters religious and gives liberally of his means for the upholding and upbuilding of mankind. He is affiliated with the Masonic body of his town.

Of a bright and genial personality, Governor Smith not only commands the respect, but wins the love of all who come in contact with him.

SMITH, JOHN SABINE, of New York, son of John S. and Caroline (Sabine) Smith, was born April 24, 1843, at Randolph. His father was a practicing physician in that town for over fifty years.

His early education was received at the Orange county school and he was graduated at Trinity College in 1863, at the head of his class.

After graduation he taught school at Troy, N. Y., and studied law with Hon. George Gould, ex-judge of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in 1868. He located in the practice of law in

JOHN SABINE SMITH.

New York City in 1869, at first as associate with Hon. William E. Curtis, who afterward became chief justice of the Superior Court. He has since been engaged in general important cases and representing large financial interests.

Mr. Smith has always been a Republican. He had charge as chairman of the Republican League of the state of New York in the campaign of 1888. He was chairman of the campaign committee of the Republican Club of the city of New York in 1892 and was a candidate for the office of surrogate of

the city and county of New York the same year, receiving the highest vote of any candidate, national, state or local, on the ticket. He is now (1893) president of the Republican Club of the city of New York and of the Republican county committee of the city and county of New York. In the Republican state convention of 1893, he received the almost unanimous vote of the great delegation of New York county for candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York.

Mr. Smith is a member of the University Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Church Club and several other social institutions. He is president of the Association of the Alumni of Trinity College and a member of the Phi Betta Kappa Alumni Society of New York City. He is also president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

SOMERS, HARVEY C., of San Francisco, Cal., son of James and Elizabeth (Hall) Somers, was born in Danville, Jan. 24, 1841.

He was educated in the district schools and at Phillips Academy. In 1858, when but seventeen years old, he went to California, and was engaged in the water business for two years, and was in the employ of the United States for one year. Subsequently he went to Arizona on a mining expedition. He returned to San Francisco, and in March, 1864, established the hay and grain business under the firm name of Rider, Somers & Co., which firm continued for twenty-two years. He is now engaged in the same business under the firm name of Somers & Co. The firm are members of the San Francisco Produce Exchange Board and do an extensive business in their line, having large warehouses at 534 and 536 Sixth street and Pier 22, Stewart street.

Mr. Somers was married to Miss Eliza F. Waterman, of Thomaston, Me., in 1866, and they have three children—a daughter and two sons.

SOMERS, WILLIAM JAMES, of San Francisco, Cal., son of James and Elizabeth (Hall) Somers, was born Dec. 21, 1830, at Danville.

He received his education in his native town, and on the day he attained his majority started for California by way of Panama. On arriving in San Francisco he immediately made arrangements to go to the mines in Sonora county, where he spent one season in mining, and then returned to San Fancisco. Here he acquired an interest in the water business, the supply at that time being confined to a few wells, from which consumers were supplied by carts.

Subsequently he received the appointment of assistant melter and refiner in the United States Mint, which position he held for about fifteen years, through various changes of administration. His health compelled him to retire, however, and he spent nearly two years in the company of his family, traveling in various parts of the United States. Upon his return to San Francisco he was solicited to assume his old position for the purpose of

WILLIAM JAMES SOMERS.

organizing the melting and refining department in the new mint. He accepted the position, stipulating that he might employ his old associates. When the department was thoroughly organized he retired from that position, and has since devoted himself to real estate interests.

SOUTHWORTH, HILAND, of Abilene, Kan., son of Seymour W. and Rachael (Sherman) Southworth, was born Sept. 26, 1849, at Clarendon.

Mr. Southworth's parents removed to Middletown when he was quite young, and in the district schools of the town and the Fort Edward (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute, he prepared to enter Middlebury College, and graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1875.

Shortly after graduation he removed to Rosendale, Wis., and taught school, and in 1876 he went to Kansas. Taking up the law, he successfully pursued its study and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1878, and continued in active business until 1885. He

then became financial correspondent for Eastern capitalists and is now engaged in that business.

Mr. Southworth is prominent in social organizations and a member of the Presbyterian church.

HILAND SOUTHWORTH.

He was married to Ella E. Walker, the eldest daughter of Noah S. and Sarah A. Walker, of Chippenhook, Vt., June 14, 1882.

SPARROW, BRADFORD P., of Hartwood, son of Abner Doty and Almira M. (Shepard) Sparrow, was born April 8, 1843, at Calais.

Mr. Sparrow received his education in the common schools until twenty years of age. At twenty-three he continued study at the Washington county grammar school, under Prof. D. D. Gorham, at the same time teaching in the vicinity and acting as messenger at the state library during two sessions of the Legislature, to obtain the means. Having been drafted from the town of Elmore, July 17, 1863, military service postponed a continuance of his studies during the intervening period. At Middlebury College he obtained a scholarship and graduated with the class of 1874. In the same year he entered Columbian Law School, graduating in 1876.

Mr. Sparrow's experience in the army and southern prisons greatly injured his health and interfered with his life's plan. Joining Co. K, 4th Vt. Vols., at the age of twenty years, he passed two years in the field and was discharged from McDougall Hospital in New York harbor June 17, 1865, as unfit for service. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment while a member of it, including the battles of the Wilderness; and on the 23d of June, 1864, with 2,000 of his comrades was captured near Petersburg, Va., and hurried through Richmond and Belle Isle to Andersonville prison in Georgia. Here he remained until April 18, 1865, when he was exchanged and delivered to Union officers near Jacksonville, Fla., so emaciated and weak as to be unable to march, barely escaping with his life after a captivity of over ten months.

In July, 1876, he became the assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, performing the duties of clerk for the criminal department of the court until 1880, when considerations of health made it advisable to exchange city for country life. In 1882 he purchased a tract of land in Caroline county, Virginia, and engaged in lumbering and farming operations. He is now an enthusiastic Virginian, in love with its climate and resources.

SPALDING, BURLEIGH F., of Fargo, North Dakota, was born to Rev. Benjamin P. and Ann (Folsom) Spalding, in Craftsbury, Dec. 3, 1853. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, came to America from England about the year 1630, settling in the Massachusetts colony. His mother died when he was but eight years of age, but so tender, yet potential, had been her home training during those brief years that the early sorrow served but to intensify in the mind of the lad the earnest longing to sometime accomplish the fulfillment of the lofty ideal of which her life had been to him the living example.

Ambitious of acquiring something more than a common school education—all that the family circumstances afforded—he resolutely set himself to the task of procuring, by his own efforts, not only the means but the preparatory fitting to enable him to enter upon a collegiate course, and he graduated from Norwich University in 1877. In the same year he became principal of Albany Academy, resigning his position in 1878 to enter the law office of Gleason & Field, Montpelier.

Admitted to the Washington county bar in 1880, and much impressed with the rapid development of the far West, he at once removed to Fargo, a small but growing town on the Red River of the North, in the then territory of Dakota.

In November, 1880, he was united in marriage to Alida Baker, daughter of David

and Emily (Cutler) Baker, of Glover. Of this union are four children: Deane Baker, Frances Folsom, Roscoe Conkling and Burleigh Mason.

In 1881 he formed a law partnership with Charles F. Templeton, a young Vermonter, and this relationship continued until the latter's appointment to the Supreme Bench of the territory by President Cleveland. Then followed a partnership with George H. Phelps, also from Vermont, and later on association with Hon. Seth Newman in the present legal firm of Newman, Spalding & Phelps, recognized as one of the leading law firms in the Northwest.

BURLEIGH F. SPALDING.

In 1890 he organized the Merchants State Bank of Fargo and became its president and attorney.

In politics Mr. Spalding has always been a Republican and is among the leaders of that party in the Northwest. He has never sought office, but has been elected to several of importance. He was superintendent of public instruction of Cass county in 1882-'83; a member of the commission to relocate the capital of the territory and construct capitol buildings in 1883, to which office he was elected by the Legislature without his knowledge; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889, where he was commended for his opposition to many of the extreme measures proposed, and was one of the originators of the movement to locate the public institutions by constitution, doing much to secure the adoption of this measure; served as a member and chairman of many important committees, the judicial department, school and public lands and the joint commission provided by Congress to divide the archives and property of the Territory between the new states. He is now chairman of the Republican state central committee and is credited with being one of the most skillful organizers in the state. Mr. Spalding is a clear, concise and convincing speaker, both at the bar and in debate, and is a man of strong individuality exerting a marked influence in all proceedings, in which he participates. He is a genuine Yankee and has never been ashamed of the place of his nativity.

SPRING, LEVERETT WILSON, of Williamstown, Mass., son of Edward and Martha (Atwood) Spring, was born in Grafton, Jan. 5, 1840.

Doctor Spring received his theological education at Hartford Theological Seminary. His early education was received at Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, where he fitted for Williams College, receiving his degree at the latter institution with the class of 1863. He was a graduate student at Andover Theological Seminary during most of the year 1866-'67, at the same time supplying for a period the pulpit of the Congregational church in Castleton. In the winter of 1868 he supplied the church in Middlebury when a call was accepted to a projected church in Fitchburg, Mass. A church was soon organized and a fine house of worship erected and a large congregation gathered under the name of the Rollstone Church.

Dr. Spring, in consequence of ill-health, resigned in 1875, and in the summer of 1876 removed to Lawrence, Kan., and became pastor of Plymouth Church, the oldest, and for many years the largest church in the state. He resigned this pastorate in 1881 to accept the chair of English literature in the University of Kansas. In 1885 he published a history of Kansas, a book in which the writer endeavored to set down the truth, although aware that it might not be acceptable to various excitable factions of the population. On resigning, in 1886, to accept the chair of English literature in Williams College, he received from the University the degree of D. D.

Dr. Spring's literary work is quite extensive. In 1888 he published a monograph entitled "Mark Hopkins' Teacher," and has contributed various magazine articles.

September 25, 1867, Dr. Spring married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Prof. William Thompson of Hartford Theological Seminary.

SQUIRE, JOHN PETER, late of Boston, Mass., was the son of Peter and Esther Squire and was born in the town of Weathersfield, May 8, 1819.

The years of his boyhood were spent at his home, attending the public schools and working on the farm. May 1, 1835, he went to work for Mr. Orvis, who kept the village store at West Windsor. He left this position in the fall of 1837 and attended the academy at Unity, N. H. He taught school at Cavendish during a part of the winter of 1837-'38.

JOHN PETER SQUIRE.

March 19, 1838, he went to Boston and entered the employment of Nathan Robbins in Faneuil Hall market. He left Mr. Robbins April 30, 1842, and formed a copartnership with Francis Russell and carried on the provision business under the style of Russell & Squire until 1847, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Squire continued alone at the same place until the year 1855, when he formed a copartnership with Hiland Lockwood and Edward D. Kimball under the name of John P. Squire & Co. At this time Mr. Squire bought a tract of land situated on Miller's river in East Cambridge, and built a slaughter house where the hogs were slaughtered for the firm of John P. Squire & Co. Additional pieces of land were bought from time to time adjoining this first parcel and situated in Somerville on the other side of Miller's river, which are now included in the tract of land covered by the large refrigerator, packing house and other buildings used in connection with the business of John P. Squire & Co. Several men were associated with Mr. Squire in the pork packing business as his partners up to the 30th of April, 1892, when the business was transferred to John P. Squire & Co. Corporation; the other members of the corporation at the time of his death were two of Mr. Squire's sons, Frank O. and Fred F. Squire.

Mr. Squire was always a man abreast of the times and from a small and modest beginning built up a pork-packing business, which now ranks the third in the United States. If it is any credit to have brought things to pass, surely to have developed the business from its small beginning to its present proportion reflects lasting credit on Mr. Squire, the founder and late senior member. The same energy and ability which Mr. Squire showed in his business would have been likely to bring him success in nearly any other walk in life, but Mr. Squire seemed to have been born for a business life, for, when he returned to his native state early in life to resume his studies, the allurements of a business life, of which he had had a slight taste in his sojourn at Boston, seriously interfered with his ability to apply his mind to his studies again and resulted finally in calling him away therefrom to the metropolis of New England again to take up that occupation, which finally resulted in placing him in the position which he occupied in financial and commercial circles at the time of his death.

He was always a firm believer in real estate and had large interests in Revere, Somerville, Cambridge, Boston, Arlington and Belmont. He was a man of strong will and great tenacity of purpose and of very modest and unassuming demeanor. He joined the Mercantile Library Association when he first went to Boston and spent a good deal of his spare time in reading, of which he was always very fond.

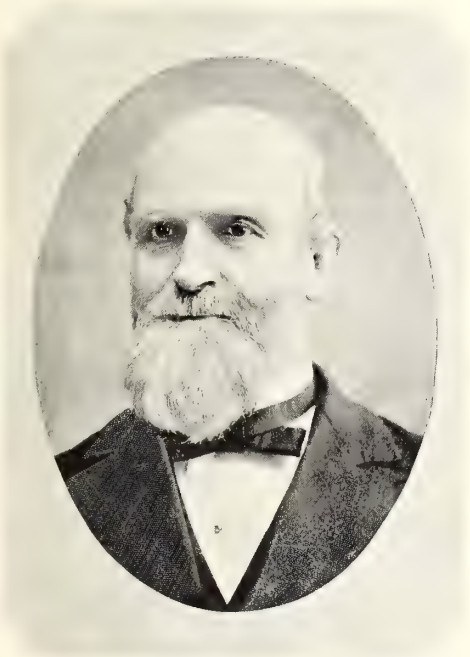
In 1843 he married Kate Green Orvis, the daughter of his old employer. Eleven children were born of this marriage, nine of whom are living: George W., Jennie C., Frank O., Minnie E., John A., Kate I., Fred F., and Bessie E. Charles G. died in infancy and Nellie G. died Oct. 13, 1891.

Mr. Squire in 1848 moved to West Cambridge (now called Arlington), and built one of the most beautiful homes in the town, where he lived surrounded by his charming family up to the time of his death which occurred Jan. 7, 1893.

A man of great intellect, unassuming, modest and courteous to all, he won the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

STANDISH, JOHN VAN NESS, of Galesburg, Ill., son of John W. and Caroline W. (Myrick) Standish, was born at Woodstock, Feb. 26, 1825.

Mr. Standish attended the Liberal Institute of Lebanon, N. H., and was for several years under the instruction of Prof. J. C. C. Hoskins, and graduated from Norwich University, then under the management of Gen. T. B. Ransom, in July, 1847. During his college course, he obtained the means therefor by teaching in the winter months.



JOHN VAN NESS STANDISH.

The profession of a teacher Mr. Standish has followed with success and enthusiasm for more than half a century. In 1854 he commenced his work at Lombard as professor of mathematics and astronomy, a position he filled with credit and usefulness for nearly forty years. Since 1892 he has been president of Lombard University.

President Standish has thrice visited Europe, in 1879, 1883, and 1892, and during his second visit he traveled over forty thousand miles, visiting interesting and historic points in nearly every European country, Northern Africa, Egypt and Palestine.

President Standish is a Republican. He has a very fine and extensive library and has given much thought to political subjects, but has never sought or accepted office, devoting all his energies to a comprehensive preparation for the duties of his profession which he has made a life work. In June, 1883, the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Knox College, and in June, 1893, the degree of LL. D. by St. Lawrence University.

President Standish was married March 24, 1859, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Stowe) Kendall.

STETSON, EMRIE BENJAMIN, of Charlestown, Mass., son of Ezra and Clarissa (Adams) Stetson, was born Jan. 2, 1825, at Wilmington.

Mr. Stetson's career is in many ways typical; possessed of the training of the common schools of his home, a long career, characterized by integrity and energy has brought him to the honored consideration of his fellows. Remaining on the farm until of age, he sought for advancement in Boston. His first employment was in driving a bread-cart for Orin Gilmore, of Charlestown. He passed two years at this occupation and then worked a few months in various capacities at the Perkins Institution for the Blind and at the

EMRIE BENJAMIN STETSON.

hotels of Boston, finally returning home, to the town of Dover, and engaged in blacksmithing. After four years he sold out and returned to Boston and became a partner with his first employer in the baking business. Success attended him in this and after ten years he went into business upon his own account and has carried it on for thirty years, acquiring fortune and the esteem of his associates. For many years he has been a director and one of the committee of investment of the Charlestown Five Cent Sav-

ing Bank. He is also a director of the Charlestown Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and was president of the Odd Fellows Mutual Benefit Society in 1891, '92, and '93.

In politics he was a Whig during the life of the party, and then a Republican; to-day he votes for the best man, regardless of his affiliation.

In social organizations he has long been prominent, having occupied the chairs in the Bunker Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Bunker Hill Encampment; in the Knights of Honor, Daughters of Rebeckah and other organizations.

Mr. Stetson was married, Feb. 3, 1852, at West Dover, to Mirriam Owen, and has four children: Florence Adelaide Bickford, Clara Adella Howard, Eva Angelea (deceased), Walter Emrie, and Gertrude Miriam Fitch.

STEVENS, HIRAM S., was born at Weston in 1832; received a common school education there; removed to New Mexico in 1851 and in 1856 located in that part of Mexico now known as Arizona; was a member of the territorial Legislature from Arizona 1868-1873; was elected a delegate from Arizona in the Forty-fourth Congress as an independent candidate; was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress.

STEVENS, THADDEUS, was born in Caledonia county, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; during that year he removed to Pennsylvania, studied law and taught in an academy at the same time; in 1816 was admitted to the bar in Adams county; in 1833 was elected to the state Legislature, and also in 1834, 1835, 1837 and 1841; in 1836 was elected a member of the convention to revise the state constitution; in 1838 was appointed a canal commissioner; in 1842 he removed to Lancaster; and in 1848 was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-first Congress, also to the Thirty-second; and in 1858 was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and also to the Thirty-seventh; in 1862 he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress; he was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864; and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Many a joke, good and bad, is credited to Thaddeus Stevens. One of the very keenest of his jests, which is undoubtedly authentic, is so commonplace in sound that one might easily be forgiven for failing to take in its meaning. In his last days David Reese and John Chauncey, two employes of the House of Representatives, used to carry him in a large arm chair, from his lodging across the public grounds, up the broad steps of the capitol. "Who," he said to them one day, "will be so good to me, and bear me in their strong arms, when you two mighty men are gone?" Such a question implied nothing short of a sense of intellectual immortality.

When he had taken to his bed for the last time, a visitor told him he was looking well. "Oh, John," was the quick reply, "It's not my appearance, but my disappearance that troubles me!"

One day a member of the House of Representatives, who was noted for his uncertain course on all questions, and who confessed that he never investigated a point under discussion without finding himself a neutral, asked for leave of absence. "Mr. Speaker," said Stevens, "I do not rise to object, but to suggest that the honorable member need not ask this favor, for he can easily pair off with himself!"

STONE, ASHLEY, late of Hinsdale, N. H., son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Streeter) Stone, was born in Hinsdale, July 7, 1816.

ASHLEY STONE.

He attended the district schools of his native town until fifteen years of age. Leaving home in August, 1831, he walked to Milford, Mass., where he learned the painter's trade. By working at his trade he earned means to study at the Milford Academy, but was not able to take a college course. Mr. Stone was endowed with a keen, logical mind, a good memory, and a desire for knowledge. Throughout his busy life he made study his recreation and so supple-

mented his scanty early advantages that few college graduates were so thoroughly well read as he.

For several years he worked at his trade in Milford and Dorchester, Mass.; the winter of 1836–37 was spent in Virgina and the city of Washington for a publishing house in placing "A Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge." In the spring of 1837 he went to Searsburg to care for his father's family and he carried on his trade in that and neighboring towns until the fall of 1843. He then went to Boston to assist J. M. Dexter in taking account of a stock of merchandise and subsequently closed out a bankrupt stock of goods at Cambridge, N. Y., as agent for Boston creditors.

In the spring of 1844 Mr. Stone bought out the general store of Flavius T. and Volney Forbes in Wilmington, and he continued an interest in mercantile business in Wilmington for over thirty years. In 1850 he went to California for a company who shipped spruce lumber around Cape Horn. While there he engaged successfully in mining and general trade. Returning to Wilmington in May, 1851, he became extensively interested in real estate operations. He erected many of Wilmington's best buildings, improved a number of surrounding farms, and for many years was a buyer or seller in a large majority of the real estate transactions of that town. In 1864 and 1865 he carried on an extensive and prosperous baking business in Baltimore, Md. He was guardian and administrator of many large and intricate estates, and frequently held positions of trust. In 1877 he left Wilmington and returned to his native town of Hinsdale, where he bought land and erected houses to rent. Mr. Stone was always an exceedingly active man, and he also read extensively. Although he had remarkable physical endurance, his health at last failed from the great strain, and his eyes began to trouble him. He consulted the best medical authority in this country, submitted to three difficult surgical operations, but became totally blind in 1884. This forced him to abandon active business life. He kept his home in Hinsdale, N. H., but spent the last few winters in Washington, Philadelphia, Mohawk, N. Y., and New York City.

Mr. Stone was stricken with paralysis July 28, 1893, from which he never recovered, and died at Hinsdale Dec. 15, 1893.

Mr. Stone had been a Free Soiler, a Whig and a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840 and voted for every Whig and Republican presidential candidate, including Benjamin Harrison in 1892, except voting for Horace Greeley in 1872. He represented the town of Searsburg as a Whig in the Legislature of 1840 and was re-elected in 1841, being the youngest member of each House when serving, and was probably the only surviving member of the Legislature at the time of his death. He was elected by the Whigs state senator from Windham county in 1852, and re-elected in 1853, serving on the committee of education in both sessions and being chairman of this committee in 1853. At the time of his death there were only six ex-members of the Vermont Senate who had served earlier than Mr. Stone and only two who served with him in 1852-'53. He was for several years deputy sheriff for Windham county and for many years town superintendent of schools and held other town offices in Searsburg and Wilmington.

Mr. Stone united with the Baptist church of Wilmington in 1850, just before leaving for California, having been baptized in the Deerfield river by Rev. Mr. Chase. He was for many years clerk of the church and superintendent of its Sunday school, and one of its oldest members when he died.

He was philanthropic and self-sacrificing, and had always been an active supporter of education, morality, and temperance. His funeral was held in his home church at Wilmington, and very fully attended by his old neighbors and friends, the sermon being preached by his old pastor, Rev. A. W. Goodnow, the text being from Job 23-10: "When he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold."

Mr. Stone was married in Wilmington, June 6, 1844, to Harriet Ann, daughter of Lewis and Eleanor (Dexter) Lamb. They had six children: Lewis Porter, Byron Ashley, and Dexter Lyman (who are now active business men), Harriet Louisa, Albert Eben, and Lydia Eleanor, all three of whom died young. Mr. Stone afforded his three oldest sons the means for a liberal education.

STONE, BYRON ASHLEY, of Mohawk, N. Y., son of Ashley and Harriet A. (Lamb) Stone, was born June 15, 1848, at Wilmington.

He attended the schools of his native town and later the Wesleyan University at Wilbraham, Mass., and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated with highest honors in 1868.

Mr. Stone's business life began in the store of W. M. Harris at South Deerfield, Mass., Sept. 22, 1868, but possessing an active disposition he sought more stirring employment, and on March 22, 1869, entered the employ of Pease & Ruddock of the same town, manufacturers of pocket books, and began traveling to sell their products. In 1871 Mr. Ruddock died and the business was con-

ducted under the firm name of Pease & Stone until bought out, with the services of the partners, by the Charles Arms Manufacturing Co. Mr. Stone was steadily progressing and in December, 1880, a wider opportunity offering in the same business, he accepted an offer from Langfeld Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, where he is still connected. During twenty five years of constant travel Mr. Stone has visited nearly all the cities of this country, and has occupied a lucrative position of responsibility. In March, 1887, a corporation known as the Mohawk Valley Knitting Mills (limited), was organized by himself and associates, and he became vice-president of the company. Great success following this business, it led to the organi-

BYRON ASHLEY STONE.

zation of a second company called the Knitting Company of Mohawk (limited), and Mr. Stone was elected president of this company. Both mills have been prosperous, their business being exclusively knitting children's underwear. Mr. Stone is also a director of the National Mohawk Valley Bank.

In church work Mr. Stone is an active member of the Reformed church, and has been an elder in the same for twelve years. He was also a member of the board of education for three years and a trustee of the graded school, and did much toward securing the present elegant school building.

He married, at Mohawk, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1872, Ella E., daughter of Justus S. F. and Harriet A. (Talcott) Crim. He then selected Mohawk as his permanent home, and has since built his residence there. He has had four children: Ross Byron, Louis Talcott, Marjorie Dexter, Bertha Douglas, all living except the oldest, Ross B., who died August 21, 1886. Mr. Stone has had a busy, happy, and successful life.

STOWELL, WILLIAM H. H., was born at Windsor, July 26, 1840; was educated at the grammar and high schools of Boston; engaged in mercantile business; settled in Virginia in May, 1865, and was appointed collector of internal revenue for the fourth district in May, 1869; was elected a representative from Virginia in the Forty-second Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses.

STOWELL WALTER LESTER, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Palmer Franklin and Clara (Goodell) Stowell, was born in North Tunbridge, July 10, 1852.

His education was commenced in the public schools of his native place and completed in the Oakland Military Academy of California, having moved to that state in February, 1860. Soon after finishing his studies at school young Stowell received an appointment in the Custom House at San Francisco, which position he held for two years, until a change of the administration, when he eagaged in buying, storing, selling and shipping grain, also farming, until 1883, when he received an appointment in the postoffice at San Francisco, which place he has held, with the exception of brief intervals, to the present time and still holds.

Mr. Stowell has taken much interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and owns a fruit and grain farm of four hundred and eighty acres in the Sacramento valley.

He has been a member of the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont for several years.

STRATTON, CHARLES C., of Fitchburg, Mass., was born in Fairlee, August 22, 1829, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sturtevant) Stratton. His father was a leading citizen of the town, which he represented in the Legislature.

The early education of Charles C. was obtained in the district schools, supplemented by a course at Thetford Academy. In the fall of 1846 he started out in life, and secured his first employment in the office of the Democratic-Republican of Haverhill, N. H., where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the art preservative. Later he was employed as a printer in Newbury, Boston, and New York until 1854, when he connected himself with the Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel, and has since been connected with that establishment, with the exception of three months,

when he was with the 2d Mass. Cavalry, and in the Christian Commission at City Point, Va.

In March, 1867, he purchased a half interest in the office, and a few years later he recognized and urged the importance of publishing a daily paper in Fitchburg. With this object in view the partnership with John E. Kellogg was formed in the spring of 1873,

CHARLES C. STRATTON.

and the first number of the Daily Sentinel was issued on the 6th of the following May. Results proved that the time had come for such a venture. The Daily Sentinel was started May 6, 1873, as a four page paper, and was several times enlarged until in December, 1892, it had become an eight page seven-column sheet with all the accessories of the regular metropolitan journal. The Sentinel has proved an important factor in the development of Fitchburg, and was never more prosperous than at the present time. The office is in one of the finest buildings in the city.

He is prominently identified with the religious and social elements of his adopted city, and is a member of the local Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Stratton married at Fitchburg, Mass., June 11, 1873, Maria S., daughter of John and Sophronia C. Putnam. Of this union is one daughter: Louise S.

A man of sterling qualities, Mr. Stratton is one of the leading citizens of Fitchburg, and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large acquaintance.

SWEET, WILLIS, of Moscow, Idaho, was born at Alburgh Springs, Jan. 1, 1856; was educated in the common schools, and attended the Nebraska State University three years; learned the printer's trade at Lincoln, Neb.; located at Moscow, Idaho, in September, 1881, where he engaged in the practice of law; was appointed United States attorney for Idaho, in May, 1888; was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, Nov. 25, 1889, which position he held until the admission of Idaho into the Union; was elected to an un-expired term of the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican.

---

TABOR, H. A. W., of Denver, Col., son of Cornelius D. and Sarah (Terrin) Tabor, was born in Orleans county, Nov. 26, 1830. Educated only at the public schools he removed to Quincy, Mass., and learned the trade of a stone cutter, and after acquiring sufficient means, took up the study of the law and removed to Kansas, taking active part in the stirring events of the times when Kansas was agitated over the anti-slavery question. Here he became a member of the state Legislature, and in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he has since resided. He was the first mayor of Leadville, and has been the treasurer of Lake county; was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the state in 1878, and in 1883 was chosen by the Colorado Legislature as a United States senator.

TAYLOR, HENRY W., of Washington, D. C., son of Daniel W. and Almyra (Tyrrell) Taylor, was born in Sherburne, May 20, 1855.

He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Black River Academy; taught school two years in Windsor county. Selecting the trade of machinist, he completed the apprenticeship, and in 1878 took charge of the machine shop of the Sutherland Falls Marble Co., which place he retained when that company was merged into the Vermont Marble Co. In 1881 he resigned to accept an appointment in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where he remained until the following year, when he was appointed by Speaker Keifer, assistant engineer of the House of Representatives, and has since held this position.

Mr. Taylor's services are in demand as an expert machinist. He was employed to conduct secret tests of plate printing of bank notes before a committee of the Treasury Department, and also by the engineer, James B. Eads, to operate and repair the costly model of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, while on exhibition at the U. S. Capitol. He superintended the construction of the extensive terraces on the west front of the capitol, for the Vermont Marble Co., during which his gallant rescue of a workman's life excited much comment.

HENRY W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was married at Pittsford, in 1884, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph B. and Caroline (Hall) Tottingham. Their children are: Caroline E., and Florence M.

TEMPLE, EDALBERT J., of Hinsdale, N. H., son of Willis Haynes Temple and Dolly Ann (Merchant) Temple, was born June 3, 1856, at Wilmington.

Mr. Temple received his early education in the common schools of his native town and at Brattleboro Academy, where he was graduated in 1877. He then entered Williams College, but soon left to engage in teaching. He began the reading of law with Hosea W. Brigham, Esq., then of Whitingham, and afterward entered the office of Hon. Oscar E. Butterfield of Wilmington, and there pursued his labors until he became a member of the bar, in March, 1881. In the following year he opened a law and insurance office at Hinsdale, N. H., and has since remained there, actively and successfully engaged in his business.

As a citizen of Wilmington he was enterprising and public-spirited, and in educational matters took great interest and became superintendent of schools in 1880. In his adopted home Mr. Temple has been active in public matters and the evidence of the esteem of his fellow townsmen is to be noted in the various offices bestowed upon him. In 1891 he was elected moderator and again in 1892, the first moderator elected in Hinsdale under the Australian system of balloting, and still holds that office. In 1893 he was made a member of the board of education for three years and is chairman of the board. He is also one of the auditors of Cheshire county and is a strong Republican and president of the Republican club of Hinsdale.

In religious preference he is a Universalist, and is treasurer of that society. Mr. Temple is a prominent member of Golden Rule Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 77, and was its representative to the Grand Lodge of the state in 1889.

Mr. Temple was married, at Whitingham, March 22, 1881, to Eva C., daughter of Hon. Hosea W. and Flora R. (Farnham) Brigham. The family consists of three children: Charles Hosea, Mabel Eva, and Madelion Merchant.

THOMAS, ORMSBY B., of Prairie du Chien, Wis., was born in Sandgate, August 21, 1832; went to Wisconsin in 1836; received a common-school education; studied law, and graduated at the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1856; has been district attorney of Crawford county, Wis., several times; was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1862, 1865, and 1867, and of the Wisconsin state Senate in 1880 and 1881; was presidential elector in 1872; was in the Union army, and served as captain of Co. D, 31st Regt. Wis. Vol. Inft.; was elected to the Forty-ninth, and re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Republican.

THURSTON, JOHN MELLEN, of Omaha, Neb., son of Daniel Sylvester and Ruth (Mellen) Thurston, was born in Montpelier, August 21, 1847. His father's family removed from Montpelier to Wisconsin in 1854. In 1861 his father volunteered in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry, and died in the service of his country in the spring of 1863. At this time young Thurston was compelled to undertake almost any kind of employment in order to assist in the support of his family and to secure an education for himself. In 1865 he went to Chi-

cago and spent a year as driver of a grocery wagon. At the end of this period he returned to his mother at Beaver Dam, Wis., and engaged in fishing and trapping, employing a number of boys to help him, and shipping his wares to Chicago for sale. This venture proved successful and resulted in the accumulation of enough money to enable him to attend school.

JOHN MELLEN THURSTON.

In 1866 he entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam, and remained until the institution closed in 1868. He now determined to study law, and entered the office of E. P. Smith, an eminent attorney of Wisconsin, then a member of the bar at Beaver Dam. On the 21st of May, 1869, after an examination by the Hon. Alva Stuart, circuit judge at Portage, Wis., Mr. Thurston was admitted to the bar. His necessities compelled him, however, to again engage in farming and manual labor until the end of the season when, in company with another young attorney, he determined to locate at Omaha, Neb., where he arrived Oct. 5, 1869, and began business in the office of William H. Morris, then a lawyer and trial justice. The new firm found insufficient business for their support, and Mr. Luthe, who was married, went to Denver. Mr. Thurston, true to his characteristics, stuck to his office, and during his novitiate was reduced to the necessity of sleeping upon a buffalo robe in his office and eked out a bare subsistence. Varying success attended his struggles. In 1871, upon the resignation of Judge Morris, Mr. Thurston was appointed to fill the vacancy, and removed to larger offices. He then continued his efforts until the spring of 1873 when he resigned his office of justice to form a law partnership with Hon. Charles H. Brown. The previous spring Mr. Thurston had been elected a member of the city council in Omaha, which office he filled two consecutive years, acting as president of that body and chirman of the judiciary committee. In the spring of 1874, upon the expiration of his term as alderman, he was appointed city attorney by Mayor C. S. Chase, which position he filled three years, resigning finally to accept the assistant attorneyship of the Union Pacific R. R. under the Hon. A. J. Poppleton, general solicitor of the corporation. Mr. Thurston was also elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature of 1875, and served in that body as chairman of the judicial committee and acting speaker. In the fall of 1885 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Third Judicial District of the state of Nebraska and was defeated.

For fifteen years Mr. Thurston has been identified with a majority of leading cases in the courts of Nebraska. While Mr. Thurston has not devoted himself to criminal practice, but has rather avoided than sought employment in criminal cases, yet he has been called upon to defend fourteen persons charged with murder and has the almost unprecedented record of final acquittal in every case.

When he became general solicitor of the Union Pacific R. R., he had perhaps the largest general practice of any lawyer in this section. Since accepting this position, the responsible duties of which office he assumed on the first of February, 1888, he has retired from general practice, as the business of the railway system which is now all under his supervision occupies his entire time and attention.

In 1880 Mr. Thurston was one of the presidential electors for Nebraska and electoral messenger. In 1884 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and chairman of his state delegation. In 1888 he was also temporary chairman of the national Republican convention which nominated General Harrison for President. His speech in opening the convention was pronounced a masterpiece by the press of the country, and at its conclusion he received such an ovation as few men have ever been accorded, and in a single hour he acquired a great national reputation as an orator.

Mr. Thurston has delivered many memorable addresses in different parts of the country. His oration on the Centennial Anniversary of Constitutional Independence at

Chicago in 1889, his eulogy on General Grant before the Union League Club, his address on Abraham Lincoln, in 1890, and his tribute to the "man who wears the button," are among the most remarkable. The press of the whole country has seemed to unite in commendation of his abilities as a powerful and eloquent public speaker. He was urged by the greater portion of the entire West for appointment as Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Harrison, and, although he made no effort to secure the position, it was at one time believed that his selection was certain. He has twice been a leading candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska. On one occasion he almost secured the Republican nomination, which would have been equivalent to an election, and again, in 1893, he received the nomination of the Republican caucus and came within one vote of an election. It is believed that as soon as another opportunity presents itself the people of Nebraska will insist upon his going to the United States Senate, and he has been urged by many for a still higher place.

The record Mr. Thurston has made thus early in life is one not often met. He has attained his legal eminence as the result only of natural ability and close application to his profession. Manly, loyal and affectionate, he enjoys in a remarkable degree the devoted love of his friends. There are many who are willing to administer to his fortunes. Besides these multitudes there are some who are nearer to him, whom circumstances or personal relations have brought into the inner circle of his affections, whose devotion is never weary or relaxed.

On Christmas, 1872, Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Martha Poland, daughter of Col. Luther Poland, of Omaha, a most estimable lady whose family were, like her husband's, originally from Vermont. Her uncle was the honorable and venerable Luke P. Poland, for many years chief justice of the Green Mountain state, a representative in Congress for several terms and United States Senator. Of six children born of this marriage, four were sons and two daughters. Two of the sons died of diphtheria, leaving two sons and two daughters, who now, with his estimable wife, comprise Mr. Thurston's family.

TINKER, CHARLES ALMERIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., descended from John Tinker, one of the early settlers of Windsor, Conn. His grandfather removed to Vermont previous to the Revolution and was one of the volunteers who went to the defense of Bennington. His father and mother, Almerin Tinker and Sophronia B. Gilchrist, lived for many years at Chelsea, where Charles A. Tinker, their oldest son, was born Jan. 8, 1838.

Mr. Tinker was taken by his parents, in infancy, to Michigan, where he had only the advantage of a common school education, but returning to his native state in 1851, established their residence in Northfield. He subsequently attended school at Newbury Seminary, but owing to sickness did not complete his course. In 1852 he obtained a position as clerk in the postoffice at Northfield, and was there taught the Bain system of telegraphy. In 1855 he obtained a position as operator with the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Co. at Boston, and soon after with the Cape Cod Telegraph Co. in the Merchants' Exchange, having in the meantime acquired a knowledge of the Morse system. In January, 1857, he went to Chicago, accepting a position there in the office of the Caton lines, and soon after became manager of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Co.'s office at Pekin, Ill.

During this period he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. At Mr. Lincoln's request, Mr. Tinker explained to him the methods of the telegraph system, and an intimacy thus begun was renewed later when Mr. Lincoln was President, and Mr. Tinker was employed as telegraph operator in the War Department at Washington. Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor at Mr. Tinker's office during the war, and received from him the first news of his re-nomination as President and that of Andrew Johnson as Vice-President. A word uttered by Mr. Lincoln on this occasion, intimating his preference for Mr. Hamlin was recalled in later years by Mr. Tinker, and was the means of settling the important controversy that arose after Mr. Hamlin's death.

In the summer of 1857 Mr. Tinker returned to Chicago from Pekin, Ill., and entered the service of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Co., and two years later that of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. Co., as bookkeeper and telegraph operator. During this period he joined the Chicago Light Guard, and served with his company as escort to Stephen A. Douglas to the Wigwam where he made his last great speech for the Union, and two weeks later as guard of honor in the procession which laid his remains away to rest on the banks of Lake Michigan.

At the breaking out of the war he was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment, but declined the proffered honor. He soon after entered the United States military service in the War Department at Washington, and was almost immediately ordered to service in the field under General Banks, and opened the military telegraph office at Poolesville, Md. He performed similar services under General Wardsworth at Upton

Chas. A. Finley

Hill, where he was selected as one of the eight operators to serve under General McClellan on the steamer Commodore, and afterwards in the army headquarters in front of Yorktown, and before Richmond. He was present at the evacuation of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg, and finally at General Heintzelman's headquarters at Savage Station after the battle of Fair Oaks. During his services at the front he lost his health, and returned to Vermont for one month, when he had regained health, and was then appointed by Major Eckert to the responsible position of cipher operator in the War Department at Washington, having for one of his associates A. B. Chandler of West Randolph. Here he remained until the close of the war, when he was appointed manager of the U. S. Military Telegraph, continuing until it was closed up and its lines turned over to the telegraph companies.

He was then appointed manager of the Western Union Washington office, serving therein until January, 1872, when he became superintendent of telegraph and general train dispatcher of the Vermont Central R. R., at St. Albans, with jurisdiction over the lines of the Western Union and Montreal Telegraph Cos. on that railway system. In 1875 he was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., with headquarters at Chicago. In 1879 this company having fallen under the control of the Western Union company, he resigned and accepted the management of the telegraph lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. While holding this position he became one of the incorporators with Jay Gould, of the American Union Telegraph Co., and received from Mr. Gould a check for two and a half millions of dollars to pay for his subscription to its capital stock. He was also superintendent of a division of that company. In 1881, after the consolidation of the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Cos., he was recalled to the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and on Feb. 1, 1882, he was made general superintendent of the Eastern division, comprising all the territory from Washington, D. C., north to the Canada line, west to the Ohio river and east to Cape Breton. This position he still holds.

He is vice-president of the American District Telegraph Co., of New York City, and a director and vice-president of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Co., and an officer of numerous other telegraph and telephone companies.

He has for some years been prominent in the religious and social circles of Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers and is now vice-president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters; he is a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Vermont, and has been for several years an officer and trustee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church and of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Lizzie A. Simkins, of Ohio, who deceased in April, 1890, leaving three grown children, two others having died in infancy.

He is a man of fine physique, still in the prime of manhood, capable of great endurance, and fully equal to the arduous and responsible duties connected with his position.

TOWLE, ALLEN, of Towle, Cal., eldest son of Ira and Annis (Doe) Towle, was born in Corinth, July 26, 1833.

ALLEN TOWLE.

He was educated in the district schools, and in Corinth Academy. At the age of nineteen he went to New York where relatives of his mother were engaged in the ice business and with whom he remained some two years. In the meantime his father had made the discovery of copper in Corinth, and in 1853 a start was made with outside capital to devolop the mine, and he was sent to Vermont by a New York company to look after their interests in that locality. He took kindly to the pursuit of mining but the scope was hardly broad enough, when compared with the Munchausen-like tales which were at that time being sent home by his fellow townsmen, many of whom were among the first to seek gold in California, and in December, 1855, he sailed from New York, via Panama, arriving in San Fancisco

in January, 1856. Here he lost no time but proceeded at once to the mines and commenced operations at Steep Hollow, Placer county, where he cleaned up a few hundred dollars which he used to run a tunnel into a gravel claim at Thompsons Hill near Dutch Flat. For this business he seemed to have a natural bent, and although in those early days it was rather rough sailing he was prosperous. In the mean time a wagon road was built from Dutch Flat to Donner Lake, by which to reach the Comstock mines, which were then in the height of their success—and he built another mill near Blue Canyon. This wagon road was but the forerunner of the trans-continental railroad, the Central Pacific line passing through Dutch Flat, Blue Canyon, and on to the summit, and the Towle saw-mills became veritable mints. They supplied lumber to the railroad for ties, snow sheds, culverts and camps, and literally turned their lumber into gold. Their receipts from the railroad amounting at times to twenty-five thousand dollars per month.

Mr. Towle was followed to California at different dates by his two brothers, who became his partners, but he has retained the management. He has built at different times fifteen saw mills; he has also built thirty miles of narrow gauge railroad, supplied with five locomotives and eighty-five cars with which to handle lumber from the mills off the line of the Central Pacific. He has five lumber yards in different localities in California and another in Tucson, Arizona; also a box factory in Sacramento, which is chiefly employed in making orange boxes.

At Towle are situated a planing mill, sash, door, blind and box factory, and a pulp mill. This mill runs day and night and is lighted by electricity, the dynamo for which also furnishes lights for the town. The Towles own 24,000 acres of land in California, including the town, which has a town hall, hotel, boarding houses, one store, shops for car building and blacksmithing, and numerous dwelling houses. Has one hundred and eighty voters, with a school of seventy-five pupils. They decline to sell a foot of land lest a saloon should be located; no liquor can be bought or sold on land owned by them. They employ in the busy season four hundred men, some of whom have been in their employ for over a quarter of a century, and who are independent as far as money is concerned. For many years Towle has been a sure place of employment for any young man from Vermont, and scores of well-to-do men on the Pacific coast date their prosperity from the start they got here.

Mr. Towle is a member of the Olive Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 81, of Dutch Flat, and of Auburn Encampment.

He is a Republican and has been delegate to both county and state conventions many times, but has never aspired to any office. He was appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Irrigation Congress which met in Salt Lake City in September, 1891; he was also appointed by the Governor a member of the Viticultural Commission for El Dorado district, and elected by the commissioners as their treasurer. He is also president of the Gold Run Ditch and Mining Co. and of the Feather River Canal Co., incorporated for furnishing water for irrigation in Butte county.

Mr. Towle was married at Dutch Flat, Cal., March 3, 1869, to Ella W., daughter of Stephen Young and Lydia K. (Richey) Halsey, and has four children: George G. (who was married in 1892 to Miss Kate Meister, of Sacramento) and is bookkeeper for his father, Orra H., Alleen L., and Sadie

The family have a beautiful home in Sacramento where they spend most of the year on account of schools, but retain their residence at Towle where they go for the summer and where they entertain troops of friends.

It has been a marvel to many how Mr. Towle has stood the care of such large and varied enterprises. The secret seems to his biographer (who has known him from childhood), to lie in his ability to lay aside care. When he goes to his home he leaves his business in the office. The Towle family (a brother and two sisters) are all settled in California, but the old farm in Corinth where he and his father before him, first saw light (although it has like many another in Vermont, ceased to be a source of income) is still one of the cherished possessions of the Towle family. Great executive ability and integrity, coupled with a kindly and charitable nature, have placed him in the foremost rank of California's adopted sons.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, of San Francisco, Cal., son of Moses and Azubah W. (Hathaway) Townsend, was born Nov. 17, 1857, at Pittsfield.

His education was begun in the common and high schools of his native town, and his technical training acquired in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, the California Medical College, the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco, and the Post Graduate Medical College of Chicago.

Until seventeen years of age he worked upon his father's farm and attended school, and then engaged as attendant at the McLean Asylum for Insane at Somerville, Mass., where he remained a year. He then entered the employ of Dr. J. D. Mansfield, of Wakefield, Mass., and by close devotion to his duties he became a druggist, and was soon head clerk and general manager of the store.

While here he attended lectures at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. After three years' service in Wakefield, he practiced his profession in leading establishments of Boston, and continued his course of instruction at the college.

In 1876 Mr. Townsend established a pharmacy at Weymouth, Mass., and in a short time built up a large and successful business. In 1877 he graduated at the head of the class from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. In 1881 he removed to San Francisco, and visited Oregon and Washington, and the following spring again took up the study of medicine and in October, 1884, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, and received the first diploma granted from a homœpathic college on the Pacific coast. He was then appointed resident physician and surgeon of the San Francisco Homeopathic Hospital, and the next year received the same appointment at the St. Luke Hospital, and the further distinction of professor of chemistry and demonstrator of anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College. After two years of hospital service he engaged in private practice and now has a large and increasing business among the best people of San Francisco.

Dr. Townsend has always taken an active part in fraternal and social orders; is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor, and a member of various other organizations, and is vice-president of the Pacific Coast Association of Sons of Vermont.

In his professional labors he has invented several valuable instruments for use in treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, and the application of electricity both in therapeutics and surgery.

TWITCHELL, MARSHALL HARVEY, of Newfane, resident of Kingston, Canada, son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Scott) Twitchell, was born in Townshend, Feb. 28, 1840.

He was educated in the common schools and Leland Seminary. Like many young men of Vermont he taught school winters, worked on the farm and attended the seminary the other portions of the year.

In 1861 he enlisted with Co. I, 4th Regt. Vt. Vols. He was in fourteen battles with the old Vermont Brigade and was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, being at the time in command of the company. In the winter of 1863–64 he made application and was appointed captain in the 109 U. S. C. T. and was in the column which broke Lee's line at Petersburg and finally surrounded his army at Appomattox court house. In October, 1865, he was appointed provost marshal and agent of Freedman's Bureau with headquarters at Sparta, North Louisiana. Here, twenty-five miles from the nearest post, with no experience in civil government, he was legislator, judge, jury and sheriff. His government was so satisfactory that he was elected almost without opposition to represent the parish (county) of Bienville in the constitutional convention of 1868. He was appointed judge of the parish of Bienville in 1868. Elected to the state Senate for a term of four years in 1870 and re-elected for a second term in 1874. During his eight years in the Senate he was the principal agent in the creation of the parish (county) of Red River, building of the town of Couchatta and the organization of the public schools in the parishes of Bienville, Red River and De Sota.

MARSHALL HARVEY TWITCHELL

He protected colored schools by the threat that as president of the school board he should refuse to sign the warrant for the pay of the teachers. The 2d of May, 1876, an attempt was made to assassinate him, from which he received six bullets, necessitating the amputation of both arms just above the elbow; his brother-in-law, George A. King, was killed at that time. His only brother, Homer, and his other two brothers-in-law, Willis and Holland, had been previously murdered in what is known as the Couchatta Massacre of 1874. Had the assassination been successful the result would have been to change the majority in the state Senate, which would have recognized

a different House of Representatives, declared a different Governor and elected a different United States Senator. April, 1878, he was appointed Consul of the United States at Kingston, Canada.

In 1868 he purchased a cotton plantation on Lake Bisteneau. In 1869 took the direction of two plantations belonging to his father-in-law. In 1870 he purchased "Starlight" plantation on Red river, every year adding to his business, either by lease or purchase. He directed as principal owner two stores, two sets of mills, the hotel and the only newspaper established in the parish. His large property interests were partially abandoned after his attempted assassination in 1876, and entirely abandoned after the murder of John W. Harrison, his last agent, at "Starlight," in the fall of 1875.

In 1864 he joined Blazing Star Lodge, F. & A. M., at Townshend. After the war he was J. W. of Silent Brotherhood Lodge, scribe of Chapter No. 35, and member of Jacques De Molay Commandery, all of Louisiana; he is also a member of Burchard Post, G. A. R., and Loyal Legion of Vermont.

In 1866 he married Adele, daughter of Colonel Coleman, one of the large cotton planters of North Louisiana. By this wife he has one son: Marshall Coleman. In 1876 he married Henrietta Day of Hampden, Mass., by whom he has one son: Emmus G.

TYLER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Alameda, Cal., son of William B. and Mary (Hall) Tyler, was born in Warren, Jan. 16, 1827.

He attended the public schools of his native town until he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., in the fall of 1844, and prepared for college at a branch of the University of Michigan, under the auspices and at the expense of the Baptist Association of that state. In 1847, when prepared to enter the sophomore class, finding that he could not consistently preach the doctrines of that church, he repaid the Association and returned to Vermont. He taught school in Warren during the winter that followed and in the spring of 1848 commenced the study of law in the office of O. H. Smith of Montpelier.

He went to California in 1849, sailing from Boston on the ship Leonore, in the spring of that year, and arriving in the Golden state on the 5th day of July, his course having been around Cape Horn.

In April, 1850, upon the organization of the state of California, he was elected sheriff of Yolo county, but in the fall of that year resigned that office and went to Yreka, Siskiyou county, where he held the office of district attorney for one and one-half years, after which he practiced criminal law as a specialty until May, 1856, when he returned to Vermont, and in September of that year he entered the law school of Cambridge, Mass., and graduated in July, 1858, returning shortly after to Yreka.

He was county judge of San Joaquin county, from 1861 to '63, and was a member of the Assembly from Alameda county in 1880.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TYLER.

He was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Alden (formerly in charge of Military Academy at West Point), in Rogue River Valley, Oregon, as one of the staff of Gen. Joseph Lane, with the rank of lieutenant; fought during the Rogue River Indian war of 1853, having gone there from Yreka, Cal., at the first outbreak. He was in command of a company that fought the battle of "Bloody Point" at which one-half of his command were killed or wounded, he receiving two slight wounds.

Judge Tyler is a Master Mason in good standing, and ranks high as a lawyer in his adopted state.

In August, 1851, Mr. Tyler married Miss Alla Jane, daughter of William and Anna (Lovett) Frazier, in Cambridge, Mass. Of this union there are four living children: William B., George Norton, Alla Frazier, and Maud G.

VAN VLIET, STEWART, of Washington, D. C., son of Christian and Rachael Van Vliet, was born July 21, 1815, at Ferrisburg.

General Van Vliet, as he is everywhere known, received the educational advantages of the home of his youth, Fishkill, N. Y., and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1836, graduating in 1840, in the class in which was General Sherman and other famous men whose names have become prominent in history. He was appointed second lieutenant in the third artillery, then in Florida, and served there two years during the Seminole war. He was in several engagements, in one of which he killed an Indian chief in a hand to hand fight. Subsequently he was engaged in the Mexican war and was with General Taylor at Monterey, where he led the final charge and received the flag of surrender. At Vera Cruz he commanded a battery under General Scott. From Mexico he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and built forts Kearney and Laramie on the Platte river. He was in the Sioux expedition and in the battle of the Blue Water. Under Sydney Johnson he organized the expedition to Utah, and went to Salt Lake. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet served with distinction in the civil war. He was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and was with McClellan in all the battles of the Peninsula; and was afterwards stationed in several of the large cities of the country. He was retired at the age of sixty-four, and received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army and in the volunteers. He now lives with his family in Washington, D. C., and during the summer months at Shrewsbury, N. J.

STEWART VAN VLIET.

General Van Vliet is fond of society. His genial and hearty manner makes companionship with him most enjoyable. He is a member of many clubs and organizations, among them the Aztec Club, of which he is president; the Holland Society, of which he is vice-president; the St. Nicholas Society; the Loyal Legion; and the G. A. R.

General Van Vliet was married at Fort Laramie, March 6, 1851, to Sarah Jane Brown, the daughter of Maj. Jacob Brown (who was killed by the Mexicans while defending a fort opposite Matamoras. The fort and city, Fort Brown and Brownsville, were named after him). He has two sons: Dr. Frederick C., and Lieut. Robert C. of the 10th U. S. Infantry.

VILAS, WILLIAM F., of Madison, Wis., was born at Chelsea July 9, 1840; removed with his father's family to Wisconsin and settled at Madison June 4, 1851; was graduated at the State University in 1858, and from the law department of the University of Albany, N. Y., in 1860; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York and by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the same year, and began the practice of law July 9, 1860; was captain of Co. A, 23d Regt. Wis. Inf. Vols., and afterwards major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; has been one of the professors of law of the law department of the State University since 1868, omitting four years, 1885 to 1889; was one of the regents of the university from 1880 to 1885; was one of the three revisers appointed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1875 who prepared the existing revised body of the statute law adopted in 1878; was a member of Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1885; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876-'80-'84, and permanent chairman of the latter; was postmaster-general from March 7, 1885, to Jan. 16, 1888, and Secretary of the Interior from the latter date to March 6, 1889; received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic legislative caucus and was elected Jan. 28, 1891, United States Senator to succeed John C. Spooner, Republican.

WAKEMAN, SETH, was born at Franklin, Jan. 5, 1811; studied law, and practiced at Batavia, N. Y.; was district attorney of Genesee county, N. Y., from 1851 to 1857; was a member of the Assembly of the state of New York, 1856–57; was a member of the state constitutional convention of New York in 1867–68, and was elected a representative from New York in the Forty-second Congress as a Republican.

WALBRIDGE, DAVID S., was born in Bennington, July 30, 1802; received his education from the common schools of the vicinity; has devoted himself to the various employments of the farmer, the merchant, and the miller; he removed to Michigan in 1842, and was elected a representative in Congress from that state in 1854 and served until 1859.

WALDEN, HIRAM, was born in Rutland Co., Aug. 29, 1800; received a limited education, and having removed with his father to New York, devoted himself to the business of cloth dressing and wool carding; he took an interest in military affairs, and attained the office of major-general of militia; in 1836 he was elected to the state Legislature; in 1842 he was elected a supervisor in the county of Schoharie; and was a representative in Congress from New York from 1849 to 1851.

WALKER, GEORGE H., of Boston, Mass., son of Ralph S. and Jane (Long) Walker, was born at Springfield, Jan. 24, 1852.

Mr. Walker received his early training in the district schools of Vermont and also attended the Stevens high school of Claremont, N. H. He began his business life in a dry goods establishment in Brooklyn, N. Y., but in the fall of 1873 he became interested in the publishing business, contracted with a New York firm and was engaged with them in various works until 1878, when he went into business for himself in Boston. The firm of George H. Walker & Co. was established at 61 Hanover street, for the publication of real estate atlases. In 1880 he extended his business by establishing a lithographic branch at 81 Milk street, but soon outgrowing their quarters, they removed to 160 Tremont street, where they have since remained, adding new floors and presses, until 1888, when the building was enlarged for their benefit. The establishment is one of the finest of its sort in New England, employing only the best artists. In addition to their other works the State Atlas of Massachusetts is pronounced as fine a work of its class as was ever published.

In 1891 Mr Walker established, with headquarters in Boston, opposite Trinity Church, the Walker-Gordon Milk Laboratory for the scientific feeding of infants, which has proved a remarkable success and many thousand infants have been fed. The milk is supplied only upon physicians' prescriptions. A similar laboratory has been established at 626 Madison avenue, New York, and others are to be established in all large cities.

Mr. Walker was married in 1885, to Irene L., daughter of Robert E. and Irene (White) Loud, of Weymouth, Mass.

WALKER, ALDACE F., of Chicago, Ill., son of Aldace Walker, D. D., and Mary A. (Baker) Walker, was born May 11, 1842, in West Rutland.

He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Middlebury College, graduating in 1862. His legal training was acquired after the war, at Columbia Law School in New York City.

In July, 1862, the year of his graduation from Middlebury College, Mr. Walker enlisted in Co. B, 1st Artillery, 11th Vt. Vols., and was elected first lieutenant. He afterwards became captain of Co. C and Co. D; and subsequently was major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In 1864 he was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battles of the Opiquan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and was mustered out in June, 1864, with his regiment upon its return to Burlington after the conclusion of the war.

In 1869 he published a book of war reminiscences entitled "The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley."

He is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and has been president of the Vermont Officers Association.

Mr. Walker's legal career has made him a national reputation. He was admitted to practice in 1867, in the city of New York and at first was managing clerk for the law firm of Strong & Shepard, having their office at 90 Broadway. He was afterwards admitted to partnership and became a member of the firm in 1870. They were engaged in a general practice and did a considerable business, largely connected with railways. Important work was done by Mr. Walker in obtaining land titles for the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris railway, connecting the Hudson River R. R. with the Harlem R. R., from Spuyten Duyvil to Mott Haven. In 1873 the firm was broken up by the death of the senior partner, Hon. Theron R. Strong; and Mr. Walker removed to Rutland, becoming a member of the law firm of Prout, Simons & Walker. They transacted a general business and were the counsel of some important corporations, including many banks and insurance companies and the Rutland R. R.,

Aldace F. Walker

the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., the Vermont & Canada R. R., the bondholders of the Vermont Central R. R., etc. In 1884 Mr. N. P. Simons withdrew from the firm and the name was changed to Prout & Walker and so remained until Mr. Walker removed to Washington in April, 1887.

In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican, and he was a member of the state Senate from Rutland county in 1882-3, being chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1887 Mr. Walker was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the organization of that body, being one of the two Republican members. His associates upon the commission were Hons. T. M. Cooley, William R. Morrison, Augustus Schoonmaker and W. L. Bragg. Mr. Walker resigned in 1889, and became chairman of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association composed of various railroad lines west of Chicago, with headquarters in that city. Subsequently he became chairman of the Western Traffic Association, a similar organization. He was afterward chairman of the joint committee composed of all roads north of the Ohio and between the Mississippi river and the seaboard. He resigned the latter office in December, 1893, and is now practicing law in Chicago. In addition to his opinions reported in the first two volumes of the Interstate Commerce Commission Reports he has written largely for publication in the Forum and other periodicals, chiefly on railway legislation and other kindred topics.

Mr. Walker was married at Wallingford, Sept. 6, 1871, to Katherine, daughter of Hudson and Diantha Roberts Shaw. They have had four children : Richard (deceased), Roberts, Harold, and Ruth.

WALKER, LUCIUS W., of Chicago, Ill., son of Whitfield and Martha (Hall) Walker, was born at Whiting, Sept. 4, 1823.

For many years and up to 1852 Mr. Walker was a builder, when he removed to Chicago. His early training having been that of a civil engineer, he was engaged by the Illinois Railroad Co., and was located at Champaign, Ill., until 1863, in the company's employ. He then became a manufacturer of furniture and continued in the business until 1880, which he then closed out and became connected with the Pullman company at Pullman, Ill., where he remained two years as foreman of the wood working machine shop. From February, 1883, to 1891 he has been engaged in superintending the construction of fine residences in Chicago.

Mr. Walker became an inspector of public buildings for the United States government in 1891.

Mr. Walker was married at Orwell, July 16, 1851, to Miss Ellen G., daughter of Reuben and Zylpha Herbert.

WASHBURN, HENRY D., was born in Windsor, March 28, 1832, and during that year was removed by his father to Ohio, was early apprenticed to the trade of a tanner, but not liking the business, became a school teacher, which occupation he followed until his twentieth year, studied law, and graduated at the New York State and National Law School in 1853. He subsequently settled in Indiana, and in 1854 he was appointed auditor of Vermillion county ; elected to the same position in 1856, serving as such until 1861. In July of that year he raised a company for service in the war ; was promoted to the command as colonel of the 18th Ind. Vols. in 1862 ; and in 1864 was brevetted to a brigadier-general, and was mustered out of the service in 1865 ; and was elected a representative from Indiana to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

WATERMAN, ARBA N., of Chicago, Ill., son of Loring F. and Mary (Stevens) Waterman, was born Feb. 5, 1836, at Greensboro.

ARBA N. WATERMAN.

At the academies and schools in Peacham, Johnson, Montpelier and Georgia, Judge Waterman began his education and graduated in the class of 1853 from Norwich University. Determining upon a legal career he selected the Albany school and after pursu-

ing his studies there was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in 1861. He soon went west and the year of his admission to practice located at Joliet, Ills.

Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the army, enlisting in Co. G, 100th Ill. Vols. as a private, in 1862. He was engaged in the campaign against Bragg in the fall of 1862 and was in the battles of Chicamauga, Dalton, Altoona and Houston. At Chicamauga he was severely wounded and had his horse killed under him. Judge Waterman's military career was full of honor and his services received recognition by promotion to captain of his company and later as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

Returning west at the close of the war, in 1865 he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, which he continued with success and distinction. In 1886 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in 1890 received the appointment of judge of the apellate court.

In politics he is a Republican. In social life his varied tastes and broad acquirement are indicated by his membership in various societies. He was in the Philosophical, Law, and Social Science congresses of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a member of the Psychical Research, and the Philosophical societies, and of the Union League, Literary, Alliance, and Irving clubs. He is a comrade in U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., in the Loyal Legion, and the Veteran Association.

Judge Waterman was married, in Chicago, in December, 1862, to Ella Hall, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Hall.

WATSON, AUSTIN H., of Stamford, Conn., son of Patrick J. and Caroline Lathrop Watson, was born April 24, 1842, at Wilmington.

After attending the public schools he passed his early life about his father's mills, and one year in the army. In 1864 he secured a junior clerkship with the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Rochester, N. Y., and in 1866 was appointed storekeeper in charge of main supply depots of the company at New York. Continued advance in his salary made this an agreeable position, which he retained until he resigned in 1879, to become junior member of the firm of James E. Vail, Jr., & Co., dry goods commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, Worth street, New York. Six years later he purchased Mr. Vail's interest and became senior member of the present firm of Watson, Bull & Co., who have largely extended the business dealings with leading wholesale houses throughout the country. He is also president of the Connecticut Witch Hazel Co., whose production will equal three thousand barrels yearly.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Co. F, 18th Regt. Vt. Vols. Upon the promotion of one of his comrades he became the clerk of the regiment, and was thereby relieved of all equipment and company duty. At Gettysburg he selected one of the many abandoned muskets on the field, and with a handful of cartridges sought out his company at the front, where he remained throughout the battle. His conspicuous bravery was known to all the officers of the regiment, and Colonel Veazey, recognizing that this youth was the only detailed man who voluntarily exposed himself on this sanguinary field, appointed him quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, the highest honor at his command.

AUSTIN H. WATSON.

Mr. Watson enjoys the genial, social side of life, and in this way has had many duties to perform connected with various associations.

He was the first treasurer of the well known Apollo Glee Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; secretary of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, 1883 to '85, and of the Telegraphers Mutual Benefit Association, 1876 to '79; a director of Stamford Social Club, 1889 to 1892, and is now its president (1893). He is vice-president of the Forest and Stream Club, of Wilmington, and also a director of the Stamford Yacht Club; he is also president of the Clover Club in New York City.

He was singularly fortunate in his marriage, Oct. 28, 1879, to Julia Brainerd Vail, a very

attractive and noble woman, daughter of James Everett and Ridelia Kenyon Vail, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where they resided till 1886, removing thence to Stamford, Conn. Their home, "Oakdale," on the banks of Rippawanna river, while unpretentious, is noted for the cordial, hearty welcome and kindly good cheer extended to all.

WATSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Cambridge, Mass., son of David and Mary (Wilder) Watson, was born at Woodstock, April 8, 1823.

He attended the Woodstock village school, and for three winters an evening school for apprentices, established by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. David Watson, the father of Benjamin, was born at Kennebunk, Me., was educated in the public schools of Boston, where he obtained a Franklin medal in 1801. After serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, he established an office at Hanover, N. H., in 1815, but removed three years later to Woodstock, where he started the Weekly Observer, which he published for several years. He returned to Boston in 1834, and in 1840 removed to Concord, N. H., where he was city clerk for many years, and died there March 25, 1867, at the age of seventy-eight. He married, in 1820, Mary, the daughter of Capt. Jacob Wilder, a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Lancaster, Mass., who settled in Woodstock in 1790 and died there July 19, 1848, aged ninety-one years.

Benjamin Franklin Watson went to Boston in 1836, and learned the printer's trade in the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, where his father was proof-reader. In 1840 the family moved to Concord, N. H. Benjamin worked in the New Hampshire Patriot office fifteen years, and then in 1855 returned to Boston and entered the office of the Boston Journal, where he has been employed as proof-reader for thirty-nine years. He was at one time captain of the 1st Co., 11th Regt. N. H. Militia.

Mr. Watson was married, Nov. 16, 1848, to Mary A. Whipple of Hebron, N. H., who died Nov. 24, 1872, leaving three children: Frank L., Alice F., and Edward P.

WEAVER, GEORGE SUMNER, of Canton, N. Y., son of John and Asenath (Wiley) Weaver, was born Dec. 24, 1818, at Rockingham.

Mr. Weaver passed through the schools of his vicinity and studied law, yet after seven years of study and teaching he took up the ministry. He was early interested in science and joined the American Geological Association in Albany, N. Y., and has ever since continued his scientific studies.

At the age of twenty-seven he entered the ministry of the Universalist church at Springfield, Ohio. Two years later he settled in Marietta, Ohio, and built an academy, out of which grew Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and Buchtel College at Akron, O., at both of which places he was for a time settled as pastor. While at Marietta, Mr. Weaver began publishing. His first two books were first given as lectures to his students. The first work was entitled "Lectures on Mental Science," the second was "Hopes and Helps for the Young." These were followed in after years by "Ways of Life," "Christian Household," "Moses and Modern Science," "Aims and Aids for Girls and Young Women," "The Open Way," "The Heart of the World," "The Lives and Graves of the Presidents," "Looking Forward," "Heaven," "The Life of J. H. Chapin," besides a number of pamphlets.

Mr. Weaver has had pastoral settlements in St. Louis, Mo., Lawrence, Mass., Canton, N. Y., East Providence, R. I., in addition to the places already mentioned. He has labored earnestly for temperance, education, woman's suffrage, legal and prison reform in which he has stood in advanced movements for humanity.

In politics, Mr. Weaver was raised a Democrat, was borne into Republicanism by conversation, and into prohibition by necessity.

A life-long peace-man he gave himself to the support and prosecution of the war for the Union. Three times was his congregation thinned out by enlistments, and from it was lost the first man killed in the war—Sumner H. Needham—and Mr. Weaver preached the first sermon over the body of a rebel-slaughtered soldier.

Mr. Weaver is an Odd Fellow, and a Mason, and a member of the Sons of Temperance.

He was married, in 1848, to Susan Stayman, of Ohio, who lived but a few months. Three years after his loss he married Sarah Jane Kendall, of Massachusetts. They had two children: Clara, and Earnest K. The latter, a young lawyer in Buffalo, died by accident, Feb. 5, 1894.

WEBBER, GEORGE W., of Ionia, Mich., was born in Newbury, Nov. 25, 1825; removed at an early age to New York state, and in 1852 to Michigan, and located in Ionia county in 1858, and identified himself to the development of the Grand River Valley; has large interests in manufacturing, banking, and lumbering concerns; has twice been mayor of Ionia, and a member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

WHITCOMB, JAMES ARTHUR, of Baltimore, Md., son of Robert McKay and Dor-

cas Ann (McDole) Whitcomb, was born March 20, 1854, at Underhill.

His early education was received in the common school in Jeffersonville, the seminary at Underhill, but with indomitable perseverance and application he passed through the Spencerian Business College and the Law Department of the National University at Washington, D. C., where he graduated. He also graduated from the Department of Mineralogy of the Smithsonian Institute, and, learning shorthand, became the principal and proprietor of the School of Phonography and Typewriting at Washington. Mr. Whitcomb's tastes have ever been studious as is evinced by his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages and of the study of medicine, to which he has devoted much of his leisure time.

JAMES ARTHUR WHITCOMB.

As a boy he deserted the parental roof and worked at farming, then as a weaver and then learned a trade. In 1874 he entered the city post office at Washington, D. C., and rose gradually to a clerkship, which, through the courtesy of Chief Clerk Bell of the Interior Department, he exchanged for that of night watchman in order that he might have time to pursue his law studies. He was shortly transferred to the Pension Bureau to perform clerical duties and rated as messenger. In this bureau he faithfully served the government for nine and one-half years, retiring by resignation from the position of acting chief clerk of Board of Pension Appeals under Secretary Lamar, to enter into business. This change was forced upon him from disease of eyes brought on by work at night.

Mr. Whitcomb's honorable progress in the department, aside from his first appointment, was entirely without political influence though his faithful abilities were known and recognized by Senators Edmunds, Morrill, Blair, Logan, and many others.

He has served in the militia of the District of Columbia, Maryland and elsewhere, about eighteen years. Is a veteran of the 5th Regt. Md. National Guards, and is at present a member of the Fifth Maryland Veteran Corps, and attached to the Gattling Gun as an active.

In social organizations he is an I. O. O. F. of Lodge No. 1, D. C., and a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M.

Mr. Whitcomb was married at Washington, April 23, 1882, to Virginia Hunter, daughter of John J. Commack, of Washington, and Margaret Hunter, of Fairfax, Va. They have three young children.

WHITCOMB, JONADAB BAKER, of Berkeley, Cal., son of Col. Carter and Lucy (Baker) Whitcomb, was born Oct. 2, 1823, at Saxtons River.

Mr. Whitcomb received his early education till twelve years of age in his native village; later at Swanzey, N. H.; later, up to age of seventeen, at the Keene Academy.

In 1840 he was a hotel clerk at Fitchburg; in 1842 he was in the same vocation at Cambridgeport, Mass.; in 1843 at Providence, R. I., and in 1844 he was in the calling in New York City, making headway all the time. He was head clerk at the famous New York Hotel in 1848 when he heard of the discoveries of California and resolved to go. In company with others, he organized the New York Mining Co., with one hundred members, and bought and equipped the barque Strafferd, which sailed from New York Feb. 4, 1849, for San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Whitcomb, however, transferred his share to his brother Byron, and secured for himself passage on the Portland brig Columbus, and sailed Feb. 3, 1849, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. He became one of a party and arrived at San Diego August 4, after a terrible trip by sea. He secured passage for himself and others on the steamer Panama, and arrived at San Francisco August 18. (Full account of the voyage was published in a volume by Dr. J. B. Stillman, published by A. Raman & Co., 1877, entitled "Seeking the Golden Fleece and Voyage of the Schooner Dolphin.")

In company with C. W. Dannals he left for the Yuba River, via Sacramento City and arrived at Rases Bar September 1, secured a location and mined for six weeks clearing

$2,000, returned to Sacramento in November, all mining on the river being stopped by reason of freshets and rainy season. Here he found his New York Mining Co., and brother Byron, who, with Mr. Dannals and himself concluded to purchase the lot, corner of K and 2d streets and go into trade; but again high water flooding the city Jan. 2, 1850, he decided then to go back again to the mountains and mines, arriving at Fosters Bar, Yuba River, in February, 1850, where they engaged in mining and trading. Late that fall he had put in a wing dam in the canyon, one mile up stream, which promised well, and in the spring of 1851, after many months of hard labor by whip sawing made sufficient lumber to flume the river five hundred feet and turned it from its bed in August and after eight weeks of prodigious work, secured for himself and others $90,000, in gold dust; his brother returned to the states, he alone remaining. Much money was lost and won that season.

In 1853 he was impressed by a blind man in Marysville with an idea how to bring water to the high bar at Fosters, which was to go down the river a few miles to the mouth of Oregon Creek and by a ditch take the water up the river; he did this work by assistance of miners who promised, and did take their pay in water; this project was unique at the time and profitable for a number of years. In 1860 we find him in Marysville with his family comfortably situated in his home, yet in 1862 he joined the throng going to Oregon and Idaho on a mining expedition. In 1864 he removed to San Francisco and engaged in the business of real estate, residing in Berkeley with his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Wattes.

He married Cynthia A. Cutter of Grafton, April 5, 1855. She was the daughter of Capt. James and Harriet (Goodridge) Cutter. Their children are: Alice Harriet, Frank Randolph, Caroline Goodridge, Hattie Demming, and Ralston.

WHITE, MILO, of Chatfield, Minn., was born in Fletcher, August 17, 1830; was educated at common schools; is a merchant; was elected to the state Senate of Minnesota, 1872, 1876, and 1881-'82, and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress.

WHITE, NEHEMIAH, of Galesburg, Ill., son of Justin Morgan and Lydia (Eddy) White, was born Jan. 25, 1835, at Wallingford.

Professor White's career as an instructor, remarkable as it is, was made possible by the most thorough and extended preparation in the schools of the state. In 1857 he graduated at Middlebury College with the degree of A. B., and immediately began his work as associate principal of the Green Mountain Perkins Academy, and continued there during 1857-'58. The year 1859-'60 was passed as principal of the Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute, and from 1864 to 1865 as principal of the Pulaski (N. Y.) Academy. The St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., obtained his services from 1865 to 1871, as professor of mathematics and natural science and from 1873 to 1875 he served the Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, as professor of ancient languages. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. from St. Lawrence University. As president of the Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., he passed the years from 1875 to 1892 and resigned his office only at the last commencement to take charge of another department of the University, the Ryder Divinity School.

Professor White has given special attention to comparative philology, and in addition to a knowledge of the classic tongues, has made acquaintance with the Sanscrit, Hebrew and Anglo-Saxon, as well as most of the cultivated languages of modern Europe. Besides sermons and lectures Professor White has written very little for the press. The most that has been published in a more permanent form consists of articles in the interests of denominational literature. Among them may be cited: "Greek Synonyms of the New Testament" (Universalist Quarterly, April, 1882), and "Love the Basis of Education," one of a series of addresses published in a volume entitled, "The Columbian Congress of the Universalist Church."

Mr. White was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church in 1875. In 1889 there was conferred upon him by Tufts College the degree of D. D. This is the outline of a busy, earnest life, reflecting at all times honor and credit, and affording an example for emulation.

Mr. White was married, May 11, 1858, at South Woodstock, to Frances M., the daughter of Orsamus and Eluthera (Sumner) White, of Huntington. She died April 29, 1864, leaving one daughter, who died Jan. 1, 1882. Mr. White was again married, in 1871, to Inez Ling, daughter of Lorenzo Ling, of Pulaski, N. Y. They have two children: Willard Justin (a graduate of Lombard University of the class of 1891), and Frances Cora.

WHITE, WELCOME, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Wardsboro, Dec. 22, 1826, the son of Daniel and Mary (Durant) White.

Mr. White spent the years of his minority on the farm of his father, and in acquiring such an education as the district schools afforded. Being of a mechanical turn of

mind he became a carpenter and followed this vocation for five years, and then, in 1852, removed to Baltimore where he engaged in the baking business. This business was successfully continued for six years, when Mr. White returned to his native place where he resided for four years. Returning to Baltimore in 1862 he once more embarked in business at his old stand, where he remained until 1865. The growth of the business then necessitated a change which resulted in removal to the large and commodious establishment he still occupies. Continued additions and improvements have rendered it a most convenient and well equipped plant. A Baltimore paper sums up his business career there as follows: "Thirty-four years of unbroken prosperity marks the history of the well-known and popular baking establishment of Welcome White."

A Republican in belief, he has never sought office or devoted much time to politics. He has, however, been twice a candidate for a seat in the city council.

Mr. White married, at Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1857, Marietta F., daughter of Davis and Lucinda (Davis) Read of Wardsboro. Their children were: Clara M., Flora E., Jennie I., Wilbur H. (deceased), Minnie M., Wallace D., and Lelia M.

A Universalist by faith, Mr. White was for several years an active worker in the Third Church, being a trustee and its treasurer.

WHITNEY, HENRY DOUGLAS, of Bridgeport, Conn., son of Henry and Almira J. (Bowker) Whitney, was born in Wilmington, Sept. 13, 1866.

His education was obtained in the common schools, at Glenwood Seminary, West Brattleboro, and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. His preparation was for Harvard College, but the course was abandoned in order that he might earlier engage himself in the study of his profession. He taught school for three years successfully, being principal of the high school at Wells River, and later principal of the grammar school at East Dennis, Mass.

Mr. Whitney began the study of law in 1888 in the office of Bates & May of St. Johnsbury and went to Chattanooga, Tenn., in the fall of 1889, there entering the office of Russell & Daniels, a leading law firm of that city. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and has since pursued an active and successful career. Mr. Whitney's literary abilities and tastes have found expression in a legal work, "Whitney's Land Laws of Tennesee." This work has received the highest endorsement of both bench and bar and has become a standard on the subject of Tennessee land laws.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Whitney accepted the position of general agent for Connecticut for placing the investments of the Cumberland Building Loan Association of Chattanooga, making Bridgeport his home.

HENRY DOUGLAS WHITNEY.

In politics Mr. Whitney is an independent Democrat, and in religion a free thinker.

He was married in Wilmington, June 6, 1890, to Kate J., daughter of Judge George C. and Rebecca Todd Harrison of West Cornwall, Conn. To her large helpfulness and encouragement he owes much of his success. One son, Burke Emerson, born Feb. 1, 1894, has come to their home.

WHITNEY, SAMUEL BRENTON, of Boston, Mass., son of Samuel and Amelia (Hyde) Whitney, was born in Woodstock, June 4, 1842.

His early education was obtained in the public schools. He afterwards attended the Vermont Episcopal Institute, studied music first with local teachers, afterwards with Carl Wels and later still with John K. Paine, taking lessons on the organ, pianoforte, composition and instrumentation.

Mr. Whitney has been organist and director of music of Christ Church, Montpelier; St. Peter's, Albany, N. Y., and St. Paul's Church, Burlington; is at present and has been for the past twenty-two years, organist of the Church of the Advent, Boston, the choir of which church has become quite celebrated under

his direction. He has frequently been engaged as conductor of choir festival associations in Massachusetts and Vermont; is first vice-president and one of the organ examiners of the American College of Musicians; has written church music quite extensively, also piano and miscellaneous music. He has been conductor of many choral societies in and around Boston, and has the reputation of being very successful in training and developing boys' voices. In this position he has heen identified with liturgical music, vested choirs, and a reverent performance of church music.

SAMUEL BRENTON WHITNEY.

The late Dr. J. H. Wilcox once said in this connection, after hearing Mr. Whitney play a very small organ: "It takes a much more gifted organist to play a small organ than it does to play a large one, where every resource is at hand." Another musical authority in Boston has said: "Mr. Whitney, by his wonderful mastery of the preludes, fugues and toccatas of Bach, most of which are so impressed upon his remarkable memory that he rarely uses notes; by his style so brilliant and pleasing, and his improvisations so solid and rich, has won much credit in and beyond professional circles." Mr. Whitney was for a time teacher of the organ in the New England Conservatory of Music. He also established in this institution for the first time, a church music class, in which not only were the vocal pupils taught how to properly interpret sacred music, but the organ pupils as well were instructed as to the management of the organ in church.

Among Mr. Whitney's compositions are a trio for piano and string, many solos and arrangements for both piano and organ, as well as several church services, Te Deums and miscellaneous anthems and songs, both sacred and secular. Some of Mr. Whitney's organ compositions have been reprinted in England, by London publishers.

WILLARD, GEORGE, was born at Bolton, March 20, 1824; received a liberal education and was a professor for two years in Kalamazoo College; was editor and publisher of the Battle Creek Journal; was a member of the Michigan State Board of Education from 1857 to 1863; was elected regent of the University of Michigan in 1863, and re-elected for eight years in 1865; was elected to the state Legislature in 1866 and the following year a member of the state constitutional convention, serving in both bodies as chairman of the committee on education; was a delegate at large from Michigan to the national Republican convention in 1872; was elected a representative from Michigan for the Forty-third Congress as a Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress.

WINSLOW, HORACE SPENCER, of Newton, Iowa, son of Elhanan S. and Elmina (Kingsley) Winslow, was born July 18, 1837, at Pittsford.

Judge Winslow received such advantages as were offered at the common schools and seminaries in Rutland county, and began his legal education at the Poughkeepsie Law School, and graduated July, 1856, from the Polan (Ohio) Law School.

Immediately upon graduation, he went to Newton, Iowa, where he opened a law office, Sept, 1, 1856, having just passed his nineteenth birthday. Since that time, for thirty-seven years, he has enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice, owning, probably, the largest private law library in the state. During the exciting years of the civil war, he was district attorney of the sixth judicial district of Iowa, then comprised of the counties of Jasper, Poweshiek, Marion, Washington, Mahaska, and Jefferson, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1862. In 1868 he received further distinction by election as judge of the second circuit of the sixth judicial district of Iowa, which was then composed of the counties of Jasper, Marion, and Mahaska. At the end of one year's service he resigned and resumed his practice. In 1874 he was elected judge of the sixth district and remained in the service four years.

Judge Winslow became a Mason, and a member of Newton Lodge, No. 59, A. F. &

A. M., in 1858; later he became a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and has received the Scottish Rite degrees. In 1876 he was elected M. E. Grand Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, and was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Iowa in 1880.

HORACE SPENCER WINSLOW.

Judge Winslow was married, Nov. 7, 1858, to Sarah E. Dunklee of Pittsford. They have two children: Kate E., and Jessie L.

He is a member of the First Congregational Church, one of its trustees, and at present writing superintendent of its Sunday school.

WOOD, THOMAS WATERMAN, of New York, son of John and Mary (Waterman) Wood, was born Nov. 12, 1823, at Montpelier.

His early education was obtained in the schools of Washington county, while his art training was acquired in the great cities of Boston, London, Paris, Florence and Rome.

Mr. Wood's fame as an artist and a portrait painter has been exercised in many of the principal cities of America, notably in Quebec and Toronto in 1855; in Washington in 1856; in Baltimore in 1857 and 1858; and in Nashville and Louisville several years, up to 1865; two years, from 1858 to 1860, being spent in study abroad.

In 1866 he located in New York City, and in 1869 was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and academician in 1871. From 1879 to 1890 he was vice-president of the academy, and is now president of that institution. From 1878 to 1887 he was president of the American Water Color Society.

Mr. Wood is a member of many of New York's social institutions; among them the Aldine Club, of which he is an ex-president; the Salamagundi and Country Clubs; he is also an honorary member of the Apollo Club, of Montpelier.

He was married in Burlington, Sept. 24, 1850, to Minerva Robinson, of Waterbury, daughter of Rev. Sylvanus Robinson, of Northfield. Mrs. Wood died in New York, May 15, 1859.

WOODRUFF, CHARLES ALBERT, of United States Army, son of Erastus (descendant in seventh degree, from Matthew Woodruff, one of the original proprietors of the town of Farmington, Conn., where he settled in 1640), was born in Burke, April 26, 1845.

CHARLES ALBERT WOODRUFF.

He was educated in the district schools of Burke, the academies at Lyndon and St. Johnsbury and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Burlington, and at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. He first enlisted, June 5, 1862, in Co. A, 10th Vt. Vols., and became corporal June 3, 1863, and was promoted second lieutenant 117th U. S. C. T., but was not mustered on account of wounds received

while serving in the 3d and 6th corps of the Army of the Potomac ; was slightly wounded three times at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864 ; he was captured and escaped same night. He was severely wounded June 3, 1864, and never rejoined his company, but was discharged for disability caused by wounds, August 18, 1865.

Passed a competitive examination and entered U. S. Academy, West Point, July 1, 1867 ; graduated number eleven, June 12, 1871 ; promoted same date 2d Lieut. 7th U. S. Inft. ; served on frontier duty in Montana ; in command of mounted detachment from May, 1872, to August, 1873 ; in command of reconnoissance to Washington Territory August to October, 1873 ; acting assistant adjutant-general District of Montana, and acting regimental adjutant July, August, and September, 1874 ; in command of company, Judith Basin, Mont., June to October, 1875 ; adjutant of battalion in Indian campaigns of 1876 and 1877 ; with General Gibbon's command that rescued survivors of Custer's command ; severely wounded three times at Big Hale, Mont., August 9, 1877 ; on sick leave ; promoted first lieutenant August 9, 1877 ; appointed captain and commissary of subsistence March 28, 1878 ; in office of commissary general to August, 1878 ; depot commissary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to October, 1879, and acting chief commissary, and acting assistant adjutant-general Department of Missouri summer 1879 ; chief commissary District New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., to November, 1884, and acting assistant adjutant-general and acting engineer officer at different times ; chief commissary department of Columbia and depot and purchasing commissary Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to August, 1889, and acting assistant adjutant-general, acting judge advocate of department, acting ordnance officer, and acting signal officer for several months ; in the field with General Gibbon, suppressing riots against Chinese ; purchasing and depot commissary, San Francisco, Cal., to March, 1894 ; promoted major and commissary of subsistence Dec. 27, 1892 ; assistant to commissary general, Washington, D. C., since March, 1894.

Major Woodruff, as the foregoing record shows, is a valiant soldier, is no less an orator and accomplished gentleman. His orations, delivered upon Memorial days and other occasions, have drawn the highest encomiums from the press. By unanimous resolution of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, Dept. of California, G. A. R., ten thousand copies of Captain Woodruff's address, on "American Patriotism," were ordered printed for general distribution, "as an incentive to patriotism, and as inculcating a spirit of reverence for our country's flag, and respect for our country's laws." Commander of the Commandery of the State of California, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

WOODWARD, TYLER, of Portland, Oregon, son of Erastus and Sarah (Gilson) Woodward, was born Jan. 19, 1835, at Hartland.

He attended school at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden N. H., and at Chelsea and Newbury. Mr. Woodward's family is of Puritan origin and his grandfather, Gideon Woodward, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Woodward was born and raised on a farm and when twenty-one years of age taught school at Hartland Three Corners, near his home. He remained on the farm until the spring of 1860, when he sold out

TYLER WOODWARD.

his stock and set sail for California, from New York, with his youngest sister and together they went to Marysville, Cal., to the home of their brother, keeping the Western Hotel at that place. For a few months Mr. Woodward remained with his brother, acting as clerk in the hotel, when the latter removed to San Francisco, and Mr. Woodward was employed in the ice business, superintending the harvest in the mountains near the town of Laporte, where snows often fell to the depth of twenty feet. Thus Mr. Woodward began one of the most interesting, exciting and fairly successful careers in the far west and northwestern country, trading. His adventures and hairbreadth escapes from

whites during a long residence in the mountains would fill a book. Success attended his efforts everywhere and after nearly ten years of this life he sold out his mercantile business near Missoula, Mont., and went to Portland, Ore., in 1869, and engaged in the real estate business, where he already had considerable interests. He purchased an interest in the firm of Parrish & Atkinson, the firm becoming Parrish, Atkinson & Woodward. In this firm he remained three years.

In 1872 he married Mary, the daughter of Sherry Ross, a pioneer who crossed the plains and settled in Oregon in 1845. He has now one daughter fifteen years of age.

In the spring of 1873 Mr. Woodward went to Walla Walla, and became interested with Dr. D. S. Baker, in a railroad from that point to Wallaula, which afterwards became a portion of the Union Pacific system. Again returning to Portland he speculated in real estate and became interested in the passenger transfer business,operating a large number of carriages, the firm name being Woodward & Magoon. Later, in connection with others, he organized a company and constructed and operated the street railways known as the Third Street line. Mr. Woodward was president of the company and its manager for several years. About 1890 he with his associates organized the City & Suburban Railway Co., of which he is a director and vice-president and purchased the East and West side lines which were converted into electric lines and constitute a system of fifty miles of electric and steam roads.

In the spring of 1891, upon the organization of the United States National Bank, Mr. Woodward became a director thereof and was elected vice-president with an active position, to which he is now devoting his attention. During his residence in Portland, Mr. Woodward has served as county commissioner and two terms in the city council of which he was elected president.

WRIGHT, CYRUS SMITH, of San Francisco, Cal., son of John and Irene (Smith) Wright, was born in Norwich, Oct. 3, 1836.

He was educated in the scientific department of Dartmouth College, graduating in 1857 as a surveyor and civil engineer. In the fall of 1859 he went to Boliver county, Miss., as assistant engineer on the Mississippi levees. In 1862 he was forced to join the 28th Miss. Cavalry. He was injured in 1864 and driven to the U. S. gunboat for medical treatment, and was taken to Memphis, Tenn., and then sent North.

In 1865 he went to California, and finding no other employment engaged with his old friend and classmate, Henry M. Gray, in the undertaking business, which he has followed ever since, becoming a partner in the firm in 1876, and sole proprietor in 1886, and still conducts the business under the old firm name of N. Gray & Co.

Mr. Wright belongs to the Republican party; is a past grand of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.; a life member of California Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.; a member of California Chapter, No. 5; Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16; Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine (Islam Temple), Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco Theological Seminary, Y. M. C. A., and the California Bible Society. He holds the office of trustee in the last four organizations, and is highly esteemed by all. In business he is energetic, prompt, and reliable.

Mr. Wright was married, in San Francisco, on Thanksgiving Day, 1874, to Emma A., daughter of Nathaniel and Emeline A. Gray. They have two children: Helen Edith, and Harold Lincoln.

WRIGHT, RILEY E., of Baltimore, Md., son of Erastus and Mary A. (Fairbrother) Wright, was born July 24, 1839, in Westminster.

RILEY E. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright was educated in the common schools and academy of Derby, and at Glover and Coventry. He fitted for college at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Mass., where he was both student and French instructor,

having perfected himself in that language by residence and study at St. Hyacinth and St. Rosalie, Canada, in 1859. He was admitted to Dartmouth College, expecting to pursue a course there, but afterwards decided to go to Middlebury College, where he remained until the fall of 1862, and during his sophomore year he felt it to be his duty to enlist in the army, and left college for that purpose. During the years he was attending the academy and college, at the age of seventeen and after, he taught school in winter.

Upon his return home from the army he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Judge Benjamin H. Steele, at Derby Line, and was admitted to Orleans county bar Dec. 31, 1864. He soon removed to Baltimore, and entered upon the practice of law, which he has continued to the present day with success. He is connected with several corporations as counsel, and defended Gen. E. B. Tyler in the investigation of charges against him while postmaster at Baltimore, during President Hayes' administration, which lasted many weeks and attracted general attention throughout the country. The President personally reviewed the testimony, and General Tyler was completely exonerated.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day, occasionally going on the stump. He was in 1893 the candidate of his party for judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore city.

He left college in 1862 and returning to his home at Coventry, in a week's time he recruited a company of volunteers known as Co. H, 15th Vt. Vols., of which he was unanimously elected a captain and served until mustered out June 16, 1863. After the St. Albans raid, under order from the Governor of Vermont, he enlisted and commanded a company of militia to protect the banks and other property from apprehended danger.

Mr. Wright is a Mason. He is also Past Commander Custer Post, G. A. R., and was at one time judge advocate general of the department. For many years he has been a member of the board of managers of the Society for Protection of Children; likewise the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

He was married at Newport, Sept. 11, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Stevens) Collier. Their only child died in infancy.

---

YOUNG, JOHN, was born in Chelsea in 1802; when quite a boy he removed with his father to New York state and received a common school education at Conesus; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829; was in the state Legislature in 1831, 1844 and 1845; was a representative in Congress, from New York, from 1841 to 1843; Governor of the state from 1847 to 1849, and assistant treasurer of the United States in New York City, at the time of his death, which occurred April 23, 1852.

# INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES.

## PART I.

### THE FATHERS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Allen, Ethan | 20 |
| Allen, Ebenezer | 53 |
| Allen, Ira | 43 |
| Allen, Heman | 53 |
| A Group of Tories, | 69 |
| Breakenridge, James | 50 |
| Baker, Remember | 51 |
| Bowker, Joseph | 61 |
| Bayley, Gen. Jacob | 61 |
| Chittenden, Thomas | 39 |
| Cochran, Robert | 52 |
| Clark, Nathan | 61 |
| Carpenter, Benjamin | 63 |
| Chandler, Thomas | 65 |
| Dewey, Rev. Jedediah | 58 |
| Enos, Gen. Roger | 69 |
| Fay, Dr. Jonas | 50 |
| Fay, Col. Joseph | 51 |
| Fassett, Capt. John | 59 |
| Fletcher, Gen. Samuel | 66 |
| Herrick, Col. Samuel | 49 |
| Haswell, Anthony | 64 |
| Hazeltine, John | 66 |
| Jones, Dr. Reuben | 67 |
| Knowlton, Luke | 59 |
| Marsh, Joseph | 62 |
| Payne, Elisha | 64 |
| Phelps, Charles | 68 |
| Robinson, Samuel | 54 |
| Robinson, Gov. Moses | 55 |
| Robinson, Jonathan | 57 |
| Robinson, John S. | 57 |
| Rowley, Thomas | 58 |
| Safford, Gen. Samuel | 66 |
| Spaulding, Lieut. Leonard | 68 |
| Townshend, Micah | 67 |
| Warner, Seth | 35 |
| Walbridge, Ebenezer | 52 |


### THE GOVERNORS.


| | |
|---|---|
| Brigham, Paul | 71 |
| Butler, Ezra | 80 |
| Chittenden, Martin | 76 |
| Crafts, Samuel C. | 81 |
| Converse, Julius | 100 |
| Coolidge, Carlos | 88 |
| Dillingham, Paul | 96 |
| Eaton, Horace | 87 |
| Fairbanks, Erastus | 89 |
| Fletcher, Ryland | 92 |
| Fairbanks, Horace | 101 |
| Galusha, Jonas | 74 |
| Hall, Hiland | 93 |
| Jennison, Silas H. | 84 |
| Mattocks, John | 85 |
| Palmer, William A. | 82 |
| Paine, Charles | 85 |
| Page, John B. | 98 |
| Peck, Asahel | 100 |
| Royce, Stephen | 91 |
| Slade, William | 86 |
| Smith, John Gregory | 96 |
| Smith, Israel | 73 |
| Skinner, Richard | 77 |
| Tichenor, Isaac | 72 |
| Van Ness, Cornelius P. | 78 |
| Williams, Charles Kilborn | 88 |
| Washburn, Peter T. | 99 |


### SENATORS IN CONGRESS.


| | |
|---|---|
| Bradley, Stephen R. | 104 |
| Brainerd, Lawrence | 120 |
| Chipman, Nathaniel | 108 |
| Chase, Dudley | 111 |
| Collamer, Jacob | 121 |
| Fisk, James | 111 |
| Foot, Solomon | 118 |
| Paine, Elijah | 107 |
| Prentiss, Samuel | 114 |
| Phelps, Samuel S. | 116 |
| Poland, Luke P. | 124 |
| Seymour, Horatio | 113 |
| Swift, Benjamin | 115 |
| Upham, William | 117 |


### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.


| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Heman | 144 |
| Allen, Heman, of Milton | 147 |
| Buck, Daniel | 129 |
| Buck, D. Azro | 129 |
| Bradley, William C. | 136 |
| Bartlett, Thomas, Jr. | 153 |
| Baxter, Portus | 156 |
| Barlow, Bradley | 158 |
| Cahoon, William | 148 |
| Chamberlain, William | 133 |
| Chipman, Daniel | 140 |
| Deming, Benjamin F. | 149 |
| Denison, Dudley C. | 158 |
| Everett, Horace | 148 |
| Elliot, James | 133 |
| Fletcher, Gen. Isaac | 149 |
| Hunt, Jonathan | 148 |
| Henry, William | 151 |
| Hebard, William | 152 |
| Hubbard, Jonathan H. | 135 |
| Hunter, William | 144 |
| Hodges, George T. | 154 |
| Janes, Henry F. | 149 |
| Jewett, Luther | 141 |
| Keyes, Elias | 146 |
| Lyon, Matthew | 130 |
| Langdon, Chauncy | 141 |
| Lyon, Asa | 142 |
| Morris, Lewis R. | 132 |
| Meech, Ezra | 145 |
| Mallory, Rollin Carlos | 145 |
| Marsh, Charles | 143 |
| Merrill, Orsamus C. | 144 |
| Marsh, George Perkins | 150 |
| Meecham, James | 152 |
| Miner, Ahiman L. | 152 |
| Niles, Nathaniel | 127 |
| Noyes, John | 143 |
| Olin, Gideon | 134 |
| Olin, Henry | 139 |
| Peck, Lucius B. | 151 |
| Rich, Charles | 139 |
| Richards, Mark | 144 |
| Royce, Homer E. | 155 |
| Shaw, Samuel | 135 |
| Strong, William | 135 |
| Smith, John | 149 |
| Sabin, Alvah | 154 |
| Smith, Worthington C. | 157 |
| Tracy, Andrew | 153 |
| Witherell, James | 134 |
| White, Phineas | 146 |
| Wales, George E. | 146 |
| Walton, Eliakim P. | 154 |
| Woodbridge, Frederick E. | 156 |
| Willard, Charles W. | 157 |
| Young, Augustus | 150 |

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Aldis, Asa | 179 |
| Aikens, Asa | 180 |
| Aldis, Asa Owen | 183 |
| Brayton, William | 179 |
| Baylies, Nicholas | 181 |
| Bennett, Milo L. | 182 |
| Barrett, James | 184 |
| Beardsley, Herman R. | 184 |
| Doolittle, Joel | 179 |
| Davis, Charles | 182 |
| Dunton, Walter C. | 188 |
| Fay, David | 178 |
| Farrand, Daniel | 178 |
| Hall, Lot | 176 |
| Herrinton, Theophilus | 178 |
| Hutchinson, Titus | 180 |
| Isham, Pierpont | 185 |
| Jacob, Stephen | 178 |
| Knight, Samuel | 176 |
| Kellogg, Daniel | 182 |
| Kittredge, William C. | 183 |
| Kellogg, Loyal Case | 185 |
| Moseley, Increase | 173 |
| Olcott, Simeon | 173 |
| Olcott, Peter | 174 |
| Porter, Thomas | 174 |
| Paddock, Ephraim | 180 |
| Pierpoint, Robert | 183 |
| Pierpoint, John | 185 |
| Prout, John | 187 |
| Redfield, Isaac Fletcher | 181 |
| Redfield, Timothy Parker | 187 |
| Spooner, Paul | 172 |
| Smith, Noah | 175 |
| Steele, Benjamin Hinman | 186 |
| Shepardson, John | 169 |
| Throop, John | 172 |
| Tyler, Royall | 176 |
| Turner, Bates | 180 |
| Thompson, John C. | 181 |
| Underwood, Abel | 183 |
| Woodbridge, Enoch | 176 |
| Wilson, William C. | 185 |


# PART II.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF VERMONTERS, A. D. 1892-'94.


| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, Bailey F. | 1 |
| Adams, Edward Payson | 1 |
| Adams, Joseph | 2 |
| Adams, Andrew N. | 3 |
| Albee, John Mead | 4 |
| Alexander, John F. | 4 |
| Allen, Charles Edwin | 5 |
| Allen, Ira R. | 5 |
| Amsden, Charles | 6 |
| Atwood, John Andrews | 7 |
| Andrews, Sumner A. | 7 |
| Andross, Dudley Kimball | 7 |
| Archibald, Henry S. | 8 |
| Arnold, Fenelon | 8 |
| Arnold, Fred | 9 |
| Atkins, Hiram | 9 |
| Atwood, Frank C. | 10 |
| Austin, Orlo Henry | 10 |
| Bailey, Alden Lee | 11 |
| Bailey, Horace Ward | 11 |
| Bailey, John | 12 |
| Bailey, Myron W. | 12 |
| Baker, Austin S. | 13 |
| Baker, Joel Clarke | 13 |
| Balch, William Everard | 14 |
| Baldwin, Charles | 14 |
| Baldwin, A. T. | 16 |
| Baldwin, Frederick W. | 17 |
| Ball, Franklin P. | 17 |
| Ballard, Henry | 18 |
| Ballou, Hosea Berthler | 19 |
| Barney, Herbert R. | 19 |
| Barrett, Byron Simeon | 19 |
| Barstow, John L. | 20 |
| Barron, Lyman P. | 22 |
| Bates, Edward L. | 23 |
| Baxter, Edward K. | 23 |
| Bean, Cromwell Phelps | 24 |
| Beckett, George | 24 |
| Bedell, Henry Edson | 25 |
| Benedict, George Granville | 25 |
| Benton, Josiah H. | 26 |
| Bennett, Edward Dewey | 26 |
| Billings, Frederick | 27 |
| Bisbee, Edward W. | 28 |
| Bingham, William H. H. | 28 |
| Bixby, Armentus Boyden | 30 |
| Bishop, William H. | 32 |
| Bissell, Edgar N. | 32 |
| Bissell, William H. A. | 32 |
| Bixby, Hira L. | 33 |
| Blaisdell, Edson G. | 33 |
| Bliss, Joshua Isham | 33 |
| Black, Henry Fayette | 34 |
| Bogue, Homer A. | 34 |
| Bond, George Herbert | 34 |
| Bolton, Plynn | 35 |
| Booth, Isaac Phillips | 35 |
| Booth, William W. | 36 |
| Bosworth, David | 36 |
| Boyce, Osmore Baker | 37 |
| Boyce, William A. | 37 |
| Boyden, Nelson L. | 38 |
| Boynton, Thomas Jefferson | 38 |
| Boynton, William Seward | 39 |
| Brady, Charles N. | 39 |
| Bradford, Philander D. | 39 |
| Bragg, Azro D. | 40 |
| Branch, Charles F. | 40 |
| Brewster, George Benjamin | 41 |
| Bridgman, Dorman, Jr. | 42 |
| Brigham, Charles Orson | 42 |
| Brigham, Frederick Lucian | 43 |
| Brock, William Wallace | 44 |
| Brookins, Harvey S. | 44 |
| Brown, Adna | 44 |
| Brown, Albert L. | 45 |
| Brown, Curtis | 46 |
| Brown, William A. | 46 |
| Brownell, Chauncey Wells | 46 |
| Brownell, Chauncey Wells | 47 |
| Bruce, George Asa | 48 |
| Bugbee, Herman | 48 |
| Buckham, Matthew Henry | 49 |
| Bulkley, George | 49 |
| Bullock, Elmer J. | 49 |
| Bunker, Charles Albert | 50 |
| Burdett, Jesse | 51 |
| Burnell, Milo S. | 51 |
| Butler, Fred Mason | 51 |
| Butterfield, Alfred Harvey | 52 |
| Butterfield, Ezra Turner | 52 |
| Butterfield, A. Augustine | 53 |
| Butterfield, Frederick David | 54 |
| Butterfield, Franklin George | 54 |
| Camp, Erastus C. | 57 |
| Camp, Lyman L. | 57 |
| Campbell, Alfred H. | 57 |
| Campbell, Wallace H. | 58 |
| Canfield, Thomas Hawley | 58 |
| Carleton, Hiram | 63 |
| Carney, John Vose | 64 |
| Cannon, M. W. | 64 |
| Carpenter, Amos Bugbee | 65 |
| Caverly, Charles Solomon | 66 |
| Cassie, George | 66 |
| Celley, William E. S. | 66 |
| Chafey, Martin Beard | 67 |
| Chamberlin, Preston S. | 67 |
| Chandler, Frank | 67 |
| Chapin, William | 68 |
| Chase, Charles Sumner | 68 |
| Chase, Charles M. | 69 |
| Chase, Edgar Merritt | 69 |
| Chase, Williard | 70 |
| Chase, Zina Goldthwait | 70 |
| Child, George Edward | 71 |
| Clark, Ezra Warren | 71 |
| Clark, John Galvin | 72 |
| Clement, Percival W. | 72 |
| Clarke, Ranslure Weld | 74 |
| Cleveland, James P., Jr. | 74 |
| Clifford, Newell E. | 75 |
| Cobb, Nathan Bryant | 75 |
| Coburn, James Allen | 76 |
| Coffee, Robert John | 76 |
| Colburn, Robert M. | 77 |
| Colton, Eben Pomeroy | 78 |
| Conant, Edward | 78 |
| Conway, John | 79 |
| Cook, John Bray | 79 |
| Coolidge, John C. | 80 |
| Cooper, Alanson Lawrence | 80 |
| Cotton, Joshua Franklin | 81 |
| Cowles, Asahel Read | 81 |
| Cowles, Elmer Eugene | 82 |
| Cramton, John Willey | 82 |
| Coyne, Peter M. | 84 |
| Crane, Joseph Adolphus | 84 |
| Croft, Leonard F | 84 |
| Crossett, Janus | 85 |
| Cudworth, Addison Edward | 85 |
| Cummings, Harlan P. | 85 |
| Currier, John Winnick | 86 |
| Curtis, John | 87 |
| Cushing, Daniel L. | 87 |
| Cushing, Hayes Porter | 88 |
| Cushman, Henry T., 2d | 89 |
| Cutler, Henry Ralph | 89 |
| Cutting, Hiram Adolphus | 90 |
| Cutting, Oliver B. | 91 |
| Cutting, William B. | 91 |
| Dale, George N. | 92 |
| Damon, Charles | 92 |
| Dana, Charles S. | 93 |
| Dana, Marvin Hill | 93 |
| Darling, Joseph Kimball | 94 |
| Darling, J. R. | 94 |
| Davenport, Charles Newton | 95 |
| Davison, Amory | 96 |
| Davidson, Milton | 96 |
| Davis, Dennison | 97 |
| Davis, Frank E. | 97 |
| Davis, Frank William | 98 |
| Davis, George | 98 |
| Davis, Gilbert A. | 99 |
| Davis, Samuel Ray | 99 |
| Deavitt, John James | 100 |
| Deming, Franklin | 101 |
| Dewey, Charles | 101 |
| Dewey, Charles Edward | 102 |
| Dewey, Hiram Kinne | 103 |
| Dexter, Avery J. | 103 |
| Dexter, Charles D. | 104 |
| Dexter, Eleazer | 104 |
| Dickey, Asa M. | 105 |
| Dickenson, Albert Joyce | 105 |
| Dillingham, William Paul | 106 |
| Dilion, John W. | 106 |
| Dimick, George Washington | 107 |
| Dix, Samuel Nevins | 107 |
| Dodge, Andrew Jackson | 108 |
| Dodge Harvey | 108 |
| Dodge, John Locke | 109 |
| Dodge, Prentiss Cutler | 109 |
| Donnelly, John H. | 110 |
| Doty, George W. | 110 |
| Dowley, George S. | 111 |
| Draper, Joseph | 111 |
| Drew, Luman Augustus | 112 |
| DuBois, William Henry | 112 |
| Dunlap, Thomas Hiram | 113 |
| Dunnett, Alexander | 114 |
| Dunton, Charles H. | 114 |
| Dwinell, Frank A. | 115 |
| Dwinell, Joseph Elmer | 116 |
| Eaton, Fred Laurine | 117 |
| Eayres, George Nelson | 117 |
| Edson, Ezra | 118 |
| Edmunds, George Franklin | 118 |
| Eldredge, Loyal D. | 120 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Eldridge, Lovell Jackson | 120 |
| Elliot, Lester Hall | 121 |
| Ellis, Edward Dyer | 121 |
| Ellsworth, John Clark | 122 |
| Emery, Curtis Stanton | 123 |
| Enright, Joseph Cornelius | 123 |
| Enright, John J | 124 |
| Estey, Jacob | 124 |
| Estey, Julius J | 126 |
| Fairbanks, Franklin | 127 |
| Fairbanks, Henry | 128 |
| Fairbanks, Thaddeus | 129 |
| Farman, Marcellus Winslow | 133 |
| Faulkner, Shepherd D | 134 |
| Farnham, Roswell | 134 |
| Farrell, Patrick Joseph | 136 |
| Field, Frederick Griswold | 137 |
| Field, Henry Francis | 137 |
| Fish, Frank Leslie | 138 |
| Fisk, Perrin Batchelder | 138 |
| Flagg, George W | 139 |
| Flanders, William Dana | 140 |
| Fletcher, Henry Addison | 140 |
| Foote, Rollin Abram | 141 |
| Forbes, Charles Spooner | 141 |
| Ford, Samuel W | 142 |
| Foss, James M | 142 |
| Foster, Alonzo M | 143 |
| Foster, Austin Theophilus | 143 |
| Foster, Wells A | 144 |
| Francisco, M. Judson | 144 |
| Frary, Solon Franklin | 146 |
| French, Warren Converse | 147 |
| Fuller, Henry | 147 |
| Fuller, Levi K | 148 |
| Fuller, Jonathan Kingsley | 150 |
| Fullington, Frederick H | 151 |
| Fulton, Robert Reed | 151 |
| Furman, Daniel G | 152 |
| Gallup, O. M | 152 |
| Gage, Sydney | 153 |
| Gardner, Abraham Brooks | 153 |
| Gates, Amasa O | 154 |
| Giddings, William H | 155 |
| Gill, Daniel Oscar | 155 |
| Gleason, Carlisle Joyslin | 155 |
| Gleason, Henry Clay | 156 |
| Gleason, Joseph Thomas | 156 |
| Gleason, Richardson J | 157 |
| Gleason, Samuel Mills | 158 |
| Goodell, Jerome Winthrop | 159 |
| Goodell, Tyler D | 159 |
| Goodhue, Homer | 160 |
| Goodenough, Jonas Eli | 160 |
| Goodwin, Elam Marsh | 161 |
| Goss, Story N | 161 |
| Gove, Moses B | 162 |
| Granger, Pliny Nye | 162 |
| Greene, Olin D | 163 |
| Grout, Don D | 163 |
| Griffin, Benoni | 164 |
| Grout, Josiah | 165 |
| Grout, Selim E | 165 |
| Grout, William W | 166 |
| Grout, Theophilus | 168 |
| Haile, Benjamin Harrison | 169 |
| Hale, Harry | 169 |
| Hale, Mark | 171 |
| Hale, Thomas | 171 |
| Hale, Henry | 171 |
| Hale, Safford Eddy | 171 |
| Hale, Robert Safford | 172 |
| Hale, Rev. John Gardner | 172 |
| Hale, William Bainbridge | 172 |
| Hale, Matthew | 173 |
| Hale, Franklin D | 173 |
| Hale, James Buchanan | 174 |
| Hall, Alfred Allen | 174 |
| Hall, Charles Taylor | 174 |
| Hall, Emerson | 175 |
| Hall, Isaac N | 175 |
| Hall, Samuel Baker | 176 |
| Hamilton, Joseph | 177 |
| Hamilton, Merrill Thomas | 177 |
| Hammond, Fred Burton | 178 |
| Harahan, John David | 178 |
| Hammond, Lowell G | 180 |
| Harman, George Washington | 180 |
| Hardie, Robert Gordon | 181 |
| Harris, Broughton Davis | 181 |
| Harris, Charles A | 183 |
| Harris, John Edward | 183 |
| Hartshorn, John Willard | 184 |
| Harvey, Roney M | 184 |
| Haselton, Seneca | 185 |
| Haskins, Kittredge | 186 |
| Hastings, Jonathan Hammond | 186 |
| Hastings, Stephen J | 187 |
| Hatch, Royal A | 187 |
| Hay, Barron | 188 |
| Hayward, Henry R | 188 |
| Hazen, Lucius Downer | 189 |
| Heath, Charles Henry | 189 |
| Heaton, Homer Wallace | 190 |
| Hendee, George Whitman | 190 |
| Hebard, Salmon B | 192 |
| Henry, William Wirt | 192 |
| Hewitt, Alexis B | 193 |
| Hill, George W | 194 |
| Hill, Harlan Henry | 194 |
| Hitchcock, Aaron Charles | 194 |
| Hobart, John White | 196 |
| Hobson, Samuel Decatur | 196 |
| Holbrook, Arthur T | 197 |
| Holbrook, John | 197 |
| Holbrook, Frederick | 198 |
| Holbrook, William C | 200 |
| Holden, Charles Reed | 200 |
| Holden, James Henry | 201 |
| Holden, Sylvanus Marsh | 201 |
| Holden, Orsemor S | 202 |
| Holden, John Stedman | 202 |
| Holland, Emerson | 202 |
| Holton, Charles O | 204 |
| Holton, Henry Dwight | 204 |
| Holton, Joel Huntington | 206 |
| Hooker, George White | 207 |
| Hooper, Marco B | 207 |
| Horton, Edwin | 208 |
| Howard, Charles W | 208 |
| Howard, Seymour | 209 |
| Howard, Roger S | 210 |
| Howard Walter E | 210 |
| Howard, William Sumner | 210 |
| Howe, Elhanan Winchester | 210 |
| Howe, Luther Proctor | 211 |
| Howe, Marshall Otis | 211 |
| Howland, Frank George | 212 |
| Hubbard, George A | 213 |
| Hubbard, Lorenzo W | 213 |
| Hubbell, Myron R | 213 |
| Hudson, Solomon S | 214 |
| Humphrey, Charles Timothy Allen | 214 |
| Humphrey, Julius Augustus | 215 |
| Hunter, Ellsworth M | 215 |
| Huntley, Eber W | 216 |
| Huse, Hiram Augustus | 216 |
| Hutchinson, James | 217 |
| Ide, Henry Clay | 218 |
| Jackman, A. M | 218 |
| Jackman, Henry A | 219 |
| James, John A | 220 |
| Janes, Arthur Lee | 220 |
| Jenne, James Nathaniel | 220 |
| Jennings, Cyrus | 221 |
| Jennings, Rev. Isaac | 221 |
| Jennings, Frederic B | 223 |
| Johnson, Leonard | 223 |
| Johnson, Russell Thayer | 224 |
| Johnson, William Edward | 224 |
| Jones, Edwin Kent | 225 |
| Jones, Henry R | 225 |
| Jones, Rollin J | 226 |
| Jones, Walter Alonzo | 227 |
| Jones, Walter Frank | 227 |
| Joyce, Charles H | 228 |
| Judevine, Harvey | 229 |
| Kelton, Francis P | 230 |
| Kelton, Truman Chittenden | 231 |
| Kemp, Dean Gustavus | 231 |
| Kenfield, Frank | 232 |
| Keniston, Nathan | 232 |
| Keyes, Thomas C | 233 |
| Kimball, Robert Jackson | 233 |
| King, Aaron N | 234 |
| King, Charles W | 235 |
| King, Charles M | 235 |
| King, Royal Daniel | 236 |
| Kingsley, Jerome Orlando | 236 |
| Ladd, Chester M | 237 |
| Landon, Miles J | 237 |
| Landon, O. B | 237 |
| Lane, Edwin | 238 |
| Lane, Henry Clark | 238 |
| Lane, Henry James | 239 |
| Lathrop, Cyrus U | 239 |
| Lavigne, Joseph | 240 |
| Lawton Shailer Emery | 241 |
| Leach, Chester K | 242 |
| Leach Moses J | 242 |
| Leavenworth, Abel Edgar | 243 |
| LeBaron, Isaac Newton | 244 |
| Leland, George Farnham | 244 |
| Lewis, Frank W | 245 |
| Lewis, L. Halsey | 245 |
| Lewis, Rodney M | 246 |
| Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin | 246 |
| Livingston, Fred B | 247 |
| Lockwood, Albert H | 247 |
| Lyford, Horace W | 248 |
| Lyman, Charles A | 248 |
| Lynde, George W | 249 |
| Lynde, John | 249 |
| Lyon, John Stanley | 250 |
| Lund, Henry W | 251 |
| McFarland, Henry Moses | 251 |
| Mackie, George C | 252 |
| Macoy, Byron Grafton | 252 |
| Manchester, Hiram Levi | 253 |
| Manley, Joseph E | 253 |
| Mann, Charles David | 254 |
| Mann, Hosea, Jr | 255 |
| Marsh, Charles Phelps | 255 |
| Marsh, Platt T | 256 |
| Marshall, Jesse | 256 |
| Marshall, Oscar Azor | 257 |
| Martin, Joseph Gray | 257 |
| Martin, Frank J | 257 |
| Martin, James Loren | 258 |
| Martin, Milton W | 259 |
| Martin, William | 259 |
| Martin, Willard S | 259 |
| Mason, Charles W | 260 |
| Matthews, Charles W | 260 |
| Mattison, William P | 260 |
| Mattison, Fred Leland | 261 |
| May, Elisha | 262 |
| McCullough, John Griffith | 262 |
| McDuffee, Henry Clay | 264 |
| McGettrick, Felix William | 265 |
| McLam, James R | 266 |
| McLean, Albert | 266 |
| McMaster, William D | 267 |
| McQuivey, Alson N | 267 |
| Mead, Elisha Ferguson | 268 |
| Mead, John Abner | 268 |
| Mead, John B | 271 |
| Mead, John F | 272 |
| Meech, Leonard F | 273 |
| Melendy, Jonathan Washburn | 273 |
| Merrifield, John Hastings | 274 |
| Miles, Lorenzo Dow | 274 |
| Miles, Willard Wesbery | 275 |
| Miller, Crosby | 275 |
| Miller, Joseph | 276 |
| Miller, Joseph Arms | 277 |
| Miller, Harris M | 277 |
| Miller, Norris Robinson | 278 |
| Miller, Adin Franklin | 278 |
| Morrill, Justin Smith | 279 |
| Morse, George A | 281 |
| Moulton, Clarence F | 282 |
| Munson, Loveland | 283 |
| Needham, Lewis Cass | 284 |
| Nelson, Wilmot G | 284 |
| Newell, Lyman Merrifield | 285 |
| Newton, William S | 285 |
| Nichols, William Henry | 286 |
| Nimblett, Oscar L | 287 |
| Norton, Luman Preston | 287 |
| Olmstead, Alner Allyn | 288 |
| Orvis, Franklin Henry | 289 |
| Osgood, Charles W | 290 |
| Owen, Clarence Philander | 290 |
| Owen, Joseph | 291 |
| Owen, Oscar Daniel | 291 |
| Ormsbee, Ebenezer Jolls | 292 |
| Paine, Milton Kendall | 294 |
| Page, Carroll Smalley | 294 |
| Park, Trenor William | 296 |
| Parker, Charles S | 298 |
| Parker, Harry Elwood | 298 |
| Parker, Henry J | 299 |
| Parker, Luther Fletcher | 300 |
| Partridge, Frank Charles | 300 |
| Partridge, Henry V | 301 |
| Pearl, Isaac L | 302 |
| Pease, Allen Luther | 302 |
| Peck, Cicero Goddard | 303 |
| Peck, Marcus | 304 |
| Peck, Theodore Safford | 304 |
| Peckett, John Barron | 305 |
| Pember, Emmett R | 306 |
| Perkins, Marsh Olin | 306 |
| Perry, Elbridge | 307 |
| Perry, James M | 307 |
| Phelps, Brigham Thomas | 308 |
| Phelps, Edward John | 308 |
| Phelps, Frederick B | 310 |
| Philbrick, Jonathan | 311 |
| Phillips, George Henry | 311 |
| Phillips, Winfield Scott | 312 |
| Phinney, Truman C | 312 |
| Pier, Frederick Baldwin | 313 |
| Pierce, Charles Alexander | 313 |
| Pierce, George W | 313 |
| Pierson, James Smith | 314 |
| Pierpoint, Evelyn | 314 |
| Pike, Paphro D | 315 |
| Pingree, Samuel E | 315 |
| Pitkin, Perley Peabody | 316 |
| Pitkin, John G | 318 |
| Platt, Myron | 319 |
| Plumley, Frank | 319 |
| Plumley, Frank M | 320 |
| Poland, Joseph | 321 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Porter, Charles Walcott | 322 |
| Powers, Heman A | 323 |
| Powers, Horace Henry | 324 |
| Pratt, Daniel Stewart | 325 |
| Pray, Rufus M | 326 |
| Prime, Merrill Foster | 326 |
| Prichard, John B. W | 327 |
| Proctor, Redfield | 327 |
| Proctor, Fletcher Dutton | 329 |
| Putnam, Christopher C., Jr | 330 |
| Putney, Charles Edward | 330 |
| Ramsay, George Lafayette | 331 |
| Randall, Elias Orlando | 332 |
| Randall, George W | 332 |
| Ranger, Walter Eugene | 333 |
| Raymond, Albert C | 333 |
| Read, Levant Murray | 334 |
| Read, Carleton W | 334 |
| Reed, Marcus L | 335 |
| Roberts, Daniel | 336 |
| Roberts, Ellis G | 337 |
| Roberts, Elbert James | 338 |
| Robertson, John | 338 |
| Robertson, William | 338 |
| Robinson, George Wardsworth | 339 |
| Robinson, John C | 340 |
| Rogers, Nathan Sewall | 340 |
| Rooney, Michael F | 341 |
| Root, Henry Green | 341 |
| Ropes, Arthur | 342 |
| Ross, Jonathan | 342 |
| Rowell, George Barker | 343 |
| Rowell, John W | 343 |
| Royce, George Edmund | 344 |
| Rugg, David Fletcher | 345 |
| Russell, Chandler Miller | 345 |
| Russell, George Kendal | 346 |
| Russell, Julius W | 346 |
| Rutherford, Joseph C | 347 |
| Ryther, Fred E | 348 |
| Sanborn, Isaac Wheeler | 348 |
| Sargent, Caleb Cushing | 348 |
| Sawyer, Edward Bertrand | 350 |
| Scarff, Charles Wayland | 351 |
| Scott, Olin | 351 |
| Senter, John Henry | 352 |
| Shattuck, Martin | 353 |
| Shaw, Albert J | 354 |
| Shaw, Henry Hatsic | 354 |
| Shaw, Wilfred C | 355 |
| Shedd, William R | 355 |
| Sheldon, Charles | 355 |
| Shepard, John Franklin | 357 |
| Shepardson, Samuel C | 358 |
| Sherman, Oscar L | 358 |
| Sherman, Sydney Harvey | 359 |
| Shipman, Elliot Wardsworth | 360 |
| Shores, Ethan Prescott | 360 |
| Shumway, John Quincy | 361 |
| Shurtleff, John Taylor | 361 |
| Shurtleff, Stephen Currier | 362 |
| Stilsby, Wendell | 362 |
| Silver, William Riley | 363 |
| Simonds, David Kendall | 363 |
| Skinner, Eliab Reed | 363 |
| Skinner, Richard Baxter | 364 |
| Smalley, Bradley Barlow | 365 |
| Smilie, Melville Earl | 365 |
| Smith, Charles Carroll | 366 |
| Smith, Clement F | 367 |
| Smith, Charles F | 367 |
| Smith, Cyrus H | 368 |
| Smith, Elisha | 368 |
| Smith, Emery L | 368 |
| Smith, Frederic Elijah | 369 |
| Smith, Myron W | 370 |
| Smith, Walter Perrin | 370 |
| Spafford, Henry W | 371 |
| Spear, Victor I | 372 |
| Stanley, Albert E | 372 |
| Stanton, Zed S | 373 |
| Start, Henry R | 373 |
| Start, Simeon Gould | 374 |
| Stearns, Charles H | 374 |
| Stearns, John C | 375 |
| Stevens, Alonzo Jackson | 376 |
| Stevens, Charles | 376 |
| Stevens, Charles Phelps | 377 |
| Stevens, Jonas T | 378 |
| Stevens, James V | 378 |
| Stevens, Thomas B | 378 |
| Stevens, William Blanding | 379 |
| Stewart, John Wolcott | 380 |
| Stickney, George Washington | 382 |
| Stickney, Joseph Treadway | 383 |
| Stiles, Frank W | 383 |
| Stillson, Henry Leonard | 384 |
| Stone, Charles Marshall | 385 |
| Stone, Arthur Fairbanks | 385 |
| Stone, Mason Sereno | 385 |
| Stowell, John Wesley | 386 |
| Stranahan, Farrand Stewart | 386 |
| Sturtevant, Wilber R | 387 |
| Sullowway, Lorenzo | 387 |
| Sumner, Hiram S | 388 |
| Swain, Albert Nathaniel | 389 |
| Taft, Elihu Barber | 389 |
| Taft, Russell S | 391 |
| Taplin, Merrick Mansfield | 391 |
| Taylor, Giles Galusha | 392 |
| Taylor, Herbert Edward | 392 |
| Taylor, Harvey Edson | 393 |
| Temple, George G | 393 |
| Templeton, Horatio | 393 |
| Tenney, John Allen | 394 |
| Terrill, George Edrick | 394 |
| Tewksbury, Amos Bradford | 395 |
| Thayer, Lewis Page | 395 |
| Thomas, Horace | 395 |
| Thomas, Stephen | 396 |
| Thompson, LaForrest Holman | 397 |
| Thompson, Sumner Shaw | 397 |
| Tiffany, Eli | 398 |
| Tinker, Charles Francis Orsamus | 399 |
| Titus, Edward | 400 |
| Tolman, Henry Stanley | 400 |
| Towle, Edwin Ruthven | 401 |
| Truax, Albert B | 401 |
| Trull, Daniel N | 402 |
| Trussell, Jacob | 403 |
| Tucker, Melvin Ellis | 403 |
| Turner, Edwin R | 404 |
| Tuttle, Albert Henry | 404 |
| Tyler, Erastus | 404 |
| Tyler, James M | 405 |
| Tyler, Royall | 406 |
| Valentine, A. B | 406 |
| Veazey, Wheelock Graves | 408 |
| Vail, Homer W | 410 |
| Vlall, George Marcius | 411 |
| Vlall, William B | 412 |
| Vincent, Walter H | 412 |
| Wadleigh, Benjamin F | 413 |
| Waite, Horace | 413 |
| Wakefield, William Wallace | 414 |
| Walbridge, John Hill | 414 |
| Wales, Torrey Englesby | 415 |
| Walker, Daniel C | 416 |
| Walker, Franklin William | 416 |
| Walker, William Harris | 417 |
| Wallace, James B | 418 |
| Ward, Hiram Owen | 418 |
| Wardwell, George Jeffords | 419 |
| Warren, Charles Carleton | 421 |
| Waterman, Eleazer L | 421 |
| Waterman, Heman A | 422 |
| Watson, John Henry | 422 |
| Webb, John W | 423 |
| Webster, Dan Peaslee | 423 |
| Weeks, John E | 424 |
| Wellman, Leigh Richmond | 424 |
| Wells, Edward | 425 |
| Weston, Eugene Sydney | 425 |
| Wheeler, Charles Frederick | 426 |
| Wheeler, Charles Willard | 426 |
| Wheeler, Hoyt Henry | 427 |
| Wheelock, Edwin | 428 |
| Wheelock, Martin W | 428 |
| Whipple, Edward O | 429 |
| Whitcomb, Ervin Jackson | 429 |
| White, Elliot G | 430 |
| White, Heman Allen | 430 |
| White, H. C | 431 |
| Wilcox, Henry Clay | 431 |
| Wilkins, George | 432 |
| Willard, Andrew Jackson | 432 |
| Willard, George F. B | 433 |
| Williams, Frank Clifton | 434 |
| Williams, George Abner | 434 |
| Wiliams, James Peter | 435 |
| Wilson, James Dunlap | 435 |
| Willson, Melvin A | 435 |
| Wing, George Washington | 436 |
| Winslow, Don Avery | 436 |
| Winslow, Samuel Dutton | 437 |
| Witherell, John H | 438 |
| Woodbury, Urban Andrian | 438 |
| Woodworth, Arthur Wellington | 439 |
| Woolson, Amasa | 439 |
| Wooster, Jay | 440 |
| Wyman, Andrew A | 440 |
| Wyman, Cyrus Warren | 441 |
| Wyman, Martin L | 441 |
| Young, John Stillman | 442 |


# PART III.

## SONS OF VERMONT.


| | |
|---|---|
| Albee, Burton H | 1 |
| Abbott, George B | 1 |
| Alford, Alonzo | 3 |
| Alford, Albert Gallatin | 4 |
| Allen, John Clayton | 4 |
| Allen, John Clarence | 5 |
| Aunis, Jere Wright | 6 |
| Arthur, Chester A | 6 |
| Arnold, Lemuel H | 9 |
| Atwood, Harrison Henry | 9 |
| Babcock, Joseph Weeks | 10 |
| Baldwin, Melvin R | 10 |
| Barber, J. Allen | 10 |
| Barto, Alphonso | 10 |
| Batchelder, George W | 11 |
| Baxter, Luther Loren | 12 |
| Beaman, Fernando C | 13 |
| Belcher, Isaac Sawyer | 13 |
| Belcher, William C | 13 |
| Beard, Alanson Wilder | 14 |
| Bell, Hiram | 16 |
| Benedict, Robert D | 16 |
| Benjamin, Chauncey E | 16 |
| Benton, Jacob | 16 |
| Benton, Reuben Clark | 16 |
| Bisbee, Lewis H | 18 |
| Blanchard, Charles | 21 |
| Blanchard, John | 21 |
| Blinn, Charles Henry | 21 |
| Bliss, Neziah W | 22 |
| Boardman, Henry Elderkin Jewett | 23 |
| Boardman, Halsey J | 23 |
| Boutin, Charles W | 24 |
| Bradford, James Henry | 25 |
| Brigham, Hosea Wheeler | 25 |
| Brown, Orlando J | 26 |
| Bruce, Eli Mansfield | 27 |
| Butterfield, L. Alonzo | 27 |
| Carpenter, Matthew Hale | 28 |
| Camp, Isaac N | 29 |
| Carter, Edmund H | 29 |
| Caswell, Lucien B | 30 |
| Cate, George W | 30 |
| Chamberlain, Edson J | 30 |
| Chandler, Albert Brown | 30 |
| Chandler, William Wallace | 34 |
| Chase, Lucien B | 36 |
| Cheever, Dustin Grow | 26 |
| Cheever, Silas Grow | 37 |
| Chipman, John S | 38 |
| Chittenden, L. E | 38 |
| Cristy, Austin Phelps | 38 |
| Clark, Chester Ward | 38 |
| Clark, Ezra, Jr | 39 |
| Clark, Frank G | 39 |
| Clark, Jefferson | 39 |
| Clark, William Bullock | 40 |
| Clarke, Albert | 40 |
| Clement, Austin | 41 |
| Colton, Alric Oswy | 42 |
| Cragin, Aaron H | 42 |
| Crosby, Henry B | 42 |
| Culver, Marshall Lyman | 43 |
| Curtis, Edward | 44 |
| Cushman, Sylvester | 44 |
| Cutts, Marsena E | 44 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Davis, George Warden | 45 |
| Davis, Park | 45 |
| Davis, Thomas T | 46 |
| Delano, Columbus | 46 |
| Derby, Philander | 46 |
| Dexter, Daniel Gilbert | 46 |
| Dexter, Solomon King | 48 |
| Dickson, James Milligan | 48 |
| Dillingham, Frank | 49 |
| Dodge, Henry Lee | 50 |
| Dodge, Luther C | 51 |
| Dodge, Willis Edward | 52 |
| Dorsey, Stephen W | 52 |
| Douglass, Stephen A | 53 |
| Drew, Charles Aaron | 53 |
| Dunn, Charles C | 54 |
| Durkee, Charles | 55 |
| Edgerton, Joseph Ketchum | 55 |
| Eldridge, Charles A | 55 |
| Ellis George Williams | 55 |
| Ellis, William H | 55 |
| Ellsworth, Charles C | 56 |
| Ellsworth, Samuel S | 56 |
| Emerson, Charles Wesley | 56 |
| Ewer, Warren Baxter | 57 |
| Fairchild, David S | 59 |
| Faulkner, William A | 60 |
| Field, Roswell Martin | 60 |
| Field, Walbridge Abner | 62 |
| Finney, Darwin A | 62 |
| Fisher, Alonzo G | 62 |
| Flagg, Fred Alvin | 63 |
| Flagg, John Henry | 63 |
| Fletcher, Richard | 64 |
| Follett, John Fassett | 64 |
| Fonda, Edmund S | 64 |
| Foote, Stephen Miller | 65 |
| Freeman, Nelson Orlando | 66 |
| Frost, Timothy Prescott | 66 |
| Frink, Alden | 66 |
| Garfielde, Selucius | 67 |
| Gilfillan, John B | 67 |
| Glazier, Nelson Newton | 67 |
| Gleason, James Mellen | 68 |
| Goodnough, Algernon Mordant | 68 |
| Goss, Ezra C | 69 |
| Gould, Charles Gilbert | 70 |
| Gould, Will D | 70 |
| Gray, Andrew Jackson | 71 |
| Gray, Edgar H | 72 |
| Gray, Melvin L | 72 |
| Gray, Henry William | 73 |
| Greene, Roger S | 74 |
| Greenleaf, Halbert Stevens | 75 |
| Grinnell, Josiah B | 76 |
| Griswold, William D | 77 |
| Hall, Alfred Stevens | 78 |
| Hall, Christopher W | 78 |
| Hatch, Egbert Benson | 79 |
| Hawley, David | 80 |
| Hayward, Lewis A | 80 |
| Hazeltine, Ira S | 81 |
| Hazen, Arthur Herbert | 81 |
| Hibbard, George Lovictor | 82 |
| Hibbard, Harry | 83 |
| Higley, Edwin Hall | 83 |
| Hoard, Charles B | 83 |
| Holabird, William Hyman | 83 |
| Holmes, Elias B | 84 |
| Hopkins, Casper Thomas | 84 |
| Hopkins, George Wesley | 86 |
| Horr, Roswell G | 87 |
| Horton, Valentine B | 87 |
| Hosford, Jedediah | 87 |
| Houghton, Henry Oscar | 87 |
| Howard, Charles Webb | 88 |
| Howard, Jacob M | 90 |
| Howard, William A | 90 |
| Howe, Charles M | 90 |
| Howe, Thomas M | 91 |
| Hunt, Richard Morris | 91 |
| Huntington, DeWitt Clinton | 92 |
| Hutchinson, Henry E | 93 |
| Ide, George Henry | 94 |
| Ingalls, Daniel Bowman | 94 |
| Ingraham, William H | 95 |
| Johnson, Harvey A | 96 |
| Jones, Gamaliel Leonard | 96 |
| Kasson, John Adam | 96 |
| Kellogg, William Pitt | 97 |
| Kidder, Jefferson P | 98 |
| Knapp, Chauncy L | 98 |
| Knapp, Dexter J | 98 |
| Knapp, Lyman E | 99 |
| Knowlton, Frank Hall | 100 |
| Ladd, Charles Douglass | 101 |
| Landon, William Chauncy | 101 |
| Lawrence, Charles B | 102 |
| Lee, John Stebbins | 103 |
| Lyon, Lucius | 104 |
| Martin, Moses Mellen | 104 |
| Mason, George | 105 |
| Meigs, Henry B | 106 |
| Merrifield, Webster | 107 |
| Millard, Stephen C | 107 |
| Moore, Heman Allen | 107 |
| Morton, Levi P | 107 |
| Nash, Henry H | 110 |
| Newell, Henry Albert | 112 |
| Newton, Charles Marshall | 112 |
| Newton, William Henry | 113 |
| Newton, Daniel H | 114 |
| Newton, John C | 114 |
| Newton, Moses | 115 |
| Noble, Henry Smith | 115 |
| Norton, Jesse O | 116 |
| Olds, Edson B | 116 |
| Otis, John Grant | 116 |
| Olin, Abraham B | 116 |
| Page, Frank Wilfred | 116 |
| Parker, A. X | 117 |
| Parker, George H | 117 |
| Parker, Isaac Augustus | 181 |
| Parker, Myron M | 118 |
| Parmelee, Edward Carroll | 120 |
| Partridge, George | 120 |
| Pearsons, Daniel Kimball | 121 |
| Perry, Aaron F | 122 |
| Perry, Daniel | 122 |
| Pettee, Lyman F | 123 |
| Pettigrew, Richard Franklin | 123 |
| Phelps, Charles E | 123 |
| Phelps, George Hovey | 124 |
| Phelps, James T | 124 |
| Pierce, Leroy Matthew | 125 |
| Pierce, Willard Henry | 125 |
| Pollard, Henry M | 126 |
| Proctor, William Henry | 126 |
| Ramsdell, William Martin | 127 |
| Ranney, Ambrose A | 127 |
| Ray, Ossian | 128 |
| Read, Almon H | 128 |
| Redington, Edward Dana | 128 |
| Redington, Lyman W | 129 |
| Rice, Edmund | 129 |
| Rice, Henry M | 129 |
| Richardson, David Nelson | 131 |
| Robbie, Reuben | 132 |
| Robinson, George Stewart | 132 |
| Rolfe, Herbert Percy | 132 |
| Standish, John Van Ness | 149 |
| Stetson, Emrie Benjamin | 149 |
| Stevens, Hiram S | 150 |
| Stevens, Thaddeus | 150 |
| Stone, Ashley | 150 |
| Stone, Byron Ashley | 151 |
| Stowell, William H. H | 152 |
| Stowell, Walter Lester | 152 |
| Stratton, Charles C | 152 |
| Sweet, Willis | 153 |
| Tabor, H. A. W | 153 |
| Taylor, Henry W | 153 |
| Temple, Edalbert J | 154 |
| Thomas, Ormsby B | 154 |
| Thurston, John Mellen | 154 |
| Tinker, Charles Almerin | 156 |
| Towle, Allen | 158 |
| Townsend, John | 159 |
| Twitchell, Marshall Harvey | 160 |
| Tyler, George Washington | 161 |
| VanVliet, Stewart | 162 |
| Vilas, William F | 162 |
| Wakeman, Seth | 163 |
| Walbridge, David S | 163 |
| Walden, Hiram | 163 |
| Walker, George H | 163 |
| Walker, Aldace F | 163 |
| Walker, Lucius W | 165 |
| Washburn, Henry D | 165 |
| Waterman, Arba N | 165 |
| Watson, Austin H | 166 |
| Watson, Benjamin Franklin | 167 |
| Weaver, George Sumner | 167 |
| Webber, George W | 167 |
| Whitcomb, James Arthur | 167 |
| Whitcomb, Jonadab Baker | 168 |
| White, Milo | 169 |
| White, Nehemiah | 169 |
| White, Welcome | 169 |
| Whitney, Henry Douglas | 170 |
| Whitney, Samuel Brenton | 170 |
| Williard, George | 171 |
| Winslow, Horace Spencer | 171 |
| Wood, Thomas W | 172 |
| Woodruff, Charles A | 172 |
| Woodward, Tyler | 173 |
| Wright, Cyrus Smith | 174 |
| Wright, Riley E | 174 |
| Young, John | 175 |

1277